

ARKANSAS METHODIST

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

VOL. XLVI.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1927.

No. 26.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS

If you live beyond your means it means that your means are going to extremes.

Unless heaven gets into your life here and now there is little probability that you will get into heaven hereafter.

The man who is unaware of having troubles of his own is often so careless that he is responsible for the troubles of others.

The Fords and General Motors are now in keen competition to see who can give the people the best run for their money.

If the meeting in your church this year is to be a real revival and not merely protracted preaching, much depends on your attitude toward God and your activity with men.

If you would make your vacation mean for you vigor and not vacuity, rejuvenation and not dissipation, much depends upon your reaction to your environment, because it is said that evil communications corrupt good manners, which, in this case, signifies morals.

EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

A few months ago a new editor took charge of the Religious Telescope, the admirable organ of the Church of the United Brethren, and recently his colleague, in the editor's absence, presented him to his readers, and in this presentation discussed very ably the responsibilities of the editor of a denominational paper. It is so pertinent and illuminating that we give it in part to our readers, as follows: "The editorship of a denominational paper carries with it challenging opportunities but also severe responsibilities. Knowledge of the Church in general, its ministry and laity, its spirit and genius, its policies and problems, its institutions and history, is imperative to one who attempts to assist the denomination in its constructive thought and upbuilding. His responsibilities in relation to the general officers of the Church are such as to make it necessary for him to be a student of their programs and a yoke-fellow in carrying those programs through. This he must do in all good faith and labor, but without losing his own individuality. His own personality must be evident if he is to command the attention and respect of the Telescope readers. This journal would soon enter into a period of decadence if the editorial office were not free to express its own mind on matters of moment but had to act merely as the mouthpiece of a church dictator or any one department. It may be noted that no religious journal without such leadership has much hold upon the readers of today. Matured convictions and sufficient courage to express those convictions are qualities necessary in religious journalism. In other words, the editor has an obligation to his readers with whom, upon all matters connected with the denominational life, he must play fair, yet certainly without jealousy or partiality to any one man or group of men. The history of journalism, both secular and religious, has been bright when the journal stood out strongly for important positions and movements in nation and denomination. Whenever men are likely to feel themselves or their church to be slighted, they must realize that the editor would not intentionally slight or wound a single man or congregation, but must be guided by the interest, as he sees it, of the denomination as a whole."

It is often hard for men and communities to understand that in opposing some theory or movement dear to their hearts, the editor may be just as conscientious as they and that it requires much more courage to express his opinions on mooted questions than it does to criticize his position. If an editor, to avoid criticism or to please a certain element, fails to express his own convictions, he gets on dangerous ground, and if his readers become aware of his disposition to temporize, he loses their respect and confidence. If an editor attempts to please all or placate certain persons, he

THUS SAITH THE LORD: BEHOLD, WATERS RISE UP OUT OF THE NORTH, AND SHALL BE AN OVERFLOWING FLOOD, AND OVERFLOW THE LAND, AND ALL THAT IS THEREIN; THE CITY AND THEM THAT DWELL THEREIN; THEN THE MEN SHALL CRY, AND ALL OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE LAND SHALL HOWL.—Jer. 47:2.

become merely an echo and a very uncertain echo, and must forfeit his own self-respect.

Occasionally an editor, in the discharge of plain duty, as he sees it, must offend those who have been his friends and admirers, and he will often get from them criticism which is unkind and unfair; but he is likely in the same mail to receive commendation from unexpected sources; and he realizes that whichever side he may take he will offend some and please others; consequently his only safe course is to be honest with himself and fair with both sides. This is not always easy and is often apparently impossible; but it must be his constant aim and effort if he is to have a clear conscience.

One of an editor's most disagreeable duties is to decline communications which are so written that publication would injure others or even the writer himself, and then be accused of unfairness. Usually such articles are composed in circumstances which warp the judgment of the writer and cause him to think that there is only one side to the question under consideration. For the moment he feels righteously indignant and regards the editor as a fool or an enemy of a good cause. If he is wise and Christian, he may later be thankful that the editor did not expose the hastily and injudiciously written production to the public eye, and if he is fair he will in due time appreciate the editor's consideration. The cruel unbrotherly criticism of the offended correspondent is often hard to bear; but the editor should remember that his paper is read by many thousands, most of whom appreciate his editorials and positions, while it is only occasionally that he receives the harsh and unbrotherly letter of criticism. This editor can say, that, while he has on various occasions received letters that have been positively cruel in their charges and unfair in their assumptions, nevertheless he is the recipient of so many of the helpful and appreciative kind that he feels that he has no right to complain, but has cause for gratitude and rejoicing.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR

In giving a reception last Saturday night in honor of Honorable Herbert C. Hoover, secretary of Commerce, Arkansas recognized the great service rendered by the greatest administrator in the world. He came first to public notice when he handled relief in Europe at the beginning of the World War, and when he became food administrator in this country during the War, he was more implicitly obeyed than any man has ever been in our history. At this time, when quick and careful management was needed, he was the providential man. He is primarily a business man, professionally trained as an engineer, and he demonstrates that the captain of industry, if given opportunity, is the most capable organizer. A further demonstration of this principle is found in the local leadership of Mr. H. C. Couch, who has brought his well trained business mind to bear upon this subject of relief. There is the suggestion here that such men are the ones who should be called to high executive positions, instead of permitting fourth-rate politicians to force themselves upon the people. Unfortunately we have no method, except that which arises out of calamity, to call

such leaders into the highest positions of service.

Secretary Hoover is not only the man for the present emergency, but, because of his technical training and common sense, he is the man who can best guide in planning for permanent flood control. Under his leadership the petty politicians will fall into line and the army engineers will be enabled to see the light.

In his modest but illuminating address, Secretary Hoover said some things which touch our hearts and stimulate to greater effort. "I would be glad to enumerate all of those who have served and their great deeds," said he. "Your Governor Martineau, your state chairman of reconstruction, Mr. Couch, your Senators Robinson and Caraway, your Congressmen, your mayors, your county and state officials, and your committees, and your thousands of volunteers, many known and many unknown, who have shown that fine mettle of which the citizenry of Arkansas is composed and whose capacity to meet great emergency needs no supplement. I am well aware of the discouragement, the suffering and grief which come with great disasters. But from its fires come also the character of men and women. New leadership is discovered. Men and women are lifted from the routine tasks of life to the high ideals of devotion and service to their fellowmen. These spiritual streams flood the community and fertilize its growth over a generation. The state of Arkansas is a greater state in the consciousness of her own citizens than three months ago. She is a greater state in the eyes of her countrymen. I am proud to have been associated with you."

Then, in the following, note his fine appreciation of the character of our rural people: "Nor is this the first time I have worked in your ranks. Thirty-seven years ago as a college boy I served under Dr. Branner upon the first geological survey of your state, and the fine hospitality and kindness of every farmhouse and mountain home has been one of the indelible memories of those years."

His statesmanship appears in the following: "This great catastrophe by which a million and a half people in this valley have been brought into jeopardy, by which these hundreds of thousands have been driven from their homes, is not all loss. It has served to educate the whole of the people of the United States to appreciate a great problem of elemental importance to the progress of our country and the prosperity of your state. That is the necessity for the complete and whole control of the Mississippi River. I believe that the sentiment of the nation today is unanimous in that it should be taken in hand in such fashion as to give a complete assurance that in the words of President Coolidge, 'it will not happen again.' And it is a national problem. Not only does the lower Mississippi serve as a trough to carry off the flood waters of 32 states, but in the great flood plain of the Mississippi we possess one of the nation's greatest assets in the 20,000,000 acres of its richest lands. By proper action we can reclaim to the nation this great asset for the creation of homes and prosperity. By sufficient flood control measures we can render this land as secure to life and production as any other part of the United States. We can make it possible for the citizens of these states to add hundreds of millions to the national wealth and to maintain many millions of Americans in future happiness and content. It is not alone the citizens of these states who would benefit from this increasing wealth and production. Every farmer and every worker and every citizen throughout the whole nation gains. . . . Nor can we as a nation tolerate periodic destruction and shock which come from a repetition of catastrophes such as this. Every great loss of this kind re-echoes throughout the whole nation. No matter how small it be, something is deducted from the wage or income of every citizen to pay for such losses as

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3.)

THE ARKANSAS METHODIST

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

A. C. MILLAR Editor & Business Mgr.
ANNIE WINBURNE Treasurer

Owned, maintained, and published by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Arkansas.

Commissioners for the Church.
Little Rock Conference. N. Arkansas Conference.
James Thomas F. S. H. Johnston
C. M. Reeves J. M. Williams
E. R. Steel R. C. Morehead

Pastors are Authorized Agents.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year, invariably cash in advance.....\$2.00
One Hundred per cent Lists..... 1.00
Rate to all Ministers..... 1.00
Superannuated Methodist Preachers, Free.

As cash in advance is positively required, subscribers should watch the date on label and remit before expiry to avoid missing any issues. If date on label is not changed within two weeks, notify the Office. If mistakes occur, they will be cheerfully corrected.

Office of Publication, 221 East 5th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Make money orders and checks payable to the ARKANSAS METHODIST.

All matter intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor, at 221 East 5th Street, and should reach the office Monday, or earlier, to insure appearance in the next issue. Obituaries should be brief and carefully written, and five cents a copy should be enclosed if extra copies containing an obituary are desired.

Entered as second-class matter, January 31, 1908, at the Post Office at Little Rock, Ark., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1897. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized September 12, 1918.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENTS.

Our Foreign Advertising Dept. is in charge of JACOBS & CO., CLINTON, S. C.
Soliciting Offices and Representatives.
Miss Roberta Davis, 1018 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Mr. E. L. Gould, 118 East 28th Street, New York, N. Y.
Mr. Wm. H. Valentine, 5386 Pershing Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. J. W. Ligon, 210 Park Drive, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. G. H. Ligon, 421 Biltmore Avenue, Asheville, N. C.
Address correspondence to the Home Office of Jacobs & Company, Clinton, S. C.

METHODIST CALENDAR

Monticello D. C., Hamburg, July 6-7.
Pine Bluff D. C., at Sherrill, July 6.

PERSONAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Rev. T. O. Rorie of Little Rock Conference will be pleased to help pastors in meetings this summer and fall. Address him at 101 F Street, Hot Springs, Ark.

Rev. R. P. Shuler of Trinity Church, Los Angeles, has received the degree of doctor of divinity from Asbury College, Ky. He preached the sermon at the recent commencement.

Rev. O. L. Walker, our pastor at Crossett, called last week and made a good report of his charge and promised to send in a good list of subscribers this week, even more than last year.

Read on another page what is said of Mrs. Gaither's forthcoming Book of Arkansas Literature and be ready to buy it when it comes from the press this year. Her address is 214 E. 7th Street, Little Rock.

This year 8,608 students graduated from the colleges and universities of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The University of S. California had 1,342, Northwestern University 1,169, and Boston University 1,034.

Mr. Fred Holloway, who graduated at Hendrix College in 1925 and who has for the past year been studying voice in New York, will be head of the voice department of the Louisiana Polytechnic Institute at Ruston. He is a son of Rev. A. E. Holloway.

The Mexican government, attempting to reduce its high percentage of illiteracy, has hit upon the plan of establishing libraries at all of the largest garrisons. The War Department is in charge of the distribution of books to these libraries, and is encouraging soldiers to spend their spare time in reading.

Rev. Virgil Y. C. Eady, a graduate of Hendrix College, who has been taking work at Emory University for his master's degree and who has assisted many pastors in revivals, would like to assist pastors who need some one to direct the singing in their meetings. Address him at Emory University, Ga.

Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, who has been in a hospital at Macon Ga., where he had to undergo an operation for appendicitis, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home. He has engaged passage on the Empress of Russia, sailing from Seattle August 11 for the Orient, where he goes to preside over the Mission Conferences of the Church.

On June 22, Rev. R. Stanford Hayden, our pastor at Eureka Springs, was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Setzer Floyd, daughter of Mrs. Clara W. Floyd of that city. The couple are on a wedding trip of some weeks but will be at home after August 8. Meanwhile other brethren are doing the preaching. President Hornaday filled the pulpit for Bro. Hayden last Sunday.

Since the establishment of the Western Methodist Assembly at Fayetteville, it has been the earnest desire of the management to have a series of evangelistic sermons by one of our own evangelists; hence it is gratifying to know that Rev. Burke Culpepper, one of our most successful and popular evangelists will preach twice daily on Mt. Sequoyah June 26-July 1.

Rev. Robert H. Ruff, who is well known by our Sunday School and Epworth League workers on account of his visits to Mt. Sequoyah, has been elected president of the Morris Harvey College at Barboursville, W. Va. He is a graduate of Millsaps College and has done graduate work at Emory, Columbia, and Chicago Universities. His experience and character qualify him for this work.

According to figures taken from a questionnaire distributed among the senior students, the average cost per year at Mount Union College was \$815. This is the more interesting since it completely refutes a statement made by a writer in a recent current magazine in which he estimates that it costs the average student at least \$1,500 a year, or about \$6,000 to gain a college education.

The annual convention of the No-Tobacco League of America will be held this year at Winona Lake, Indiana, Aug. 15-16. Speakers of national reputation will present facts about tobacco and the tobacco habit. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in the problems. For fuller information address Chas. M. Fillmore, secretary, 521 Occidental Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

About three weeks ago Rev. S. K. Burnett, pastor of our church at Stamps, came to St. Vincent's Infirmary, this city for treatment. His case proved to be quite serious and a major operation became necessary. It is a pleasure to report that he is rapidly recovering and hopes for complete restoration. Mrs. Burnett is in the city with their married daughter and is in constant attendance.

The new Hendrix College library building is now under rapid construction on the campus. The plans call for its completion and operation by the opening of school in the fall. It is to be a one-story fireproof building. The plans call for using the present library space for chapel and the third floor of the main building for Chemistry and Physics. This will increase the physical condition for work at Hendrix quite materially.

Prof. L. O. Leach, who has been teaching in Henderson-Brown College, is to take a year's leave of absence while he studies at the University of Chicago for his degree of Ph. D. He has been highly honored by receiving the Swift fellowship in Chemistry which enables him to do special research work. There are only two such fellowships. Prof. Leach has already done valuable research work and this fellowship is in recognition of his efforts.

On Thursday of last week the editor spent the day at Arkadelphia with the Little Rock Conference Epworth League Assembly and addressed the Leaguers briefly on the Epworth Hall at Mt. Sequoyah. The attendance was large and the interest fine, many taking work for credit. The recreational activities under the direction of Miss Elizabeth Reynolds were unusually good. The speakers and instructors, lodged in the Infirmary, were having a hilarious time over their hosiery and haberdashery. With its beautiful shade trees, the campus of Henderson-Brown College was a delightful spot for rest and study. The trees and lawns of Arkadelphia were especially beautiful. A few minutes were spent at the District parsonage with the vigilant and progressive presiding elder, Dr. J. J. Stowe, who was in a good humor in spite of an

anticipated ordeal at the dentist's. Rev. F. G. Roebuck, the Conference president, was in high spirits over the close of a successful year and the prospect of turning over the responsibility to a capable successor, Mr. Ray Monk.

Mr. W. C. Buthman, assistant in the department of History in Hendrix College, is in Paris, France, this summer at the Sarbonne conducting an investigation in some phases of History under the auspices of the National Research Council. He received this appointment in the Spring and sailed about the first of June. This appointment carries with it all of his expenses and an honorarium. Mr. Buthman will be back at Hendrix next year.

Rev. J. C. Glenn and his people have just issued a Year Book and Directory of Pulaski Heights Church which contains the history of the church and much information about its organization and activities. Under Bro. Glenn's leadership that church is making marked progress and bids fair to be a truly great church. When this editor as presiding elder helped to secure the location he felt sure that some day one of our leading churches would be developed there.

Two Chicago citizens, Colonel and Mrs. John Roberts, have given a million dollars to establish at the University of Chicago the Bobs Roberts Memorial Hospital for Children in memory of their son. To supplement this unit for pediatrics the University has now completed the affiliation of the Country Home for Convalescent Children, an institution that has been brought to high efficiency by its board of trustees, under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmers.

Through Dr. F. M. Tolleson information comes of the death of Mrs. McAnally, wife of Rev. J. M. McAnally, on June 16. She had been in ill health for ten years and suffered much for the last three. Two weeks before her death she submitted to an operation, and at first seemed about to recover, but her heart was not strong enough. She was a true Christian and a faithful itinerant's wife, who was loved by all who knew her. Bro. McAnally and the other members of the family have much sympathy.

Bishop James Cannon, Jr., who was recently taken seriously ill on shipboard en route from Africa to London, sailed from England June 18 and expects to land in the United States June 25, according to cable advices received June 20 at Southern Methodist Mission Headquarters at Nashville, Tenn. He remained in England long enough for a thorough examination by specialists in tropical diseases, and is reported much improved. His illness followed an inspection tour of the Congo Mission, which work is under his jurisdiction.

After our last issue had gone to press with the brief announcement of the death of Rev. J. J. Menefee, the following was received from Rev. J. A. Parker of Benton: "Rev. J. J. Menefee died very suddenly June 18. Funeral services were held June 20 by the writer. Bro. Menefee's remains were laid to rest in the Ebenezer Cemetery in Grant Co. Bro. Menefee was born in Mississippi, May 17, 1849. He was an active preacher in the Little Rock Conference for 30 years. Had been superannuated for ten years. A good and faithful man has fallen."

The Little Rock Ministerial Alliance, at its last meeting, after hearing Deputy Prohibition Administrator Rowden on enforcement of the prohibition laws, designated Sunday, July 3, as "Good Citizenship Day," and requested the pastors of all churches to preach upon "Law Observance," especially as it refers to the disregard of the Eighteenth Amendment and prohibition laws. Our preachers all over the state are requested to read the article on page 12 by Mr. Rowden and then get the facts before their people. If the preachers do not do their whole duty at this time, prohibition may be discredited in the house of its friends.

Friends of Bishop W. B. Beauchamp throughout the Church, who have been much concerned about his condition since he was taken so seriously ill in Atlanta about two months ago, will be gratified to learn that he has sufficiently recovered his strength to write his first letter since he was taken ill April 5. In this letter dated June 17 and written to friends in Nashville he says that he has learned for the first time in his life to "sit down and watch the procession go by." Bishop Beauchamp has been prominent in practically every

STOP! LOOK! ACT!

YOU NEED PROTECTION AGAINST ACCIDENT

Whether Riding or Walking You are in Danger

The ARKANSAS METHODIST Furnishes Protection at Small Cost

Our subscription price is \$2, but if you will send \$2.90 your renewal or new subscription will be entered for a year, and you get a \$7,500 Accident Policy. Can you beat that?

For every \$2.90 sent with a different application the person named will get a year's subscription and a Policy for a year.

Make birthday presents with policy and paper.

Make a separate application for each person.

Fill blanks in form below, and send check or P. O. order for \$2.90 for each application.

Arkansas Methodist,
221 E. Capitol Ave., Little Rock, Ark.

I inclose \$2.90 for subscription and Accident Policy, and certify that I am over ten and under seventy years of age, that I am not deaf nor blind, and that I am not crippled to the extent that I cannot travel in public places, and hereby apply for the \$7,500 Travel-Accident Policy in the Federal Life Insurance Co.

P. O. State St., or R. F. D.

Occupation Age Date of Birth

Place of Birth

Signature

Below write name and address of person to whom you want insurance paid in case of death. Otherwise it will be paid to your estate.

Beneficiary's Name Relationship

Remember, for every \$2.90 and a different application, you can get a Subscription and Policy for one year. Act promptly and you will have no regrets. Delay and you may be sorry.

Date when application was received192..

CONTRIBUTIONS

LEAVING HOME—SOME MEDITATIONS

By O. E. Goddard, D. D.,
Foreign Secretary of the Board of Missions.

I wonder if anybody ever got entirely ready to start on a long journey. Be he novice or veteran, young or old, cautious or impulsive—did anyone ever put all the things in he wanted to put in, look after all the business affairs that should be attended to before starting, arrange all domestic matters satisfactorily, send all the farewell messages that ought to be sent, get all the vaccination certificates needed, observe all the red tape incident to passports, and sit down at the last moment and say—"All things are now ready for my departure"? If there ever was such a person, he is "sui generis", a "rara avis", a model of perfection that ought to be preserved and set up in a museum with this inscription—"Let all travelers go and do likewise."

Saying good-bye is a trying experience. One does not want to be "gushy" or "mushy" or too emotional on the one hand nor too nonchalant on the other. He well knows that the parting may be final for this life. It should be, a flippant attitude would be regretted. Yet no man knows when he kisses his wife good-bye as he goes to his daily task, whether he or she will live till noon. Why then be too serious when parting is for a longer period?

What do one's friends and loved one think of him? Steersforth, one of Dickens' characters who had a combination of qualities both good and bad, often said that he desired to

be remembered as he was at his best. Steersforth had no monopoly of this desire. This class is legion. Indeed all of us would like to be remembered at our best. We could wish that our weaknesses, faults, foibles and sins might be forgotten, while our strength, our altruism, our heroism, our deeds of love and mercy might live with them forever. Of course, this cannot be. Our friends and foes will remember us as we were. The composite product of the good and the bad, the strong and the weak, the altruistic and the selfish will write themselves indelibly on the memories of those with whom we have to do.

As I am now leaving The Grand Hotel in New York for the Steamship "Munargo" of South America, I regret that I have even spoken a harsh word, that I ever did a selfish deed, that I ever put a drop of bitterness in any man's cup. I could wish that every word had been kind, every deed unselfish and every act an effort to put joy into someone's heart.

This visit to Brazil is in some measure different from the regular official visit of a foreign missionary secretary to a mission field. Mine is not wholly administrative. Indeed, the major purpose is not administrative but evangelistic. The Board of Missions at its last meeting resolved to make Evangelism the dominant note in all our mission fields in 1928. The primary purpose of my visit to Brazil is to help get this movement started. If I can help some in this line, it will be a genuine joy to me.

Soul-winning has been the ever-increasing passion of my life. I began my ministry with some evangelistic zeal. My fervor did not burn out with youth. During the twenty-five years of my pastorate, there was a steady

great movement of the Church in recent years, and Methodists throughout the Connection join in the wish that it will not be long until he will be able to come out and catch step again with the procession.

Dr. R. L. Campbell, professor of English in Hendrix College, who took his doctor's degree last year at the University of Chicago, and whose thesis on Chaucer was recognized as a marked contribution to the literature on the subject, recently had a wire from the head of the department of English at the University of Chicago, Dr. Manly, asking him to come to the University and assist him in conducting some further investigations this summer on the subject of Chaucer. Dr. Manly is recognized as a great authority on Chaucer, and this call upon Dr. Campbell to join him in the investigation this summer is a distinguished recognition of Dr. Campbell's ability in this field.

Loss of temper may mean more than temporary loss.

A wise man may make a mistake, but the fool repeats it.

Self is saved by self-sacrifice rather than by selfish saving.

Happy is he who has learned that it is indeed more blessed to give than to receive.

EL DORADO AND SMACKOVER

It was my privilege to preach last Sunday morning at First Church, ElDorado, and at night at Smackover. Taking into consideration the excessive heat and the fact that many persons were away from home, the congregations at both places were good.

Under the wise management of Dr. J. D. Hammons our great church at ElDorado has made steady growth. Already this year more than 200 members have been added and finances are in good condition. With a splendid building for that purpose the Sunday School is well organized and prospering.

ElDorado is getting better and better. New residences of unusual attractiveness are going up and a great office building has been completed. A

fine court-house will soon be erected, and a Federal Building is in prospect. Much street paving is being laid. Few cities of the same size have three church buildings that will compare favorably with those of the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists. The Southern Presbyterian General Assembly was recently held there and found ample entertainment.

I had delightful entertainment in the home of Supt. and Mrs. J. L. Bond, who have already found a large place in the life of the community and church, and had a delicious luncheon at the parsonage home of Dr. and Mrs. Hammons. One of the fine things about this church and its pastor is that the cost of the Arkansas Methodist is put into the budget and the paper goes to practically every home among the members.

At Smackover I found Bro. Cole vigorously leading his people. From a tiny village in less than five years Smackover has become a bustling oil-producing center of many thousands. At first it was tough and rough. Today it is an orderly, well built little city. While still there are many cheap temporary houses and stores, yet there are many brick business houses and beautiful and commodious residences. The large brick school house completed two years ago has been enlarged and our church, which was just in process of building, was finished by Dr. B. A. Few and is a very substantial building with a charming little auditorium and in the basement a large lecture room and ten Sunday School rooms. The location is central.

Brother Cole not only preaches regularly in the town, but has many appointments at the camps where it is not possible to organize churches. He likes to preach and in looking after these sheep without a shepherd he is rendering a valuable service. As the people are constantly coming and going it is hard to build up an effective organization; but during Bro. Cole's pastorate they have constant additions and the finances have been paid in full. Just now the price of oil is down and new wells are not being brought in, but the church is meeting all of its obligations and is growing stronger. Bro. Cole, a careful student of Church history, is writing a series of strong articles which will soon appear in our Church press.

I enjoyed supper at the parsonage and lodgings

at the Hotel Rickenbacker, a new three-story, fire-proof building that would be a credit to a larger place. Monday morning I called on a number of friends at ElDorado.—A. C. M.

THE CIRCULATION CAMPAIGN

Since the last report the following subscriptions have been received:

Pottsville, Rev. Elisha Dyer, 4;

Cabot, Rev. R. A. Teeter, 17;

Murfreesboro, Rev. G. L. Cagle, 1;

Imboden, Rev. G. A. Burr, 1.

Let others take up the good work and put over their campaigns speedily. It is a work that must be done. Then why not do it promptly, and get it out of the way?

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR

(Continued from Page 1.)

this."

Mr. Hoover's fairness and broad-mindedness are seen in the following expression: "Nor can the cost of flood control fall upon the people who are now prostrated by inadequate measures of the past and who bear the burdens of losses which will require years for recovery. Adequate flood control, therefore, becomes a national problem. One of the first obligations upon Congress is to authorize a complete and not a partial solution and to provide funds for its execution....I am confident that in five years' time the people of these states will look back upon the flood of 1927, despite all the misery and discouragement which it produced, as having been the milestone from which they have started on a new road to prosperity and happiness. And I know that you will look back upon it as a period of sympathy and constructive help of a generous nation to its stricken fellow-citizens."

Readers of this paper for the last twenty years will recall that we have been hammering away at this problem and seeking to get the authorities sufficiently interested to take decisive action. We regret that it has required calamity to arouse the nation to action; but we rejoice that master minds, like that of Secretary Hoover, are now seriously seeking the solution. Let us cooperate in every way possible, and make our calamity a blessing.

increase in the number of persons received on profession of faith from year to year. My first pastorate had the fewest number and my last the largest. As a presiding elder, I made soul winning the chief business of the District. During the four years that I served as Home Mission secretary I was officially chosen to conduct the Centenary revival campaign. The great ingathering from this campaign, owing to the fidelity and efficiency of the leadership in our Church, was a great joy to me. Now that I have been officially sent to promote Evangelism in our foreign fields, I am hoping that I shall have that same beautiful cooperation in this campaign that I had in the Centenary revival campaign. While Evangelism has always been the final objective in all our missionary endeavor, it is the purpose of the Board to re-emphasize this in 1928.

The united prayer of the whole Church at home and abroad, is requested. We need a Pentecost in every mission field. We need the conscious presence of God at all times. Let us forget a thousand non-essential things and center upon this one thing—"The conscious presence and power of God in all our work." We are planning large things for God.

IF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT DOES NOT HELP THE FARMER, WHO WILL?

If Not The McNary-Haugen Bill, What?

By

Geo. W. Donaghey, Little Rock, Ark.

Briefly stated the provisions of the McNary-Haugen Bill were to create an agricultural commission composed of the Secretary of Agriculture and twelve men to be nominated by the farmer organizations, three to be nominated from each Federal Reserve District and one of that number from each district to be appointed by the President with the consent of the United States Senate. This commission was to be provided with a revolving fund of \$250,000,000.00 to be used in the retirement, sale or absorption of any surplus that might be produced in cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco and swine. The revolving fund to become a loan to the producers of such products and an equalization fee levied upon the products to repay the loan to the government.

These were the essentials of the bill.

It was first introduced in Congress three years ago and developed considerable following then. The sentiment in favor of its passage became so great that it figured considerably in the last election and its passage by the present Congress was a foregone conclusion. It passed both the House and Senate by a substantial majority, but not by a sufficient majority to overcome the President's veto, which was delivered to the Senate on Saturday, February 26th.

All this is history.

But the demand for national legislation for the protection of the agricultural interests of this country is the liveliest question before the American people today. It will not down, it cannot be side-tracked, ignored or treated indifferently.

Those engaged in agricultural pursuits in this country represent one-third of the total population, and it must be admitted that what they produce is the basis of all this country's wealth.

Yet this all-important industry in a government committed to protection for more than 130 years, remains unprotected. The agricultural industry

is the only industry in the United States that has no sort of Federal protection.

Yet the second law that was ever passed by the Congress of the United States was a Protective Tariff Law passed in 1789 and approved by George Washington on July 4th of that year. So great was its protective and protective powers that Thomas Jefferson, in his first message to Congress in 1801, felicitated the Congress upon the growth and expansion of our protected industries and at the same time said that the income that we would soon receive from the tariff, so called, would soon be large enough to justify this government in dispensing with all the Internal Tax and depend for the support of the government and for the payment of the public debt upon duties derived from the tariff.

So protection for the American industries was born with the Republic and this protection has been increased, expanded, enlarged and extended until every American industry, manufacturing and enterprise is either protected by a tariff on its product or by some other means.

The agricultural industry alone, the basis of all our wealth, remains unprotected.

The farmer must buy all that he buys in a protected market and sell all that he produces in open competition on a world market.

It is apparent that most everybody who discusses and thinks about the condition, agrees that the system of government which protects the other enterprises and industries of the country and leaves its largest and most important industry unprotected, is fundamentally wrong in principle and must be corrected if our country is to progress. Not all are agreed that the McNary-Haugen Bill would have brought about the protection that the farmer needs. But there was a preponderance of intelligent sentiment in favor of the bill. While there were some able and sincere men who condemned it, there were more men, just as able and sincere men, who supported it.

It is regrettable that so many men in the South treated it indifferently. Not one out of one-thousand men ever read it, and not all of those who read it gave it serious thought, yet it is the most important national event in the history of our government since Abe Lincoln was elected President on an Anti-Slavery platform. Yet southern bankers, southern merchants and some of the southern farmers have given the bill no study and not one in one hundred of them know what it is all about.

And notwithstanding that agricultural protection involves the fundamental of all laws—the law of justice and compensation, as old as Moses; the law of self-preservation as old as creation, and the law that a laborer is worthy of his hire, as old as the Christian religion.

And notwithstanding the fact that the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill are those that directly involve all southern progress and southern prosperity, the editors, bankers and public men generally have failed to measure up to the demands and meet the issues; and those whose prosperity is inevitably dependent upon the cotton producers of the South, and even the producers themselves for the most part, have treated the bill with indifference—their attitude is either due to indolence or ignorance and either conclusion is a sad commentary on southern efficiency and southern progress.

In the West and in the wheat and corn sections, so great was the interest in the movement to pass the McNary-Haugen bill, that the bankers, editors, merchants, farmers and public men generally, have made the issue a national one and the alignment of the East and West is sundered because of its defeat. A national issue has been raised and it is so formidable and so powerful that it defies either political party to ignore it or disregard it.

But the South has had no part in the fight. The stupidity and indolence or ignorance and consequent indifference of our men of public affairs is deplorable—had they been aroused as they should have been and gone to the aid of the West, Mr. Coolidge might not have vetoed the measure and the McNary-Haugen bill might now be a law. Because it is easy to conceive that Mr. Coolidge might have interpreted the indifference of the southern agriculturists and business men and the lack of interest, as opposition to the bill and without a doubt this condition might have helped him in reaching a conclusion to disapprove the bill.

The southern business man has failed to see conditions right under his nose. He has failed to understand that no general prosperity can follow

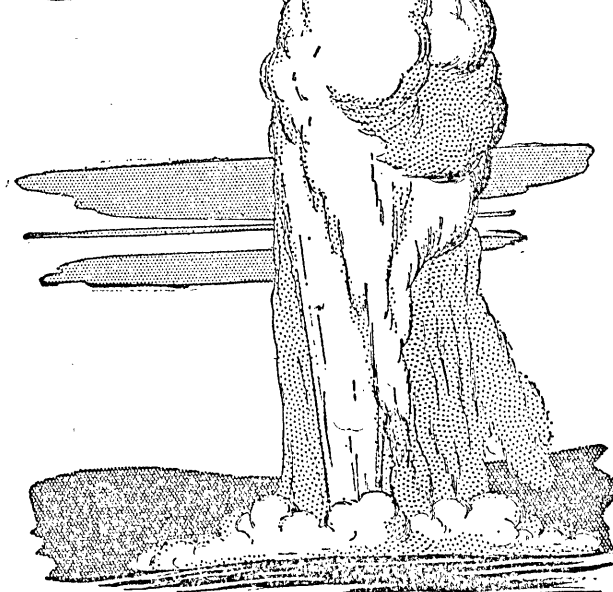
the failure of the farmer to make money—a pauperized agricultural community cannot support small-town stores and banks, schools and churches. If those who produce the profit of the country have made no profit, how can those who depend upon them expect anything but failure?

This is a condition and not a theory.

Thirty-one banks went out of business in Arkansas last year, twenty more were regarded as lame ducks and all of them suffered greatly. There are no figures available to show how many mercantile failures there were, but there were a great many, comparatively speaking, and the condition in Arkansas even then was not so bad as in other southern states where failures were even more disastrous, but every one of these failures and every one of these business disasters was due to the fact that cotton sold for less than the cost of production.

If it were not for the spirit of selfishness, indifference, or lethargy, brains of the South could long since have solved the issue and controlled the price of cotton to the point of equalization and stabilization with other products, if those interested in the farmer and in the agricultural industry would lend the same energy, effort and finance to the farmer in

Yellowstone



Colorado-Salt Lake Without Extra R.R. Fare

MAKE your summer vacation a circle tour of our western vacation lands. Enjoy Colorado's playgrounds first, thence through the Royal Gorge to Salt Lake City and onward to Yellowstone.

Go one way . . . Return another . . . Stopover anywhere en route.

**Zion National Park—Eryce Canyon
Cedar Breaks—Kaibab National
Forest—North Rim
Grand Canyon**

May be included by side trip from Salt Lake City. Rail fare \$13.75 round trip to Cedar City. (Trip thru parks additional.)

The Scenic Limited and The Westerner—two fine, fast observation car trains via the scenic way west, provide unusually attractive service from St. Louis and Kansas City.

(Summer schedules effective June 12.)

Learn more about these unique, interesting trips. Secure descriptive literature from—

A. D. Bell
Pass. Traf. Mgr.
MO. PAC. R. R. CO.
Railway Exchange Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.



"A Service Institution"

A-43

absorbing any surplus crop he might produce, as they do to the production of the crop, the question would have been solved long ago and so far as the agricultural interests of the South are concerned, we would not have needed the McNary-Haugen bill.

Our southern people have failed to see that we are violating a sound principle of commerce when we allow our farmers to sell their labor too cheap, or fail to aid them in getting better paid.

That under-priced bale of cotton out on yonder platform represents just so much human labor, just so much human life, and when it is cheapened, human life and labor are cheapened, and it is all due to a lack of commercial thought and commercial initiative. The people in no other part of the country tolerate a system that impoverishes and pauperizes the producers of their wealth. Only we of the South remain so helpless and so sluggish.

A high Federal Reserve Bank of fiscal recently stated that 95 per cent of the cotton is produced by women and children of the South. We believe, however, that he has overstated it and that reliable statistics show that not more than 75 per cent of the labor is done by women and children. It is true that in the delta sections a great majority of negro women and negro children work in the fields and it is also true that in the poorer sections a large majority of white women and white children work in the cotton fields. It is lamentable that any of them must work in an American cotton field to produce, without profit to them a product that the women and children of other nations use at their expense; and it is high-time we set about correcting the economic ills that take these women from their homes and these children from their schools to labor for the profit and glory of other sections of our own country and of other nations of the earth.

Those who have opposed the McNary-Haugen bill have offered no other solution to the problems and even the President in his veto message based every objection to the bill upon what he conjectured might be the result of its passage, and not upon any known fact. All of those who have opposed it have resorted to theories and conjectures. They forget that agriculture is sick unto death and that it is no time to advance theories and speculate about methods and split hairs, a condition exists that must be met. It is believed that agriculture lost in deflation in the year 1920 not less than \$3,000,000,000. It has never recovered and it is even now worse off than it was twenty years ago. Yet the gross annual income in other lines for 1926 as reported by "Commerce and Finance" in its issue of February 23rd was \$90,000,000,000 for the year, so again I say agriculture is sick and a great many able men thought that the McNary-Haugen bill was the cure, and think so yet.

Christ was called to administer to one sick of the palsy and He said "Son, thy sins be forgiven thee"—and some criticized Him, saying, "He maketh himself a God." He then said to the one sick of the palsy, "Rise, take up thy bed and walk," and turning to his critics He asked them whether it were better that He say the one thing or the other, so the sick of the palsy was healed. It doesn't matter whether we cure a sick agriculture with a government loan, a government subsidy or by government price-fixing, just so the sick agriculture may be restored and a

normal and stabilized market established.

The financial barons of the country gasp when an inflation of price threatens commerce, but they seem to take no heed when inflation of prices and unstable markets threaten agriculture, and thereby threaten the foundation of all commerce.

If the McNary-Haugen bill had no support except that which it receives from those directly concerned and interested in agriculture, it might be said that selfish interests inspired support of it, but when the bill receives support from such outstanding characters as Theo. H. Price, an accredited Wall Street authority and owner of the well known publication "Commerce and Finance," it must be worthy the thoughtful consideration of all southern business men. Mr. Price in a recent article in "Commerce and Finance" said:

"The economic disparity of which the farmer is the victim is admitted, but any suggestion that the Government should actively intervene in his behalf is opposed as socialistic or bureaucratic or uneconomic.

We confess that we took this view until we studied the facts and that it is only by inquiry and personal observation that our opinion has been changed. Having been brought up to believe that 'the people who are least governed are best governed,' we have been reluctant to support any measure that would multiply the functions or agencies of government, and it is with a feeling of sincere regret that we yield to the logic of events in advocating a subsidy for the farmer.

For that is what the McNary-Haugen bill and all similar measures amount to and we may as well be frank about it. Sugar-coat them as we may with equalization fees and revolving funds that may be loaned and repaid, they still mean that Uncle Sam is to supply the farmer with certain sums of money that may or may not be returned.

If the United States had never granted a subsidy, consistency, which is 'a weakness of the narrow-minded,' might require that we should resist the beginnings of evil. But subsidies are not new in this country. The transcontinental railways were subsidized by land grants; our coastwise shipping is subsidized by navigation laws which exclude foreign competition, and the tariff subsidizes a very substantial portion of our population at the expense of the whole nation and of the farmers in particular.

Having thus admitted the economic expediency of the subsidy in some cases, how can we, with justice, deny it in others? To this question the only possible answer is that the right to a subsidy must be determined by the condition and needs of those who apply for it."

When Wall Street concedes that the McNary-Haugen bill is practical legislation and that the agriculture of this country needs protection, it must be agreed to by all others outside of Wall Street, and all good business judgment supports the theory that every man has a right to a chance to earn and a chance to save.

The veto message by President Coolidge based upon the opinion of Attorney General Sargent is thought to be the weakest document the President has submitted to Congress. It states no facts, bearing upon the bill, but is full of conjectures as to what might be its result. Both the President and the Attorney General declare it is unconstitutional, alleging that it deprives the Executive of the appointing power and delegates power of taxation by Congress. Had the

President been favorable to farm protection, as he contends he is, he might just as easily have thought the bill constitutional, because the conclusion that it is unconstitutional is believed to be so far-fetched as to have little foundation. The bill plainly provides that the President shall appoint a Board of twelve to be nominated by the farmer organizations and such appointments to be confirmed by the Senate, merely making mandatory the custom already established by every succeeding President, of receiving suggestions from interested sources before making appointments, and finally the confirmation by the Senate, being entirely in keeping with established precedent and American principles. The taxation idea is just as far-fetched because there is no tax mentioned in the bill, and the payment of the equalization fee is nothing more or less than a discharge of an honest and voluntary obligation, because no farmer has ever raised a voice, or ever will against the payment of a fee that enriches him, when he is being forced to pay many fees that impoverish him.

The first objection offered by President Coolidge in his veto message said:

"The difficulty with this particular measure is that it is not framed to aid farmers as a whole * * * it is axiomatic that progress is made through building on the good foundation that already exists. For many years, indeed before the day of modern agricultural science, balanced and diversified farming has been regarded by thoughtful farmers and scientists as the safe-guard of our agriculture. It (the McNary-Haugen bill) says in effect that all the agricultural scientists and all the thinking farmers of the last fifty years are wrong, that what we ought to do is not encourage diversified agriculture, but instead put a premium on one-crop farming.

The measure discriminates definitely against products which make up what has been universally considered a program of safe farming * * * the bill singles out a few products, chiefly sectional, and proposes to raise the prices of these regardless of the fact that thousands of other farmers would be directly penalized. If this is a true farm relief measure why does it leave out the producers of beef cattle, sheep, dairy products, poultry products, potatoes, hay, fruit, vegetables, oats, barley, rye, and flax?"

In the first place the President concedes, by inference, that the McNary-Haugen bill would aid those for whom aid is needed and he vetoed it then because it did not aid all farmers. He overlooked the fact that any other nonperishable farm product would be included in the relief measure at any time the Board decided to do so, as provided for in Section 5, Paragraph B, which provides that the Board shall take cognizance of the existence of a surplus of any agricultural commodity, and also in Section 6, Paragraph B, where it gives the Board power through Congress to bring the benefits of this bill to apply to any other agricultural commodity.

The President also overlooked the fact that no sort of legislation undertakes to control a surplus on perishable products, such as milk and butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables and the like, because the cold storage expenses and the certainty of decay would preclude any possibility of handling a surplus in any of these products.

So the provision of the McNary—

Haugen bill covered every item of agricultural products that such a bill could cover.

The next objection offered by the President is that the bill involves governmental fixing of prices. And this might be a reasonable objection if the government did not now directly and indirectly fix prices on almost every thing, and if national laws were not now against the interests of agriculture and forcing it to adopt some means for protection. If the government did not now by statutory law protect the large corporations and the large banking interests of the country (not little ones) against agriculture, then the President might tremble at government price fixing. The government by the Interstate Commerce Commission, fixes the rates of railroad transportation on all commodities, and makes the farmer pay as much freight on 9-cent cotton as he pays on 30-cent cotton. This fixing of railroad rates goes far toward fixing the price on every commodity transported, and the government fixes these rates.

The government gives monopoly to public service corporations; water and power companies; gas companies; telephone companies and others, and empowers the Federal court to fix such rates as will guarantee these utilities five, six and seven per cent profit on their operations, which in many instances is taken advantage of and profits far beyond these figures are earned. The government through the Federal Court fixes these prices.

Through the Transportation Act the price for labor on railroads is fixed by the government and is being increased almost monthly at the expense of agriculture.

The Federal Trade Commission controls the prices on merchandise, etc., of the large corporations and thereby indirectly fixes the prices on other commodities.

The government also adopts the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill with the Reserve Banking System by stabilizing credit and by giving the Reserve System great power in the control of banks of the country, then with all these Federal provisions to create bureaucracies and fix prices on labor, transportation, interest rates and the like, the tariff does the rest and indirectly fixes the price on everything used by the farmer and others, from a tooth-pick to a four-horse wagon, and from a ten-penny nail to a five-ton tractor, is it inconsistent for the government to aid the farmer in stabilizing a profitable price for his product and labor?

The President says that the small equalization fee proposed would have been a tax. In that he is in error. It would not have been a tax. That fee collected from the farmer would be the discharge of an obligation. The government would have directly loaned \$250,000,000 to the farmers and the fee proposed would have been a discharge of their proportion of that obligation; just as is the case when the individual farmer borrows money from a Federal Land Bank, money furnished by the government, makes his payments of principal and interest. This is one of the reasons why Attorney General Sargent said in his report to the President that the bill was unconstitutional.

The President's veto message is a weak document for him to write because it is well known that he is a learned man and a deep thinker, and the superficial wording of his message does not do him justice as a man, and appears to be the insincerity of an executive.

He submits as another objection,

"the sacred cow of the economist"—the law of supply and demand, which is the refuge of every man who wants to beat down the price of farm products. He forgets that the law of demand is controlled largely by the power to purchase. There may be a genuine demand that is unable to avail itself of the most plentiful supply. The fact that the agriculturist made no profit controlled the demand for cotton goods and having sold his cotton for less than the cost of production, the farmer could not satisfy his demand or his need for cotton goods, thereby the demand was destroyed, no matter what the supply.

The President also finds objection to the Board fixing the price of the products, saying that it might discriminate as between millers and processors, and the producer; that it might destroy some mills and create others and that it might dump our surplus upon the world at a tremendous loss and hold up our domestic food prices to a ruinous level.

He might just as easily have concluded that the Board of twelve men would honestly dispose of our surplus in foreign countries at legitimate prices, and he might just as easily agree that they would pursue an orderly course as a disorderly one, and that we would receive as much for our surplus supplies then as now, because as far as cotton is concerned the price is already fixed in Liverpool and would not likely increase or decrease, unless there was no surplus. And even though the commissioners did sell our surplus at a low price or at great loss, there would still be benefits to the American farmer, and particularly to the American cotton grower, for his surplus always has been a menace, because the 1925 crop of 16,000,000 bales brought the farmer at least 50 per cent more money than the 18,000,000 bales in 1926, which shows conclusively that the surplus was worse than a total loss.

But for the President to conjecture that this Board of Commissioners would be ignorant, designing, corrupt, or dishonest, he might just as easily think that the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Banking Commission and the Federal Trade Commission would abuse the powers they possess and injure the interests that they protect, as to suppose that the Agricultural Commission would do so.

Continuing his erroneous argument, the President says:

"It is not to be thought that the farmers of the United States want our agricultural policy founded upon legislation as is proposed in this measure. Final judgment of the American farmer always has been on the constructive rather than on the destructive side. What the farmers want, and what the American people as a whole will approve, is legislation which will not substitute governmental bureaucracy for individual and co-operative initiative, but will facilitate the constructive efforts of the farmers themselves in their own self-governed organizations."

The President of course knows how impossible it is for the farmers to have a self-governed organization that would protect them in establishing prices and if government bureaucracy had not already been established and if every other line of industry had been left to their own constructive efforts in their self-governed organizations, the farmer might be left to his own devices. In other industries of this country are not so left and besides it is accepted theory of our government that no body

of humans can control themselves in anything without law and enforcement agencies.

We do not leave the railroads to their own devices; we do not leave the manufacturing interests to their own devices; we do not leave the mercantile interests to their own devices; we do not leave the insurance interests to their own devices; we do not leave the steel industry to its own devices; we do not leave the public utilities to their own devices; we provide through freight rates, immigration laws and tariff taxes to protect the labor in every other industry and set a price for an adequate wage for men who work in every other line of endeavor. The American agriculturist is the only industry the President would leave to its own devices.

It must be seen by the President and by every other man that the government fixing a price on agricultural products is nothing more than fixing a price on the farmers' labor and protecting him to the extent of enabling him to make a living on what he produces, is no more bureaucracy than that which is employed in protecting every other industry.

It would exhaust the patience of the readers of this article to discuss the President's message in its entirety, but these are the outstanding objections he has offered to the McNary-Haugen bill. He closes his message with the statement that the most decisive objection to the bill is that it is unconstitutional and while complaining that the McNary-Haugen Bill would usurp the executive authority to make appointments and rob Congress of its power to assess taxes, he and the Attorney General do not hesitate to invade the precinct of the judiciary and declare the bill unconstitutional. Had the President been consistent in his opposition and if he were consistent in his desire to aid the farmer and if his greatest objection to the bill was that it was unconstitutional, he might have let it go to the court and there been so determined, because it was not his duty or his prerogative to pass upon the constitutionality of the bill, and if he had wanted to protect the American farmer, as much as he claims, he would have signed the bill and let the court itself decide.

Because there are able lawyers in both the House and Senate, men who have studied constitutional law for a life time, who declare that the bill is in every way in harmony with the American constitution and with American precedent.

All that the "Manufacturers Record" could find to condemn in the bill was the fact that it fixed an equalization fee. Just so far as it is known no farmer who would have to pay this fee has ever complained that it would be burdensome or objectionable. In fact there has been no objection of any sort from the people who would have been affected by the bill.

To sum up the arguments for the bill, it is a known fact that England has fixed a price on rubber products; that Brazil has fixed a price on coffee, and that Cuba even has passed laws that stabilizes the sugar market.

Is American less powerful than these?

Although this is the richest country in the world, the small compensation of the agriculturist and his losses from year to year will eventually make it one of the poorest. With railroads and utilities and manufactured goods and other laborers protected in prices and wages, is it unreasonable for the farmer asks for the same protection for his products

and for his labor?

Is agriculture of less importance than all the others?

The principles of the McNary-Haugen plan are as simple and plain as those of the Federal Reserve Banking System, the Transportation Act, the Esch-Cummings law and the Adamson law.

The theory that this bill would establish prices on food and clothing of a prohibitive nature for laborers in other lines of industry is absurd, because at present laborers in other vocations are receiving high wages at the expense of farm labor. The farmer is now working for less than a living wage and part of what he earns goes to pay the more than living wage paid to men in other lines. The complaint that our overproduction might be increased because of an assured profit is not well grounded because there would be no incentive to increase the cost of production beyond a normal supply, because thereby we would increase the cost of operation for the Agriculture Commission, which would increase the equalization fees, and thereby defeat the very ends the farmer hopes to gain, but the selling of our surplus in a foreign market is not any more disastrous to American interests than the selling of steel and other surplus commodities, protected by tariffs, in foreign markets.

Nearly everybody concedes that high wages is best for all, and that prosperity follows a substantial wage in every line, but a good many people fail to see that cotton and other agricultural products represent the labor of the farmer and the protection of the prices of agriculture is nothing more, nor less, than the protection of farm labor.

The conservation of soil, of crops, and the like have all entered into the discussion as concerns farm relief, but they do not enter into the merits of the McNary-Haugen bill. If the farmer in one section where there is an overproduction of cotton should turn to the production of wheat, they might bring about a surplus in that commodity. So it is a moot question whether soil conservation, crop rotation and the limiting of certain crops can ever be accomplished by legislation. These things must be left largely to the individual intelligence and

judgment, but with our surplus in all lines protected and with the assurance of a profit on every product, the farmer could go ahead and plan his activities much more intelligently than he does now.

The McNary-Haugen bill is defeated, but its principles are not. They had the unanimous endorsement and support of the farmers and a great majority of the men in other lines, in fact so strong is the sentiment in favor of the bill, and so apparent has this become since the President's veto, that the McNary-Haugen bill may be considered more alive now than it ever was, and when it is again presented in Congress, as it most surely will be whether Mr. Coolidge is President at that time or not, the support of the bill will be so strong that it can easily be passed over his veto, or that of any other man who may be President, and ultimately become a law.

This statement is in no way intended to have any bearing on partisan politics. It is written solely in what is believed to be the best interests of the social and economic well-being of the entire country.

Again I say if not the McNary-Haugen bill, what?

April 15, 1927.

NUTS TO CRACK

Where was King Alfred the Great crowned? On his head.

If you can buy eight eggs for twenty-six cents, how many can you buy for a cent and a quarter? Eight.

Lucy had it first, Paul had it last, every girl has it once, but boys never had it, Mrs. Sullivan had it twice, but when she married Pat Murray she never had it again. What is it? The letter L.

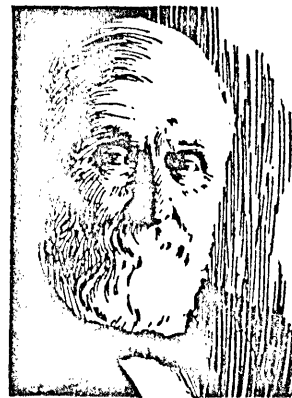
What is the longest sentence in this world? Going to prison for life.

What's the distance between February and April? A march of thirty-one days.

Why does a chicken always cross a road in front of an approaching auto? To get to the other side.

What is the best way of making your trousers last? By making your coat and vest first.—Sunshine.

And choose an author as you choose a friend.—Wentworth Dillon.



DR. W. B. CALDWELL
AT THE AGE OF 83

To Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of Monticello, Ill., a practicing physician for 47 years, it seemed cruel that so many constipated infants and children had to be kept constantly "stirred up" and half sick by taking cathartic pills, tablets, salts, calomel and nasty oils.

While he knew that constipation was the cause of nearly all children's little ills, he did not believe that a sickening "purge" or "physic" was necessary.

In Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin he discovered a laxative which helps to establish natural bowel "regularity" even if the child is chronically constipated. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin not only causes a gentle, easy bowel movement but, best of all, it never gripes, sickens or upsets the most deli-

cate system. Besides, it is absolutely harmless, and so pleasant that even a cross, feverish, bilious, sick child gladly takes it.

Buy a large 60-cent bottle at any store that sells medicine or write "Syrup Pepsin," Monticello, Illinois, for a FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE and just see for yourself.

**Dr. Caldwell's
SYRUP
PEPSIN**

**Mother! It's
Cruel to "Physic"
Your Child**

FOR YOUTH.

WHAT MISTAH TROUBLE DID
 Ol' Mistah Trouble, he come aroun'
 one day
 An' say, "I gwinter git you, so you
 better run away.
 I likes to see you hustle; dat's de way
 I has my fun.
 I know I kin ketch up to you, no mat-
 ter how you run!"

I says, "Mistah Trouble, you has been
 a-chasing me
 Ever since I kin remember, an' I'se
 tired as I kin be.
 So I's gwinter stop right yere, an' turn
 aroun' a-facin' you,
 An' lick you if I kin, an' fin' out jest
 what you kin do."

Ol' Mistah Trouble, he looked might-
 ily ashamed;
 He acted like a buckin' hoss dat's sud-
 denly been tamed;
 An' den he turned an' traveled off,
 a-hollerin', "Good day;
 I ain't got time to fool around wif
 folks dat act dat way."

—Washington Star.

THE GAME OF LIFE

Games have been one of the most
 important means to popular amuse-
 ment or recreation in nearly all ages.
 The Olympian Games of Greece at-
 tracted people from all countries at
 that time. In Rome the amphitheater,
 where the contests were held, accom-
 modated over 75,000 people. In Amer-
 ica immense stadiums have been rear-
 ed in many of our larger cities and
 university towns. We are not here
 endorsing the athletic program of our
 country as now administered, but
 simply recognizing it as a fact.

Life is often compared with the
 game because it is often a rivalry
 with opponents, or a contest with
 enemies. Let us stand together on
 the side lines for a few moments that
 we may get some lessons from the
 game, which may serve us well in
 playing the greater game of life.

The Game is Usually won or Lost
Before it Begins

If the players have been faithful in
 preparation and patient in practice
 for a long period of time, they are
 ready for the game—this means edu-
 cation. If the players have been tem-
 perate in their habits, careful as to
 diet and rest, then the nerve is steady
 and the eye is clear, and every move-
 ment is swift and sure. Some time
 ago "Babe" Ruth was examined by
 specialists who found him to be phys-
 ically perfect. This is why he has
 flashed out in the athletic sky as one
 of those bright stars. Victory comes
 to those who are clean in life.

Cooperation or Team Work is
Necessary

Each man plays the part assigned
 him and when the opportunity comes
 helps the fellow next to him to play
 his part. He stays in the section of
 the field assigned to him except when
 he leaves it in order to back the oth-
 er fellow up so no play will be lost
 in case he should make an error and
 miss the ball. This means sacrificial
 plays. He may have to make a sac-
 rificial hit or perhaps go out in order
 to bring the other fellow in. His aim
 is not spectacular individual plays,
 but victory for the team. So the man
 who succeeds in life must pull togeth-
 er with his fellowmen, must play for
 the interests of the team. This often
 means subordination of self and per-
 sonal sacrifices.

The Player Must Exercise Judgment
and Caution in His Plays

He dare not take unreasonable
 chances. Recently while watching a

game we saw a man make a fine hit,
 which took him to second base easily
 but he tried to make third and lost
 out.

In the game of life we have seen
 many who have made a good play;
 but have gone out at second or third
 because they took foolish chances in
 order to make a spectacular play;
 they gambled with the substance and
 opportunities of life and lost out. If
 they had been conservative, cautious,
 content with a reasonable profit or a
 good position, they would have
 brought honor to themselves and suc-
 cess to their team.

The Player Must put all of his Person-
al Resources Into the Game

He must be alert and on his toes or
 he soon loses his place on the team.
 In the game of life this means in-
 tense work. A relative of the writer,
 who lives in the same city, and is a
 friend of the wife of one of the great-
 est inventors of our time, told us that
 this man has a cot in his laboratory
 and sometimes does not return home
 for two or three days and nights at a
 time. She does not know when to
 look for him home.

"The heights by great men reached
 and kept

Were not attained by sudden flight;
 But they, while their companions
 slept,

The Successful Player Must Play the
Game on the Square

If he does not play on the square it
 is soon detected and his opponents or
 the spectators see that he is put off
 the game. A childhood friend and col-
 lege classmate of the writer is at pres-
 ent the president of a large company,
 receiving a salary of approximately
 \$25,000 a year, not so much because
 of his education or special ability as
 because of his personal character, his
 sense of honor and honesty. The
 business and professional worlds are
 today looking for the men who play
 the game of life honestly and square-
 ly. Even though you lose the game
 by playing fairly you keep your honor
 and this is worth more than the
 game.

The Successful Player Must Stay on
the Field Until the End of the Game

Some men play well at first, but
 weaken before the end of the game.
 This is also true of some teams; they
 always lose out in the last half. Re-
 cently we were driving along a coun-
 try road with a friend just outside of
 a town. We passed a man not yet
 past the middle of life staggering
 along the road. When our car had
 passed, my friend said to me, "Do you
 know who that man is?" I replied I
 did not. Then he said, "That was
 an outstanding member of the
 American League." Two years ago
 we were waiting for a game to begin
 at the college with which we were
 connected at this time. We noticed
 an unusual looking man tossing a ball
 with some children on the side line.
 We asked him who this man was.
 He replied that he was a former star
 in the National League but now out of
 it. Both these men had yielded to
 temptation, lost their heads, and gone down and out
 through dissipation.

One of the most famous rulers
 which Rome ever had, whose reign
 was a Golden Age of the Empire, and
 which extended over twenty years,
 was near the end of life. He looked
 at his family and a few friends who
 were about his dying bed, and with a
 tone of anguish in his voice asked of
 them, "Have I played my part well in
 the farce of life?" Although environed
 on every hand by wealth, and power,
 and pomp, life to him had been a

FOR CHILDREN

AN EPOCH

First, Johnny caught the whooping
 cough from little Alfred Brown,
 And when he'd had it for a while,
 then sister Bess came down;
 And 'fore she'd had it very long, Jean
 Mary (that's her twin)
 Decided that it probably was high
 time to begin.
 And pretty soon Ned took it, too, and
 then came baby Belle;
 (By this time John and sister Bess
 were pretty nearly well).
 I hadn't caught it all this time, and I
 just bragged a lot,
 But one fine day I gave a cough, and
 knew just what I'd got!

We whooped it up, we children did,
 for seven months or eight;
 And ever since that awful year the
 family can date,
 Whatever happens, from "the time we
 all had whooping cough."
 How long, before or since things were,
 we all can tell right off.
 "Yes," Pa will say "the hotel fire
 was just the year before
 Our whooping cough." And Ma will
 say, "The one in Anson's store
 Was while we had it—that's the time
 that Doctor Green moved here."
 We'll settle any doubtful date by fig-
 uring from that year.

—Texas Bulletin.

PALS FROM THE SKY

Gentle Breeze and Sky Blue sat on
 the edge of a woolly cloud waiting for
 Hurry Wind, wondering what tale he
 would bring from the earth, for he
 was always scurrying around finding
 out things, and wonderful were the
 things he knew. Away by himself.
 Gray Cloud was watching too, for he
 and Hurry Wind were great pals, and
 had many a boisterous time together.

When the Sun's jolly red face ap-
 peared above the treetops, Hurry
 Wind piled up the tumbled cloud-
 blankets on the Sun's bed, then flur-
 ried over the sky ocean, and bounced
 the woolly cloud about as he sat down
 beside Gentle Breeze and Sky Blue.

"You don't look very happy this
 morning, Hurry Wind. What makes
 you sad?" questioned Sky Blue who
 always liked to see everyone happy.
 "As I swished by a house, on a hill
 down below, I peeked in an upstairs
 window and saw a little boy on a bed
 and he looked very sad; there were
 tears in his eyes, too. He said to a
 lady sitting beside him: 'But Mummy,
 Danny and Jim can go out to play,
 and I have to lie here all day long.'
 "Look out your window at the sky
 and see the clouds go sailing by," she
 said.

"But there's no fun in that, just
 clouds and blue; nothing ever hap-
 pens in the sky," he said.

They all sat very still, thinking
 about the little boy who wanted to go
 out to play.

Gray Cloud floated up and hung
 farce.

Another man in the same city of
 Rome was in prison waiting a few
 days to be taken out for execution as
 a criminal. This man had given his
 whole life to the service of others;
 his life had had been one long sacri-
 ficial play. But just before the end,
 he took up his pen and wrote: "I
 have fought a good fight, I have kept
 the faith; henceforth there is laid up
 for me a crown of righteousness." My
 young friends, would you rather leave
 the field at the end of the game as
 did Paul, or in the manner in which
 Augustus left it? Lee R. Phipps in
 The Watchword.

above them to see what was the mat-
 ter.

"Go away, Gray Cloud, you'll make
 it rain," Sky Blue called up to him.
 But Hurry Wind said, "Oh, don't send
 him away; maybe he can tell us of
 something to happen in the sky for
 the little boy."

So Hurry Wind told Gray Cloud
 what they were thinking about, and
 asked him if he knew anything to do,
 and Gentle Breeze said, "Do you know
 what fun is?"

"Yes, I know what fun is; it is do-
 ing things. I often have fun doing
 stunts," said Gray Cloud.

"I'll do one now and show you."

He tumbled about, making himself
 like an elephant, then turned a som-
 ersault, coming down almost on top
 of the woolly white cloud. Hurry Wind
 rushed up and blew him off. He look-
 ed so funny they all wanted to know
 right away what they could do.

"Only clouds can make themselves
 into things," he said; "but winds and
 breezes can help."

"Can't I do something?" Blue Sky
 asked. "I want to help make the lit-
 tle boy happy, too."

"Oh, you can be the ocean for
 cloud-ships to sail on."

"Oh, I will like that. Make a ship
 first then."

"All right, Sky Blue; where do you
 want your ship to go?" said Gray
 Cloud.

"Away to the end of the rainbow
 to bring me gold and colored silks
 like the ones the rainbow is made of."

"It won't get back till sunset then.
 Bring up the white clouds, Hurry
 Wind, and we'll get the ship away."

Gray Cloud was indeed pleased to
 be allowed to join these Sky Pals, for
 usually he had to stay pretty much by
 himself, except when he and Hurry
 Wind made wind-storms and the
 rains. They were always sending him
 off, for fear he would bring rain and
 spoil their sunny days.

The White Clouds came piling up
 the sky before Hurry Wind, bumping
 together, twisting and turning into all
 kinds of shapes. Then Gentle Breeze
 chased a big one round and blew it
 into a ship with sails; then he sent
 it sailing away.

"Look, Sky Blue," he called,
 "there's your ship. Isn't it a beauty!
 It's a treasure-ship, and I'd like to sail
 with it."

"Do," said Sky Blue, "and bring it
 back at sunset."

So it sailed away with Gentle
 Breeze puffing out the sails.

As Hurry Wind chased the clouds
 around a great shaggy cloud lion
 reared up ready to eat someone.

"Now I'll be a tiger," said Gray
 Cloud, "and fight them."

So he went quickly toward the
 great towering lion, and while Hurry
 Wind blew around them, they rolled
 over and tumbled this way and that
 way.

"Now let's have a race," said Hur-
 ry Wind. "I'll drive a team of white
 horses and you drive a pair of grays."

"That's a go."

There was nothing Gray Cloud lov-
 ed more than a race.

After it was over Gray Cloud said,
 "This is more fun than I have had for
 a long time. I wonder where Gentle
 Breeze and Sky Blue's treasure-ships
 are?"

"Look over in the west; that's it."

"I'm going now to peek in the win-
 dow again," said Hurry Wind, and he
 rushed away to the house on the hill,
 to see if the little boy had seen their
 play. He heard him say, "Mummy,
 things did happen in the sky today.
 I saw an elephant, a lion, and a tiger
 fighting, and horses racing. And

Woman's Missionary Department

Edited by

MRS. W. H. PEMBERTON...303 E. Sixth Street, Little Rock, Ark.
SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLICITY

North Arkansas Conference.....Mrs. R. A. Dowdy, Batesville

L. R. Conference.....Mrs. W. S. Anderson, Wilmar

Communications should reach us Friday for publication next week.

"The Lord also will be a refuge for the oppressed, a refuge in times of trouble."—Psalm 9:9.

OUR WORKERS HONORED

The Missionary Council re-appointed Miss Florence Whiteside to be Head Resident of the Co-operative Home for Young Women in Houston, Texas, and Miss Glennie Moore was returned to a responsible place in the Wesley House in San Francisco.

At present Miss Whiteside is visiting her mother, the wife of our Rev. J. A. Sage at Lewisville. She is loved and remembered for her fine work in Arkansas and we shall be glad to have her in this state again when Texas can spare her.—V. C. P.

MRS. R. A. DOWDY, JUBILEE HISTORIAN

Mrs. J. M. Hawley has found it necessary to resign as Jubilee Historian for the North Arkansas Conference. We are sorry to lose her splendid assistance but we are glad to announce that Mrs. R. A. Dowdy of Batesville, our Publicity Superintendent, will continue the History. The Auxiliary Historians will send the history of their Societies to her.

Mrs. J. M. Workman of Conway has been appointed as Chairman of the Jubilee Prayer League. If the Auxiliaries have not appointed their Chairmen please do so at once and write Mrs. Workman for information.—Mrs. E. F. Ellis, Cor. Sec. N. Ark. Conf.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES TO MEET

The Regional Conferences for City and Rural Mission Workers will be held at Mount Sequoyah, Arkansas, July 19, 20, and 21, and at Lake Junaluska, July 27, 28, and 29. All deaconesses and missionaries are requested to attend these meetings if at all practicable. Part of their expenses will be paid.

COMMENCEMENT AT OUR SCHOOLS

The officers of the Board of Missions who visited the Sue Bennett Memorial London, Ky., during the commencement season report a most interesting and successful closing. One hundred pupils graduated this year, thirty-seven from the grammar school; forty-five from the high school and commercial school, and eighteen from the Junior College.

Mrs. Fulton, our Treasurer, made her first visit to Sue Bennett at this time. She came away most enthusiastic over the appearance of the physical equipment and the spirit of the entire institution, including faculty and pupils.

Mummy, I saw a ship go sailing away. And now it's come back and has unloaded the treasure. Over there in the West I see a bed of gold, and the Sun's going to bed in it, and there are lovely silks of many colors to spread over him. Someone was laughing outside the window Mummy."

"It was the Wind you heard," she

The new gymnasium she characterizes as "lovely." Only recently have there been sufficient funds to beautify the campus. Now, however; Mrs. Fulton says, the sodding and planting of shrubs has caused a transformation that is charming.

Successful closings have also been reported from the following: Vashti Industrial School, Thomasville, Ga.; Valley Institute, Pharr, Tex.; Holding Institute, Laredo, Tex.; Brevard Institute, Brevard, N. C.; MacDonell School, Houma, La.; Mexican Day Schools in El Paso, Tex., and in Magdalena, Mexico.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF BREVARD

Mr. J. F. Winton, a professor at Sue Bennett, has been elected principal of Brevard Institute. This is a distinct loss to Sue Bennett but a great gain to Brevard. Mr. Winton has already arrived in Brevard and begun the work of preparation for the summer term.—July Bulletin.

GREENWOOD AUXILIARY

We have 21 members, several of our members have moved away. Our president, Mrs. Knapp is a faithful worker and is beloved by all the members.

We are now studying "Our Templed Hills" which has proved to be a very interesting and helpful study. When it is finished we will take up the study of "The Moslem Faces the Future", at which time the superintendent of study plans to have an all-day meeting, using maps and posters to illustrate the lessons. The Juniors, under the superintendency of Mrs. B. L. Ware, are doing a splendid work.—Mrs. Zitta Bell, Supt. Publicity.

FAYETTEVILLE AUXILIARY

The W. M. S. of Central Methodist Church, Fayetteville, has been putting in a half year of earnest endeavor along all lines since reporting anything to the Methodist.

First, we are realizing great helpfulness from our Mission Study. In this university town, where the lecture method seems best for this type of work, we are using it in preference to appointed lessons and discussion. Finding individual circle classes more difficult to keep up, we combine three circles in one study class, appointing a new leader each meeting. Our young matrons circle, which we call the Belle Bennetts, and whose enthusiasm carries them successfully through anything they undertake, thought best to conduct their own study. We finished "Moslem Women" and "The Moslem Faces the Future" the last of the year, and are now on the third book assigned for this year. It was a great advantage to take "Yet Another Day in Methodist Missions" as a church study during February with our pastors as leaders in a school of missions, receiving credit for it on the Woman's Missionary Course. "Our Templed Hills" was the Home Mission book for this year and now we are busy on "Spiritual Awakening" as a Bible Study.

binizes the church organization and history, complete roster of names and addresses of all the members, and all the tested cooking recipes our women have used so often in serving dinners in Wesley Hall, which has been our best income producer for local work. These books are to sell for 50 cents each and we are expecting a good financial return as well as supplying much needed information to every church member.

Our Treasurer reports the monthly dues and pledge to foreign missions coming on satisfactorily. We are finding this quarter of the year the most difficult to keep this feature fully up to its quota.

The monthly programs as provided in the Year Book are carried out and prove very valuable in giving the general information needed as well as inspiration to greater spiritual endeavor.

Force of circumstances has caused our local work to amount to quite a sum and we are much gratified over that achievement. During the first quarter about \$700.00 was made and spent on our parsonage, making it more comfortable and home-like for our pastor and his family. Our Wesley Hall provides facilities for serving dinners and giving entertainments, which work is in charge of the Local Committee with the four circles in rotation.

We are expecting great pleasure and profit from the missionary women who visit Mt. Sequoyah this summer. We are very grateful for this association.—Alma E. Alexander, Pub. Supt.

N. ARK. SUMMER CAMP AT PETIT JEAN

Petit Jean mountain, located eleven miles from Morrilton, is most beautiful. This mountain is in the shape of a horse shoe. The scenery is magnificent and inspiring. One can truly get close to nature and to God.

It is a delightful and restful place, ideal for one's vacation, conducive to health and happiness.

Here was held, June 15-20, the Y. People's camp of the N. Ark. W. M. S. under the leadership of Miss Mary Fuller, Conf. Supt. of Y. P.

Sixty-five well-behaved young girls formed the jolly crowd, enjoying to the fullest extent the morning programs, the recreation in the afternoon, swimming, hiking, games, etc., not to speak of the "eats" for which the bracing mountain air gave them a splendid appetite.

Mrs. R. B. Evans of Morrilton and Mrs. H. Hanesworth of Augusta acted as camp mothers and assisted in looking after the welfare of the young people.

The "Morning Watch" at the Point, overlooking the magnificent valley, was led by different consecrated leaders and were sweet and beautiful services.

The Vesper services held by Miss Pearle McCain of the Sue Bennett School, London, Ky., were heart searching.

This earnest Christian young woman most surely left impressions upon the hearts of the young people that will never be effaced. Miss Sadie Maye Wilson, director of religious education in the Laura Haygood School in Soochow, China, recently returned from the Orient, was charming; association with her, delightful. The young people thoroughly enjoyed the Mission Study book, "New plans for old purposes" as

and Miss Emma Johnson, rural missionaries in the Helena and Jonesboro Districts, was an inspiration, Mrs. Hall having charge of the Bible Hour and Miss Johnson of athletics.

"Methods", as taught by Miss Mary Fuller, were instructive and will bear fruit.

Sunday School was held at ten o'clock Sunday morning, the lesson being taught by Mrs. Hanesworth.

It was refreshing to note that the young people were anxious for this service, as some of them had not missed attending in seven years.

Rev. H. K. King, pastor at Wilson, a returned missionary from Poland, had charge of the eleven o'clock service, and gave an interesting address on the work in his former field of labor.

The Pageant, "Every Girl," under the direction of Mrs. W. A. Tholen of Ft. Smith, was splendid and showed much talent in those taking part, as did, also, the dramatization of the Bible stories, "Ruth" and the "Prodigal Son."

The lessons taught by these features were striking.

A unique demonstration, "Why the missionary meeting was a failure," was given under the direction of Mrs. Hanesworth.

"Stunt Night" was heartily enjoyed. While all of these were fine, the judges decided in favor of the Blytheville delegation.

At the annual election, Miss Rebecca Evans of Morrilton was made President and Miss Mollie Weeden of Wynne, Corresponding Secretary. The young people regretted to give up Miss Joyce Hatcher, the former President, she having moved to Memphis.

The \$5, as offered by Miss Fuller for the society having the largest delegation, was awarded to First Church, Ft. Smith, nine of the number being present.

An interesting feature of the camp was the payment by the young people of \$26 toward the "Julia Lake Stevens Scholarship" in Hiroshima, Japan.

All the young people love Miss Fuller and were loath to leave such a delightful place, but they hoped that, with many others, they would be able to return next year.

On to Petit Jean Camp in 1928.—Mrs. H. Hanesworth.

A LETTER FROM CHINA

Dear Friends:

Dr. Lucille Van, a member of our hospital staff for the past five years has recently been awarded a Barbour Scholarship from the University of Michigan, for graduate study during the year 1927-1928. Dr. Van is a graduate of the former Soochow Woman's Medical College. She had three years study in America, 1919-1922, and then came to us as Associate in diseases of Ear, Nose, Throat and Eye. During her five years with us she has been especially appreciated because she has been willing to help out in any department in which we were short of doctors. She has helped at one time or another in every department and always with great willingness. We rejoice with Dr. Van over this opportunity for further study and we are counting on her returning to our staff and to our Medical School faculty when she returns to China.

Not long ago a soldier in uniform came and asked for the Superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Wang being out on hospital business he told our business manager, Mr. Dzung, they wanted the hospital to quarter 500

large athletic field in our neighborhood as a good place for soldiers. After much arguing the soldier said he was going away to telephone and would be back. Dr. Wang arrived just after the soldier left. Mr. Dzong, Dr. Wang, Dr. Ruth King and Dr. McDaniel got in touch with different Chinese friends who are people of influence with the military authorities and we had the assurance from headquarters that the hospital would not be used by soldiers.

During these times we are seeing much of heroism on the part of Chinese and we are realizing how many friends the hospital has.

One of the friends Dr. Wang appealed to was the husband of a patient on Dr. Wang's service in the hospital. He had told her before he knew General Chiang Kai Shek and if she ever needed his help to call upon him. When his wife left the hospital Dr. Wang told him he had been so kind, she would not charge any operating fee. Both the man and his wife thanked Dr. Wang profusely but when he paid his bill he told our business manager he wanted to present the hospital with a gift and added one hundred dollars to his check.

Another prominent Chinese man on hearing of our trouble through the foreign man who was installing plumbing in the Medical Student's Dormitory spoke to the military authorities about the work of our hospital and urged them to leave it alone. This gentleman said to the plumber: "China must get into the family of nations and I am willing to contribute my last cent to help her get there."

A month before we had to leave the hospital we called all the Chinese members of the staff together and discussed with them the cloud of international complications which were gathering and told them we also might have to leave Chinese territory but that we would not go as long as the Consul allowed us to stay. We asked them what they would want to do about the hospital should we have to leave and they unanimously voted to carry on.

So when we had to leave on March 27th we were able to do so with full confidence that the hospital would be carried on. We are indeed fortunate at this time in having such a capable and willing Chinese staff. The Seventh Day Baptist Compound in the French Concession is two blocks from the hospital and our chief joy is in praying and planning with our Chinese co-workers who come to see us often. Dr. Wang is acting Superintendent of the hospital and Miss 'Oen is acting Superintendent of Nurses.

The number of patients has fallen

off somewhat lately. When General Chiang Kai Shek was ridding the native city of the radical labor union agitators there was some shooting not far from the hospital and again when a stray Nationalist gunboat in the harbor fired some shots, two fell into our hospital compound one falling just outside the children's ward and the other one going through a window and lodging in the mattress of an empty bed. Such occurrences usually result in a number of patients and their families becoming afraid of our location. There are two foreign hospitals in the International Settlement and many Chinese who have come to our hospital are now going to these other hospitals where there is ample settlement protection to insure quiet for the patient.

However we have many times been congratulated because ours is the only foreign hospital open in the native city.

Dr. Liu has recently returned from a two week's stay in Nanking where she went with some other Ginling College Alumnae to see what they could do to help Ginling College carry on its work during these unsettled days.

The foreign nurses with the rest of the foreign staff left the hospital. Since that time the Chinese graduate nurses have managed the Nurses' Training School and the hospital nursing. Miss 'Oen the Chinese Asst. Superintendent has taken hold of things nicely and the graduate nurses and pupil nurses are each doing their bit to help out. The classes in the School of Nursing are going on as usual.

We were very happily awakened at day break on Easter morning by a group of Nurses from the hospital singing Easter hymns. They had sung at the nurses' dormitory and the medical student's dormitory. We considered them very courageous as they had to pass a line of French soldiers and had a little difficulty there and with the gate keeper of Seventh Day Baptist Compound. The Nurse's choir sang special hymns at our Van Santvoord Chapel (the community church) on Easter morning.

It is two years ago this Easter since Miss Brandt died and we have been deeply appreciative of a recent letter we had from the Alumnae Association of the School of Nursing at Wesley Hospital, Kansas City, enclosing a draft as a gift in memory of Miss Brandt and promising us a draft each year to perpetuate this memorial. Miss Brandt was a graduate of the School of Nursing of Wesley Hospital Kansas City.

We declared a month's recess of the Medical School on March 28th instead of our usual weekly Spring recess. It was our hope that in this interim the local conditions would improve sufficiently for us to go on and finish the year's work. Pursuant to our plan we reopened yesterday, April 28th and we are all, both teachers and students, happy to be back at work again.

The center of political activity is now far from Shanghai and we are not likely to be disturbed. The American Consul is still giving us only a limited permission to go back and we cannot stay in our homes at night. This is a precautionary measure rather than because here is actual danger at present.

We are rejoicing daily in our new dormitory. If we did not have it we could hardly go on with our Medical School now, as we are allowed to hold some classes in this building when we would not be allowed to go to our hospital compound which is several blocks further in the native city.

Sunday School Department

REV. C. N. BAKER.....Little Rock Conference Superintendent
406 Exchange National Bank Building, Little Rock, Ark.
REV. G. G. DAVIDSON, North Arkansas Conference Superintendent
Farmers State Bank Bldg., Conway, Ark.
REV. D. H. COLQUETTE.....Superintendent of Supplies
714½ Main St., Little Rock, Arkansas.

EXTENSION NOTES FROM NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE

Rev. G. C. Taylor reports a fine Cokesbury training class at New Liberty on the Paragould Circuit. Despite the fact that the people were very busy twenty were in the class and all officers and teachers with one exception took the work for credit. Brother Taylor is to have a one-unit school at Shiloh next week with Bro. Sherman as the instructor. Earlier in the year two-unit school was held at Pruitt's chapel. This constructive training program is a fine example of what can be done when pastor and people go about their work in a definite and well organized manner.

Vilonia and Rev. E. B. Williams. A two-unit school is being held at Vilonia this week. This is the third school in this church within two years. There has been a fine growth in the training program and in the Sunday School. But more about that next week.

School at Quitman July 4-7. A two-unit school is planned at Quitman next week. Courses to be offered: "The Plans and Work of the Small S. S." and "The Sunday School Worker."

Training Class at Truman. Brother Holifield sends in a fine bunch of papers from a class in "The Small Sunday School" at Truman. Training classes are being taught by an increasing number of pastors. This is a fine idea.

The Extension Secretary recently had the privilege of teaching the course on Rural Sunday School Management in the Conference-Wide Training School held at Grenada, Miss. A fine group of more than fifty pastors and Sunday School workers were so interested that they called for extra sessions of the class on the last three days of the school. The Extension Secretary not only had a good time but he came away strengthened and stimulated by the earnestness and zeal with which the brethren in Mississippi are going about the work of the Kingdom.—A. W. M.

N. ARK. CONF. S. S. DAY OFFERINGS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 25

Batesville District:—
Hope\$10.00
Conway District:—
Springfield 5.00
Quitman 1.90
\$ 6.90

Fayetteville District:—
Siloam Springs\$10.65
Fort Smith District:—
Altus\$ 5.00
Helena District:—
Birdseye 4.00
Colt 12.00
Forrest City 65.00
Madison 7.00
\$88.00

Jonesboro District:—
Leachville 20.00
Nettleton 15.00
\$35.00

Paragould District:—
Stanford\$ 2.00
—G. G. Davidson, Conf. Supt.

LITTLE ROCK CONF. S. S. DAY OFFERINGS SINCE OUR LAST REPORT

Arkadelphia District:—
Tulip-Carthage (add.)\$ 4.75
Malvern 82.50
Previously reported 362.42
\$449.67

Camden District:—
Bolding 5.38
Previously reported 434.24
\$439.62

Little Rock District:—
Forest Park 6.06
Hickory Plains 6.00
Smyrna 5.00
Previously reported 492.98
\$510.04

Monticello District:—
Seima 14.71
Winchester 7.10
Palestine 3.00
Vick 4.50
Dermott 50.00
Previously reported 274.19
\$353.50

Pine Bluff District:—
Humphrey 30.00
Sunshine 15.00
Previously reported 334.80
\$379.80

Prescott District:—
Holly Grove 5.13
Bingen 15.00
McCaskill 10.60
Doyle 1.70
Previously reported 506.98
\$539.41

Texarkana District:—
Previously reported\$500.58

Standing By Districts:—
Monticello District\$ 353.50
Pine Bluff District 379.80
Camden District 439.62
Arkadelphia District 449.67
Texarkana District 500.58
Little Rock District 510.04
Prescott District 539.41
Grand Total\$3,172.62
—C. E. Hayes, Chairman.

SEVEN MORE PASTORS IN LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE ON HONOR ROLL

Seven more charges in Little Rock Conference pay their Sunday School Day offering in full and thus place the name of their pastor on Honor Roll. They are as follows:
Tulip-Carthage—Rev. O. C. Bird.

When In
HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK
and in need of
DRUGS—SUNDRIES—TOILET
ARTICLES, VISIT
CITY DRUG STORE
233 Broadway
R. E. HOBEN, Prop.
Hot Springs, Arkansas

Terrible—Dangerous PELLAGRA CAN BE CURED

Are your lips, throat, tongue sore and red, with much mucus and choking? Are your hands red, skin peeling, feel sick, extremely weak?

Check these danger signals of dread Pellagra NOW and prevent the development of this terrible disease into the frightful advanced stages which affect the brain.

Pellagra can be cured if taken in time. Act NOW. Take no chances. Neglect of early symptoms may bring results that will cast the shadows of despair and agony over your entire life. Pellagra can be cured. Free proof to you.

Write now for 50-page book describing signs and symptoms, stages of development and startling new scientific facts about cause and cure of this horrible affliction. Send no money; just your name and address.

AMERICAN COMPOUNDING CO.
Dr. D. D. HOLLIS, Chief Medical Advisor
Box 3198 Jasper, Ala.
Valuable Pellagra Book Sent FREE.

well, P. C.
 Malvern Station—Rev. A. W. Wad-
 dill, P. C.
 Strong—Rev. B. F. Scott, P. C.
 Austin Ct.—Rev. J. C. Williams, P.
 C.
 Dermott—Rev. B. F. Roebuck, P. C.
 Humphrey-Sunshine—Rev. R. C.
 Walsh, P. C.
 Bingen Ct.—Rev. C. M. Thompson,
 P. C.—Clem Baker.

MISSIONARY OFFERINGS

Little Rock Conf. Sunday Schools

Fifth Report

Since last report the following
 fourth Sunday Missionary offerings
 have been received:
 Bethlehem, Dalark Ct.\$1.41
 Roland'87

\$2.28

These reports added to former re-
 ports gives the following standing by
 Districts for the month of May, 1927.

Standing by Districts

Schools	
Arkadelphia	13
Camden	17
Little Rock	21
Monticello	6
Pine Bluff	16
Prescott	13
Texarkana	14
Totals	101

\$827.89

—C. E. Hayes, Chairman.

THREE SCHOOLS THIS WEEK

We have three Cokesbury Schools
 going this week. Two of them in the
 Pine Bluff District and one in the
 Prescott District. Reports of these
 schools will be made later.—S. T.
 Baugh.

PILES TREATED and a

Cure Guaranteed

Any form of Piles (Itching, Blind, Bleeding
 or Protruding) are dangerous if neglected.
 Every Druggist sells FAZO OINTMENT
 with the understanding that money will be
 refunded if it fails to cure. In tubes with
 pile pipe, 75c; or in tin box, 60c.

SINGER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

C. G. Spindler, singer and worker
 with young people, has open date
 July 10. Endorsed by Dr. H. D. Knick-
 erbocker and many other leading pas-
 tors.

Write or wire, 124 W. 7th St.,
 Tulsa, Okla.

RARE BOOKS—CHEAP BOOKS

We have 7,000 second-hand re-
 ligious and theological books. Com-
 mentaries, Church Histories, Dic-
 tionaries of all Denominations.
 Write us for any book you want
 new or old. We sell on install-
 ments if desired.

We buy books you wish to sell.
 A great variety of English and
 American publications. Write us.

Southwestern Book Exchange
 Magazine, Ark.

The Townsend Hotel

"One of the Best"

Centrally Located

Modern in every respect.
 Accommodations and Service
 "As you like it."

European Moderate Rates

J. A. Townsend, Prop.

Hot Springs, Ark.
 Free Garage.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY

Little Rock Conf. Epworth League
 The attendance upon the eighth
 session of the Little Rock Conference
 Epworth League Assembly was bet-
 ter than that of 1926. Over 225 re-
 gistered for credit work. About 300
 attended the opening banquet.

We had about the finest type of
 young people I have ever seen togeth-
 er. They were full of life, but ready
 for work, even hard work. Their
 note books indicated they were thor-
 oughly interested in the class work.
 Their expressions of appreciation to
 the members of the faculty were
 many and sincere.

The first time in the eight Assem-
 blies held we had a layman as one
 of the instructors. Mr. J. S. M. Can-
 non of Little Rock taught a class and
 joined heartily in all the Assembly
 activities to the delight and edifica-
 tion of us all. It means much to have
 a busy layman leave his work and
 spend a week for the sole purpose of
 helping a group of young people.

For the first time we secured the
 services of Dr. C. M. Reves, pastor
 Winfield Church. He served us well
 and delighted all who heard him. We
 counted it a great blessing to have
 him with us.

In addition to these two men, other
 members of the faculty were: Rev.
 R. P. James, Rev. E. C. Rule, Rev.
 Roy E. Fawcett, Rev. L. E. N. Hund-
 ley, the Chairman of the Epworth
 League Board, Miss Elizabeth Rey-
 nolds, Miss Katherine Tatom, Rev. C.
 A. Long returned Missionary from
 Brazil, Rev. David Weems, Miss Ovi-
 da Burroughs, Miss Edith Leidy, Mrs.
 Chas. B. Wyatt, Miss Mary Burton,
 Mrs. Paul Jefferson, Mr. C. Ray Monk,
 Mr. Arthur Terry and the writer. Rev.
 Paul Galloway was drafted at the last
 minute to lead the singing and he did
 it well.

The Assembly elected Mr. C. Ray
 Monk, a young business man of Pine
 Bluff, Conference President. He is
 thoroughly capable of leading in a
 great year's work and those who know
 him have the utmost confidence in
 him. We face the future hopefully.
 The year that is before us should be
 the greatest year in our history.

Associated with Mr. Monk as Vice-
 President will be Mr. Leslie Helvie of
 Pine Bluff, re-elected; Miss Lillian
 Peaslee of Little Rock re-elected Sec-
 retary; Miss Effie Bannion, of Little
 Rock, re-elected Treasurer; Miss Sad-
 die Burroughs, of Camden, elected Di-
 rector of Recreation and Era Agent.
 Miss Burroughs is a new member in
 the Cabinet, but has the ability to do
 well the work assigned to her. The
 other Cabinet officers will be ap-
 pointed by the President soon.

All Conference Cabinet and the An-
 nual Conference Epworth League
 Board working together have a great
 opportunity for service. All the pro-
 gress of the past, with past experienc-
 es, may be crowded into the present
 to make the year before us the great-
 est year we have ever known.—S. T.
 Baugh.

ANNIVERSARY OFFERINGS

Since last report the following An-
 niversary Day offerings have been re-
 ported to the Treasurer:

Central Avenue	\$10.00
Mabelvale	8.00
Lakeside	30.00
Pine Bluff Ct.	3.51
Parker's Chapel	11.80

Total

—S. T. Baugh.

DR. THOMAS AWARDED PURSE

Early in the Conference year a nice
 leather purse and a \$5 gold piece was
 offered to the Presiding Elder whose
 District made the best record on Ep-
 worth League Anniversary Day ob-
 servance in the Little Rock Confer-
 ence. This contest was to close June
 20. However, offerings are accepta-
 ble up to Conference. The money is
 good any time, and is needed. If you
 have any, send it in.

The standing by Districts when the
 contest closed is as follows:

Standing by Districts

Churches	
Little Rock	14
Camden	8
Texarkana	9
Arkadelphia	11
Prescott	8
Pine Bluff	5
Monticello	7
Totals	62

\$264.55

113.58

100.51

98.93

92.70

84.51

56.60

\$811.38

Based on these returns, the pocket
 book and \$5.00 gold piece is awarded
 to Dr. James Thomas, Presiding Eld-
 er of the Little Rock District. Miss
 Olive Smith is the efficient District
 Secretary.

The reports indicate we have near-
 ly \$200 more cash than we collected
 last year. With what is received
 from now until Conference we will go

over \$200 more than the total of last
 year.

As the representative of the Ep-
 worth League Board, I sincerely thank
 every Presiding Elder, Pastor and Ep-
 worth Leaguer who helped make pos-
 sible the showing.—S. T. Baugh.

DOINGS OF THE

Epworth Leagues

In the North Arkansas Conf.

Send all Items of News to

Mrs. J. C. Salmon, Jr., Editor
 217 Main St., N. Little Rock, Ark.

NOTICE TO

CONWAY DISTRICT LEAGUERS

Say Folks! Did you know there is
 a beauty spot in this District that
 many of you Leaguers have never
 seen? You'll see it if you attend the
 Big Conway District picnic on July 4,
 and besides seeing one of Arkansas's
 beauty spots there will be all kinds of
 fun. Yes, come prepared to play, for
 there are some brand new ones in
 store. And besides games and a big
 well of fine cool water there will be
 lots of free lemonade to soak down all
 that basket lunch you are going to

Announcement

---the Board of Review announces the
 first Book selected for the
 MINISTERS' SELECTIVE
 BOOK SERVICE

The Eloquence of Christian Experience

By RAYMOND CALKINS

Price, \$2.00

Some Very Terse but Exceptionally Emphatic Statements of Praise

The most vital and dynamic book on preaching that I have read in many years.
 —Bishop E. D. Mouzon.

No finer expression has been made in the full light of the modern world of the
 heart of John Wesley's experience and gospel than this book.—Paul B. Kern.

The author deals with the question of certainty and finds the answer in an ex-
 perience of God in and through the historic Christ.—Gilbert T. Rowe.

This is a vital book. The theme is an old one, but the treatment is unusually
 fresh.—Franklin N. Parker.

Other Titles Approved by The Board of Review in the Order of Their Selection

- (2) PROVIDENCE, PRAYER, AND POW-
 ER. By Wilbur Fisk Tillett. Price, \$2.50.
- (3) THE LIFE OF PRAYER IN A WORLD
 OF SCIENCE. By William Adams
 Brown. Price, \$2.25.
- (4) THE PRACTICE OF THE PRINCIPLES
 OF JESUS. By William P. King.
 Price, \$1.50.
- (5) EXPANDING HORIZONS. By Dr.
 Cornelius Woolfkin. Price, \$1.50.
- (6) THE GALILEAN AGENT. By A. J.
 Gossip. Price, \$2.50.
- (7) BIBLE LANDS TO-DAY. By William
 T. Ellis. Price, \$3.00.
- (8) RELIGION AND MODERN LIFE.
 Lectures at Harvard University. Rec-
 ommended by Bishop Edwin D. Mou-
 zon. Price, \$2.50.
- (9) MOTIVES AND METHODS IN MOD-
 ERN EVANGELISM. By Charles R.
 Goodell. Price, \$1.50.
- (10) PROTESTANT EUROPE. By Adolph
 Keller and George Stewart. Price, \$3.50.

PUBLISHING HOUSE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH
 NASHVILLE DALLAS Lamar & Whitmore, Agents RICHMOND SAN FRANCISCO

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO JOIN THIS SERVICE
 SEND IN THIS COUPON TO-DAY

LAMAR & WHITMORE, Agents
 Nashville-Dallas-Richmond
 San Francisco

Send Order to
 Nearest House

Date.....

I want the books sent to me as selected, one every three months, the cost of
 the four books sent during the year not to exceed \$10. Send C. O. D., or charge to
 my account, payable within thirty days.

Name.....

Address.....

bring with you.

It has been rumored that there are some Leaguers over on the west end of the District that do not really know what a good time is in store for real Leaguers. So let us take this picnic up to them and show them about it and say, all you Leaguers in the District, North, South, East and West, BE THERE and have a real day of fellowship and fun, and too, you will get some new ideas. Now before I forget, THE PLACE, yes, drive to Russellville and follow Route No. 7 to Dover and there you will see signs directing you to a private port that has been turned over to Conway District Leaguers for the day.

Remember the time—Monday July 4.

Remember the place—A port near Dover.

Remember the motto—All For Christ.—S. B. Wilford, Dist. Sec.

BUDGET PLAN ACCEPTED BY N. ARK. CONFERENCE

For the first time in the history of the North Arkansas Conference the finances shall be handled on a budget plan.

The budget committee composed of Rev. Ira A. Brumley as chairman and Howard C. Johnston and Rev. E. H. Hook have submitted the following report to the Assembly.

The following report is made:

"We recommend that all money received from local chapter pledges be expended as follows: 25 per cent for District promotion, 25 per cent for Conference promotion and 50 per cent for African Special.

We recommend that each District shall receive for its promotion work, 25 per cent of the amount raised by said District, this money to be left in the Conference treasury until needed and to be checked out by the Conference treasurer upon statement of expense account. This money is to be used for traveling expense of District secretary and assistant District secretary, for correspondence of these officers, for promotion of efficiency institute work.

We recommend that the following amounts be asked from the Districts of the Conference:

Jonesboro	\$ 300.00
Batesville	300.00
Booneville	300.00
Paragould	300.00

Searcy	300.00
Fayetteville	350.00
Ft. Smith	350.00
Conway	400.00
Helena	400.00

Total\$3,000.00

We recommend that the 25 per cent for Conference promotion which should be \$750 plus \$250 to be received from Assembly registration fees making a total of \$1,000, be expended as follows:

President	\$ 200.00
Vice President	20.00
Secretary	25.00
Treasurer	50.00
Junior Epworth Hi Supt.	55.00
Era Agent	5.00
Life Service Supt.	5.00
Recreational Supt.	5.00
Conference Editor	10.00
Stationery	50.00
Cabinet	125.00
Assembly	400.00
Miscellaneous	50.00

Total\$1,000.00

We recommend that the anniversary offering be made a Valley Springs Training School Special and our 75 per cent of the offering be directed to Valley Springs Training School, the other 25 per cent going to the General Epworth League Board. We recommend that a goal of \$1,000 be set for Anniversary Day, to be raised as follows:

Fayetteville	\$ 120.00
Ft. Smith	120.00
Conway	120.00
Helena	120.00
Jonesboro	120.00
Booneville	100.00
Batesville	100.00
Searcy	100.00
Paragould	100.00

Total\$1,000.00

Ira A. Brumley, Chairman.
H. C. Johnston.
E. H. Hook.

This report takes care of the entire income and expenditures of the Conference, thus consolidating the work of the treasurer.

SALEM LEAGUE STAGES BIG SOCIAL

The third department of the Salem League, Conway District, sponsored the social held on the church lawn Friday night. Roy E. Tubbs, the ef-

ficient third department superintendent, has his committees working perfectly. The corresponding secretary, Miss Leta Fair, mailed post-card invitations to the young people of the community which resulted in more than 75 attending. Rev. S. B. Wilford, pastor, welcomed the young people and directed the games after which the refreshments committee, composed of Ralph Adams, Misses Grace Ramson and Leta Fair, served refreshments.—Reporter.

LEAGUE TO SERVE REFRESHMENTS

At the all day picnic which will be held Monday, July 4, on the grounds of Gardner Memorial Church, when the concrete will be poured into the footings of the new \$10,000 educational building, the Senior Epworth League, with the second department in charge, will have charge of the refreshment booth. This department under the leadership of Aubrey Clark is very active in all kinds of work in the community.

LEAGUE HAS BIG PARTY

The Senior League of the First Methodist Church enjoyed a peppy party last Friday night at the home of Miss Lillian Plummer, 2324 East Second Street. About fifty guests attended. A perfect program of games and contests was enjoyed. Delicious refreshments were served. The League is doing splendid work under the leadership of Miss Marie Howard, former district secretary of Conway District.

MUCH INTEREST IN CITY LEAGUE UNION

The Epworth Leagues of Gardner Memorial Church, North Little Rock, are displaying much enthusiasm and "pep" over the meetings of the City League Union, which meets in Little Rock at the various churches once each month. The May meeting brought out 43 members of this League and the June meeting, more than 50. Things look now like this League will "cop" the attendance trophy for the first quarter. The Union meeting has done much to stimulate interest in this chapter.—Reporter.

LIFE SERVICE

God's purposes in planning every life "There is but one way for thee; but one; inform

Thyself of it; pursue it; one way each Soul hath by which the infinite is reached

Lieth before him; seek and ye shall find.

To each the way is plain.....Slake The world's great thirst for yet another man:

And be thou sure of this: no other can

Do that for thee appointed thee of God."

"In the beginning God"—So opens our Bible and we read on to discover that the first recorded act of God was planning.

We find that the record reads that the earth was darkness, waste and chaos, but at the word of God light appeared, day and night were divided, the land was separated from the water, the heavens from the earth, the sun and the moon and the stars were ordained for signs and seasons and for days and years. And as each came into being "God saw that it was good."

It was good because each new creation was born of a thought in the mind of God, who saw it as a part of his whole great plan for the universe.

Science and history bear out the fact that the universe is the product

of a great plan in the divine mind. All nature reveals obedience to this divine plan. All natural laws are but God's habitual way of doing things, which man has plotted and called law, knowing that it will never fail. All the millions of stars, the suns; the moon and the planets, the earth in its orbit—each has its place, each its course which is marked out by God, and from which it never deviates; days follow nights, the seasons come in order, the tides are sure; all nature moves in obedience to the plan of God.

But God's purposefulness does not stop with planning the mighty things of creation. In all plant and animal life we see his purpose revealed, his gift bestowed. And nature's law is sure; the plan is carried out. An acorn never grows into an elm tree; man never gathers grapes from thorns or figs from thistles. Always we find first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. No plant can change its destiny. The laws of nature which are the laws of God, decree that each seed must grow into a plant of its kind and that each plant is dependent upon the environment in which it lives and has its being.

In animal life we discern God's purposefulness; but here the plan is carried out by instinct.

No one tells the robin where to build her nest, no one announces to the wild geese that it is time to begin the flight southward, no one tells the squirrel to gather his nuts or the bee to store her honey—by instinct each carries out God's plan.

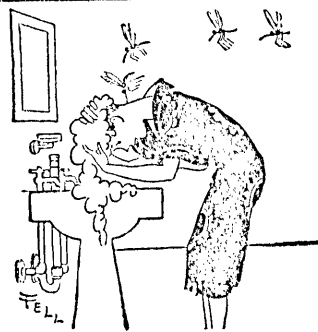
What Then Is Man's Place?

What, then, is man's place in a world like this, man who is the highest form of creation; man who has been placed on the earth to subdue it and to have dominion over the fish of the sea and the birds of the air, and every living thing that moves on the earth; man who is made a little lower than the angels, and of whom it is said: "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou has put all things under his feet"? Can God plan the universe and not plan the life of man who is to have dominion over it?

Surely if God has planned all else he has planned your life and mine. A God who knows the stars by name and who says of the sparrow that not one falls without his knowledge; a God who has numbered the hairs of our heads; a God who like a shepherd, calleth his sheep by name and leaves the ninety and nine to find the one which is lost; the Father who seeks his child as the house-wife the lost coin; a Father of whom Jesus said, "It is not his will that one of these little ones should perish", a God like that has a special care for each one of us. Surely "we fill a place in the great everlasting plan of God's intelligence," and "every human soul has a complete and perfect plan cherished for it in the heart of God, a divine biography which it enters into life to live."

The Gift of Choice

"How beautiful," you say, "to know that all our life is planned of God and therefore must work out for the best." Beautiful? Yes. But wait, God has a plan for us; a plan, however, in which we are honored above plant and animal life. Nature carries out God's plan because there is no other way; the animal carries out the plan by instinct; man alone is honored with the gift of choice. God has a plan for your life and mine, but he leaves it to us whether or not we carry it out. He never forces us. We may refuse

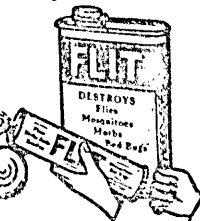


Ma Buzz gets it in the neck

FLIT spray clears your home of mosquitoes and flies. It also kills bed bugs, roaches, ants, and their eggs. Fatal to insects but harmless to mankind. Will not stain. Get Flit today.

FLIT

DESTROYS
Flies Mosquitoes Moths
Ants Bed Bugs Roaches



"The yellow can with the black band"

it and choose another; to do so, however, is not only to spoil our lives, but in just that measure to spoil his plans for the whole. He is master musician and in his mind and heart is a beautiful theme of which each life is a note. At the touch of his fingers that note adds to the harmony of the whole. Every life untouched or out of tune lessons by that much the perfection of the composition.

He is the master weaver, weaving the threads of our lives into the perfect piece planned aforetime. A thread broken, one rough or discolored, mars the whole fabric. Like a great river flowing on to the sea is the plan of God, and each life a stream, which, watering the earth as it comes, finally empties into the river and, having brightened the way which it came, makes its contribution to the great central purpose of God. But here and there is a stream which is blocked or which wanders away into a marsh. We find stagnant water or a dead sea—a useless life; God's great plan marred.

He gives to man the privilege of choice; but this endowment brings its responsibility.—Geo. L. McGhehey.

Discursiveness is not brilliance.—Blair.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES

MONTICELLO DISTRICT CONF.

Opening sermon for the District Conference will be preached in Hamburg at 8 p. m., Tuesday, July 5, by Rev. T. O. Owen of Lake Village.

On Wednesday, July 6, at 8 a. m., Conference will be called to order for devotional exercises and organization. The regular work of the Conference will follow. A printed program will be used to guide us in making reports.

Bishop H. A. Boaz will preach Wednesday, 11 a. m.

Conference will be in session not later than Thursday, July 7, 3 p. m. Every preacher is expected to be in attendance and to bring with him as many of his delegates as possible.—E. R. Steel, P. E.

PRESCOTT CIRCUIT

Every thing is moving along nicely on the Prescott Circuit. We have four lively Sunday Schools, and one wide-awake Epworth League. These organizations are doing splendid work, and are beautifully attended. They will both pay their full quota for Sunday School and League work.

Miss Audie May Harrison represented our Midway League at Arkadelphia League Assembly last week.

and she was delighted with the trip. Our League will give its annual picnic on the fourth of July, out in front of Midway Church, and every one is cordially invited to come and enjoy the day with us.

We have had only two special programs for Sunday Schools on our Circuit this year. The lack of children has prevented programs at other places, but in spite of our smallness we are going over the top.—W. L. Arnold, P. C.

EXTRACTS FROM STATEMENT FURNISHED BY MR. THAD W. ROWDEN, DEPUTY PROHIBITION ADMINISTRATOR.

I beg to advise that, according to the best information I am able to obtain, one carload of Malt Syrup is being distributed by the jobbers on an average of every other day. This means about 500 cases to the car, and 12 cans to the case, or 6,000 cans of Malt Syrup distributed by the jobbers in Arkansas every other day. This Malt Syrup is used for no other purpose, so far as I am able to ascertain, or practically for no other purpose, than for the manufacture of Home Brew Beer. Each can of Syrup will give five gallons of beer, or one carload will make 30,000 gallons of Beer. Fifteen carloads per month will be sufficient to manufacture 540,000 gallons of Home Brew Beer each month.

As I stated in my talk to the Ministerial Alliance, there is a technicality whereby the sellers and distributors of Malt Syrup are getting by with the sale of it, and I firmly believe that the manufacture and sale of Malt Syrup which makes possible the manufacture of Home Brew in private residences is doing more to break down the morale of Prohibition Enforcement than all of the moonshine distilleries in the State of Arkansas.

If the better class of people who PURPOSE to be law abiding citizens and upholders of Law Enforcement would abstain wholly from the purchase of Malt Syrup and the use of Home Brew Beer in their homes, it would not be a hard matter for enforcement officers, city, state and federal, to apprehend and prosecute those who are manufacturing and selling this commodity. Only a day or two ago a gentleman told me that a young son of his, working in one of the chain stores in a nearby city, gave him the information that this one store sold on a recent Saturday 1,293 cans of Malt Syrup.

I wish to thank all members of the Ministerial Alliance for the good stand you are taking in this matter and for the hearty co-operation offered.—Thad W. Rowden, Deputy Prohibition Administrator.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

To The Gideon Band:—The month of June for us has been a good month in every way, excepting for the untoward conditions caused by the weather over which we have no control. Our student body during the month has been augmented by some very fine young women who for the most part have been sent to Galloway through the help of our own girls.

We wish the month of July to break every record which we have ever made, and if our Band will function and will do its best this can be done. We want during the summer from 125 to 150 of the finest girls in our State, and if our own student body will go after this number everyone of them will be in place in September. Do your very best and keep in touch with

our office.

I am glad to announce that last week our Endowment was increased by \$17,000. This is a good showing in the midst of such hard times. Others of our friends have Galloway on their hearts and consciences and are going to help put across the big plan and the big idea.

Yours for the GREATEST WOMAN'S COLLEGE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—J. M. Williams, President.

AUSTIN CIRCUIT

Dr. Thomas, our well beloved presiding elder, held our third Quarterly Conference June 11, at Concord Church. All the churches were represented but Austin Church. Bro. Thomas brought us a very helpful message at the eleven o'clock hour. Just after the benediction a fine dinner was spread. Nothing uncommon for Concord people. They always feed folks well. Concord women know how to prepare a fine dinner. The Conference was a real spiritual feast. Finances away in arrears. More than \$300 behind with P. E.'s and P. C.'s salary. Other finances in bad shape, but our people are determined to make good and with the blessings of God will pay out this fall.—J. C. Williams, P. C.

MEETING AT SILOAM SPRINGS

The revival at Siloam Springs opened May 29 and closed June 20. Brother A. M. Hutton was in charge of the music and I am very glad to say that any pastor needing a singer and personal worker can do no better than to get Hutton. He knows his job, is interested in every part of the work, is a splendid worker with men and boys and above all he is a real Christian gentleman.

With the assistance of the other local pastors the writer did the preaching for two weeks. Then, the last week, Brother Hook, who is constantly bubbling over with enthusiasm and whose meat and drink is to get folk saved, was with us and did the preaching. I think the best description I have heard of Brother Hook is that he is a real "Stem-winder". He did us great service.

All our local evangelists, except Ed Phillips, were out of town. Ed was about sick, but he gave us some real service. You all know him as one of our best personal workers among men.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McCleskey, of this city, though members of the M. E. Church, were with us all the way through. Fred is a fine singer and a good clean Christian worker. His wife is one of the wonders of the world. She had general supervision of the nine cottage prayer-meetings in the forenoon and of the young ladies' prayer-meeting in the evening. She works any where and I say, unhesitatingly, that she is one of the best personal workers with men, women and children, I have ever seen. Any pastor in need of that kind of service will be fortunate to secure them.

Our daily schedule was a cottage prayer meeting in each of the nine districts, at 10:00 a. m. Four prayer meetings, one for men, one for young men and boys, one for the women and one for young women, at 7:30 p. m.

COME TO HOT SPRINGS

To Rest and Recupereate
While Here Eat With Us
NEW SOUTHLAND CAFE
619 Central Ave.
HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

"Well, here we are"

said Charles Lindbergh on arrival in Paris from New York.

Well, Hendrix College is here. She is not coming. She has already arrived.

Would you not like to attend, or to send your son or daughter to an Arkansas college that has already arrived in the educational world. Well, Hendrix is just such an institution.

1. Hendrix is a member of the North Central Association, a fact which gives nation-wide recognition of her work.

2. Hendrix places the emphasis on the Christian character and scholarship of her faculty. She has seven, holding the Ph. D. degree and four others who have the equivalent in graduate work—50 per cent—an unusually high per cent for an American college.

3. In the last six years Hendrix has received in transfers into her upper classes from forty other colleges and universities 217 students and with an average attendance of 350 has conferred the B. A. degree on 300, an average of 50 a year—an unusually high per cent. Included in the forty institutions from which transfers have been received are eleven in Arkansas and outside of the state are Chicago, Vanderbilt, Centenary, Millsaps, Randolph-Macon, Washington and Lee, Colorado, Baylor, and Mississippi.

For information address

President's Office,
Conway, Arkansas.

Preaching at 2:30 and 8:00 p. m.

There were a number of conversions. I do not know how many. These were in the regular services, in the pastor's study and in the homes. Many who had grown cold were brought back into a living experience with the Lord. So far we have received nine members into the church. Others say they are coming in later. Many will go to the other churches.

While the meeting was not what we had hoped it would be, it was a great meeting in many ways. The church was strengthened and the entire town felt the influence of it.

We are giving God the glory and pressing on to other, and we hope greater victories. Pray for us.—A. L. Cline, P. C.

VANNDALE

Under the efficient management and untiring efforts of our pastor, Rev. F. M. Sweet, our church is nearing completion with some indebtedness yet to be paid. On July 16, Bishop Boaz will be with us to dedicate it. There will be an all day meeting with dinner on the ground. Our former pastors and wives are extended an invitation to be with us, also other friends.

Near our little town, the old Mount Zion Methodist Church was constituted and organized in 1848. This was a great religious center in the early days of our country. Within the walls of this old church the White River Conference was organized by Bishop Keener in 1870.

In 1885 the church was moved to

Vanndale and some of the lumber from old Mt. Zion church was used in the building and also in this our new one, which makes it doubly sacred to us. We are very happy over this little building and only hope that within the walls will be a repetition of the two previous ones. Souls saved and a closer walk with our Father.—Mrs. Jewel Sigman Hare, Supt. of Publicity.

OGAMAW

Our meeting began June 8 and closed June 19. Not a dull service in the meeting. It resulted in a real service. Visible results were 14 conversions, 6 reclaimed, 12 accessions, a great victory for God. I have found saw-mill people to be very fine people. They are sociable, liberal and splendid people in every way. We have some choice souls at Ogamaw. The manager, Mr. Gammill, and his wife are very fine people. The Harleys, Cathers, Stephens, Whites, Deans and many others make a preacher feel welcome and stand by him. May God richly bless them. I hope they may have a worthwhile pastor next year. We now have a membership here of 42. To conserve the results of the meeting we will soon organize a Christian Endeavor Society, Woman's Missionary Society, Bible Study Class, and Prayer-Meeting. Rev. G. W. Robertson, our pastor at Taylor, Ark., did the preaching. He is a safe man and very spiritual. His sermons and personal work will produce results for years to come. He is splendid help in a meeting. Several were led to a

real consecration of life to God. The people gave him a very fine collection in appreciation of his work. May God bless this good man.—L. A. Alkire, P. C., Buena Vista Charge.

THE DISTRICT QUILT

The beautiful quilt, which was made by Mrs. Richie, was presented to the Booneville District at the District Conference at Dardanelle. This quilt is being sent to each station to be presented to the people showing what one good woman has done and giving incentive to others to do their best for the Superannuate Endowment Fund.

Mrs. Holland, the wide-awake president of the Plainview Missionary Society, presented the quilt at the Sunday School hour and without any notice \$25.65 was raised. This offering added to the amount raised from the pageant, "Fruits of His Labor," will help much in raising our quota which we expect to do by the last of the year.—Reporter.

SEARCY DISTRICT CONFERENCE

The fifty-fifth session of the Searcy District Conference convened at Kensett, April 8 and transacted some urgent business and adjourned to meet at Heber Springs May 19.

The presiding elder, Brother Whaley, was on hand and steered matters through on good time. The following were elected Lay Delegates to the Annual Conference: J. M. Williams, Harry King, J. D. Pope, W. E. Jelks, R. B. Gray, Mrs. E. F. Brewer, H. E. Herrin, B. R. Johnson, and A. C. Jones. The alternates were: Lee Miller, Mrs. Lula Hill, Mrs. J. J. Decker, J. H. Johnson and Laura Felton. A very remarkable thing happened in the election—all delegates were elected on first ballot.

The general interest of the Church had proper attention. The brethren representing certain interests were on hand and did their work well—R. C. Morehead, W. F. Blevins, E. H. Hook, A. W. Martin, W. M. Edwards, and J. M. Williams.

The preaching was done by J. M. Fryar, W. J. Faust, R. C. Morehead, and B. L. Wilford. The first three did well, the last one did the best he could.

There being no Committee on Lay Activities to make a nomination for district lay leader, no lay leader was elected. The Conference voted to endorse any action the Committee might take. Clinton was selected as the next meeting place.

Reports of the pastors were encouraging even though we have gone through some very trying times. It was encouraging and somewhat surprising that so many of the pastors had been paid up to date.

But one revival had been held and the increase in membership was small.

Most of the pastors were present—Brother J. H. Barretine and wife were in the Methodist Hospital at the time. The conference was in deep sympathy with Mrs. W. B. Hays and family. We were sorry our Bishop could not be with us.

As far as I could see, the brethren were in good spirits and are in love and fellowship with each other and the presiding elder. We are expecting a good year.

The people of Kensett and Heber Springs did their part well in caring for the delegates.—B. L. Wilford, Secretary.

REPORT OF SEARCY DIST. CONF. ON ARKANSAS METHODIST

We, your committee on the Arkansas Methodist, have listened to the reports of the pastors with interest

and alarm. There seems to be a falling off of subscribers to this paper in nearly every charge. Since no church can be strong and successful that is not intelligent concerning its own work and since the Discipline of our Church requires that our stewards shall be men of solid piety who both know and love the doctrine and discipline of the Methodist Church. We would urge:

1st, That the pastor—not a Committee—make an earnest effort to place the Methodist in every home possible.

2nd. That the person who is too little interested to take the Arkansas Methodist is too little interested to be on an official board.—B. L. Wilford, Chm., J. M. Talkington, Sec.

APPROVAL OF DR. J. A. ANDERSON'S POSITION

When I recently saw and read Dr. Anderson's Bledsoe's Theodicy in the Nashville Christian Advocate, I wrote him a letter of congratulation and exhorted a little, to which he most cordially replied.

Now comes his timely and strong article, "A Basis of Christian Unity," and I am giving him another pat on the back and saying: "Here I am with you, Doctor; let's go." No less an authority than the scholarly Woodrow Wilson said: "Pitiless publicity is the safeguard of our government and of our institutions." And Emerson said: "Who you are speaks so loud, I cannot hear you say what you are." The who is the shadow; the what is the substance. The who is the outside; the what is the inside. The who is the reputation; the what is the character. The who is destructive; the what is constructive.

Doctor Anderson wrote: "For our basis of Christian unity why should we not return to the simple facts as they stand revealed in the personal life of Jesus."

Amen! A big, old-fashioned red-hot campmeeting Amen. A real mourner's bench, air-splitting Amen and Glory! "Return!" That is just what God said to back-slidden Israel by his holy prophet Malachi, and added, "I will return unto you." Can a man ever return to a given point except he has been there once and then departed?

The front end of the trail has grown so cold that the whole pack is circling for the scent—too cold for as cold a nosed dog as Doctor Jim to scent it further, and when he circles

Hot Weather Dries Out Your Kidneys, Liver and Bowels

Perspiration carries off body moisture and the liver and bowels become dry and constipated. Then—biliousness, headaches, sour stomach; the heat makes you drowsy and lazy, and your skin breaks out with pimples and boils.

Don't take calomel. That's wrong—calomel is mercury—a dangerous drug. It jars the liver and cleans the bowels, that's true. But the damage it does to them, ugh! It crashes into your system like a charge of dynamite and makes it numb. It stifles the muscles of the stomach and bowels, takes YOU

a day to recuperate and no telling how long for your bowels.

All you need is Dodson's Liver Tone. Take a spoonful at night and you wake up feeling great. It doesn't upset you, but cleans you out good. You don't lose a day from your work and you can eat anything you want.

Get the big bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone from your nearest store. They all have it. Keep it in the house so you will have it handy to take nights before going to bed.

GALLOWAY COLLEGE, Searcy, Ark.

SAFETY, SCHOLARSHIP, CHARACTER

HAVE YOU A DAUGHTER whose life with its training means more to you than all else?

SEND HER TO GALLOWAY WOMAN'S COLLEGE. Behind it are forty years of SUCCESS IN TRAINING YOUNG WOMEN FOR LIFE.

Here is a College of HONEST WORK where a girl is taught to keep her BODY STRONG, her MIND CLEAN and her HEART OPEN TO THE TRUTH. Here SACRED THINGS are given FIRST PLACE and the best has a chance for the largest growth.

A FACULTY with high scholastic attainments selected particularly for powers of PERSONALITY,

COURSES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO YOUNG WOMEN.

The best equipped and the best endowed Methodist Woman's College West of the Mississippi. Write today for catalog or reservation to

J. M. WILLIAMS, President.

Grove's
Tasteless
Chill Tonic
Makes the Body Strong.
Makes the Blood Rich. 60c

SOOTHES
BOILS—BURNS—SORES
Thoroughly heals. Used over a century.
GRAY'S OINTMENT
At all drug stores. For sample write
W. F. Gray & Co., 748 Gray Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE
Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed.
Insist upon a
DAISY FLY KILLER
from your dealer.
HAROLD SOMERS Brooklyn N. Y.

and fails to give mouth it is time for the pupples to stop and listen.

Backward, Oh, backward, O Methodism, in thy flight, and take me to the foot of the Cross, if but for a night! One night at the Cross in agony and prayer would be followed by the brilliancy of the Sun of Righteousness with healing in his wings.

Get out of the way! Clear the highway, and let Methodism from ocean to ocean come repenting, weeping, believing, confessing and be renewed by "the simple facts as they stand revealed in the personal life of Jesus." Then we will go singing, praying, preaching, and shouting, bright as the sun and terrible as an army with banners, flying over a world with restored confidence in the preachers and the Church of the living God. Amen!

Who knows but that Dr. James A. Anderson is the Moses of God to lead us out of this worldly wilderness of sin into the old path of godly wisdom and power? "Here am I, Lord, send me." Return!—Jas. F. Jernigan.

ENDORSEMENT OF MRS. GAITHER'S BOOK OF ARKANSAS LITERATURE

Leo Giles, late editor of the New Era, Hot Springs, Ark., has this to say in an editorial of Mrs. Zella Hargrove Gaither and her books on Arkansas Literature:

"Mrs. Gaither places herself in the front rank of the literary world as progressive, intellectual, ambitious and appreciative of the handiwork of God and the worth of her citizenship. Arkansas will win from the 'Lookers-on in Venice' a meed of applause in putting out these books of State Literature."

Mrs. Gaither has been engaged for several years in preparing an Anthology of Arkansas Literature. I have seen a great deal of the matter which she has gathered and edited. No one in Arkansas has worked more industriously to encourage and preserve our literature, and, while I may not be considered a competent judge of such matters, I believe that she is doing a very valuable work, which should receive the co-operation and patronage of the people of the State. Her conception of a Complete Anthology of Arkansas Authors with biographical sketches of them is really a monumental one.—Fred W. Allsopp, Arkansas Gazette.

It is unfortunate that there is no adequate representation of Arkansas literature. The State has produced many writers of talent, and even of genius, but their works have not been collected or recognized as they deserve.

Mrs. Zella Hargrove Gaither, poet, historian and anthologist, has for many years made a careful study of cultural Arkansas and has probably a more thorough knowledge of its writers than any other person in the State. She has collected vast amounts of rare and valuable manuscripts. These manuscripts should be published in some available form and any assistance that may be rendered her in placing them within the reach of the reading public would be most commendable.—Clio Harper, Sec., Arkansas Press Association.

I have examined the material relating to Arkansas literature, collected by Mrs. Zella Hargrove Gaither, and found it of great interest. She has a large number of original articles of great historical value and of literary interest to any resident of Arkansas. Along with these articles,

OBITUARY

McANALLY.—Mrs. Mary Jane McAnally (nee McWhirter), was born August 20, 1861, near Ozark, Franklin County, Arkansas. She accepted Jesus Christ as her personal Saviour and Lord, at the early age of thirteen and the words of the Psalmist: "O satisfy me early with thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days," were fulfilled in her life. She joined the Presbyterian Church after conversion; but, after she married Rev. Jesse M. McAnally, March 3, 1885, she became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She had not been well for the last ten years, and, the last three years, she had suffered much. She was operated on the first of June, and, for two weeks she seemed on the way to rapid recovery, but, a weak heart gave way and destroyed all of our hopes. She left for heaven on June 16. She leaves a husband, Rev. Jesse M. McAnally, three daughters: Mrs. J. L. Taylor of Tallihina, Okla., Mrs. R. M. Thompson of Paris, Ark., and Miss Vinnie McAnally; and four boys: M. T. McAnally of Stapp, Okla.; P. A. McAnally of Fayetteville, Ark.; J. B. McAnally of Tampa, Fla., and

she has amassed a fund of biographical information concerning Arkansas writers that cannot be found elsewhere and that forms a basis for the study of Arkansas literature.—Virgil L. Jones, Dept. of English, U. of A.

In my opinion, Mrs. Zella Hargrove Gaither is engaged in a most valuable task—in the preparation of material to go into a textbook on Arkansas literature. I have read many of the manuscripts written by Arkansas authors. Our pupils along with their courses in American and English Literature should become acquainted with our own authors, and should have an appreciation of the State to the fullest degree.

There is no way to cultivate a high appreciation of the State, its legends, its history, its people, its scenery and its wonderful resources except through the use of a textbook which she is preparing.—D. T. Henderson, Dept. of Education.

Mrs. Zella Hargrove Gaither, a very cultured litterateur and writer of our city and State, has compiled a very valuable Anthology of Arkansas Writers, which, in my opinion, should be used extensively in our public schools in connection with literature courses. I had occasion to examine Mrs. Gaither's manuscript while I was governor of the State and, at that time, regarded it as exceptionally valuable and well written. This Anthology presents cultural Arkansas in a most attractive manner. Recently, Mrs. Gaither has brought her manuscript up to date, and I have no hesitancy in stating that it is the most complete discussion of Arkansas literature extant. It merits the favorable consideration of publishers who might be interested in presenting Arkansas literature to our citizens.—Chas. H. Brough, Former Governor of Arkansas.

List of books about Arkansas by Mrs. Zella Hargrove Gaither.—Series of Large Classics, Series of Little Classics, Literature Reader, Anthology of Arkansas Writers. History of The Old Military Road, to be finished as soon as the literature is out.

The Series of Classics and the Literature Reader have been accepted by the Textbook Board for use in the

H. A. McAnally of Kamona, Okla. As a Methodist preacher's wife, she entered with all her "heart power" into their work. She shared its toils and sorrows and joys. As a mother she was self-sacrificing and gave her best to develop the best in her children. As a Christian, she lived unselfishly for God and her fellow men. I have known no finer example of Christian womanhood. Let us thank God for such a wife, mother and friend.—F. M. Tolleson.

KIRKPATRICK.—Mrs. G. R. Kirkpatrick was born Aug. 14, 1878. Died June 11, 1927. Was married to G. R. Kirkpatrick in 1897. She and her husband were very much devoted to each other. They fought life's battle together. Her husband feels the loss very keenly, but looks forward to the time when they will be reunited again. She was an immaculate housekeeper and competent business woman. At the age of fifteen she professed faith in Christ and became a member of the Methodist Church. She was ever faithful to her church, was secretary of the Dermott Missionary Society for some twelve years. Resigned on account of ill health. She was interested in the welfare of the poor and did much to help them by distributing literature to them and by kind words and in material ways. We regret to lose her, but rejoice to know that she was prepared to go. She could say and left as her parting message, "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."—B. F. Roebuck, Pastor.

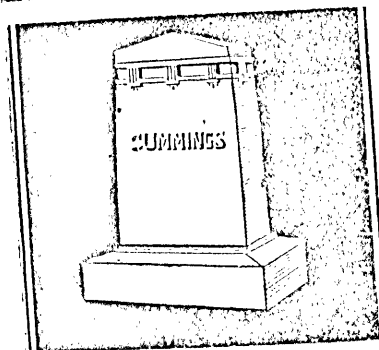
CONATSER.—William C. Conatser was born near Ozark in Franklin Co., Arkansas, April 21, 1857, and died suddenly as he sat in his invalid chair on his front porch in Ozark, April 17, 1927. He had lived out his three-score years and ten. The funeral service was conducted by the writer in the presence of a large crowd in the beautiful cemetery at Ozark—not far from the place of his birth. The death of Brother Conatser removes another landmark from this good community. For more than thirty years he was in business in Ozark. He was a life-long Methodist, an ardent friend to the cause of temperance and law enforcement, and a devoted husband and father. The beautiful fidelity of his wife during the weeks in which he was confined to his room, as she watched and nursed him with infinite patience after the amputation of his leg that left him so helpless, could only be matched by his cheerful patience as he was wont

to say to his friends: "If you have the blues, come and see me." It was a fine lesson of patience and resignation. He leaves a son and daughter, and a devoted wife, also two lovely grandsons with other relatives to mourn their loss. As Bunyan beautifully says of Pilgrim, "We laid him in the chamber that is called peace, where he shall rest till break of day."—His pastor, J. B. Stevenson.

FAWBUSH.—Mary E. Fawbush (nee Mays) was born in 1841, at Clarksville, Tenn. Came to Miller Co., Arkansas, at the age of 12 years, where she has lived continuously until her death March 18, 1927. She was married to E. M. Fawbush in 1865, and to this union six children were born, five of whom with the father have preceded the mother. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. R. B. Roberts of Texarkana, in whose home many years and her last days were spent. Other loved ones are four grandsons, five great-grandchildren and one sister, Mrs. C. W. Nolan. Mrs. Fawbush became a member of the Methodist Church in 1877, and has lived a consecrated Christian life for these 50 years. She was one of the few surviving charter members of the College Hill Methodist Church. Her body was laid to rest in Beautiful Woodlawn Cemetery at Texarkana.—W. C. Hilliard, Pastor.

HUDDLESTON.—Bro. L. F. Huddleston was born near Murfreesboro, Pike County, Jan. 27, 1848, and died at his home in Nashville, May 29. On Dec. 4, 1877, he was married to Miss Mary Leslie by whom he is still survived, also by two sons and two daughters and one brother. Brother Huddleston was of that pioneer type of citizenship to which both church and state are so greatly indebted. Simple in habit and unassuming in manner, he was a choice spirit and an appealing personality. As a companion and a father in the home, he was always kind and attentive, setting a godly example for his children. As a citizen, he was of the highest type; when moral issues were at stake, there was never a question as to which side he would take. As a Christian, he was faithful to his church and true and loyal to his Christ. He served a number of years as Sunday School superintendent and was otherwise an active worker and a regular church attendant, until in later years failing health deprived him of this great privilege and joy. He left the witness that his way was clear and that for him the future held no fear. Brother Huddleston not only lived

STANDARD FOR 50 YEARS
WINTERSMITH'S CHILL TONIC
A Fine Tonic.
Builds You Up
Prevents and Relieves
Malaria-Chills and Fever-Dengue



Worthy Of The Name
To Be Carved
On The Memorial

Monahan Memorials of everlasting marble and granite in beautiful designs are worthy of your loved one's name. Write for catalog.

MONAHAN & SON
412-414 W. Markham St.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

long but he lived well. In his passing a truly good man has gone to his reward.—Roy E. Fawcett, Pastor.

EAST.—Edith East, who lived with her brother-in-law and sister, Rev. and Mrs. William T. Thompson, Bentonville, Arkansas passed away after a long illness, April 27, 1927. Her remains were brought to Booneville where funeral services were held in the church at 2 P. M. April 28, by the pastor, Rev. B. C. Few, assisted by Rev. J. A. Womack, J. R. Ashmore, W. B. Hays and the writer. Interment was made in the family burial lot by the side of her father and mother. Miss Edith lived a beautiful Christian life and was a faithful, consistent member of the Methodist church, from early girlhood until her going. Her life's work was teaching until afflictions came upon her that rendered her a shut-in. "If we suffer, we shall also reign with him", applies with special emphasis in Miss Edith's life. She was a great sufferer for many years, but through it all, she was patient and uncomplaining. She wanted to be restored to health, "if it were His will." Otherwise she was willing to "suffer with Him." Having finished her days of suffering with Him, it is comforting to her many friends to know that she shall reign with Him on high. Miss Edith's work is done, her trials are over, and, free from pain, sickness and sorrow, she awaits the resurrection morn when the eternal light beams upon this earth and the shadows flee away. One who appreciated her beautiful life and cherishes his memory of her.—D. H. Colquette.

CONNETT.—Nicholas S. Connett was born Jan. 14, 1884 in Illinois. He married Miss Myrtle Morris July 4, 1905, in Crittenden Co., Arkansas. He lived in Sevier Co. since Nov., 1905. He professed Christianity Nov., 1926, and joined the Methodist Church at Paraloma. His wife and son came into the church at the same time. He no doubt regretted that he waited so long to give his life to God. He was a good man to his family and is sadly missed by them. Some months ago his house was accidentally burned, and brooding on his financial troubles he lost his mind. His end came suddenly on May 18, 1927. He had been in the employ of the Walstein Lumber Co. over twenty years and was held in high regard. On May 19, in the presence of the sorrowing family and relatives and a large concourse of sympathetic fellow workmen the pastor conducted his funeral. His widow and three children have the sympathy of kind relatives and many friends.—J. F. Taylor.

BOOKS WITH A MESSAGE

In the midst of an age in which so many books are published that are either trifling or positively hurtful it is encouraging to pick up six volumes like the following.

Henry Pratt Fairchild's **THE MELTING POT MISTAKE** recites facts and figures on the immigration problem that are really startling. Every red-blooded American that reads this book will be better prepared to combat alien ideas that are afloat everywhere today. Price \$2.50.

M. A. DeWolfe's **CAUSES AND THEIR CHAMPIONS** is a book that tells very interestingly the history of all the great movements of the last fifty years. Each movement is portrayed as centered about the individual who brought it into existence. The youngest and the oldest will enjoy it. Price \$4.00.

Courtney Ryley Cooper's **HIGH COUNTRY** will appeal to those who wish to learn more about the great Rocky Mountain section of our country. It is fascinatingly written. Price \$2.50.

Each of the above books is published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Mass. The binding is beautiful, and the entire general make-up is pleasing to the eye.

Each of the following books is published by the Macmillan Company, New York City.

S. Parkes Cadman's **IMAGINATION AND RELIGION** is a volume that no preacher should miss reading. This book is the Cole Lectures for 1924. You will interpret your Bible more accurately after having thoughtfully read this book. Price \$1.50.

William Allen White's **BOYS THEN AND NOW** is a volume that will take every man that reads it back to his boyhood days. And then he will understand the boys of today better. Price \$1.25.

Order any of the above books from Lamar & Whitmore, Dallas, Texas, or Nashville, Tenn.—Lester Weaver.

MAN'S SEARCH FOR GOD.

The story of the origin and growth of the "World's Strange Religions" from the earliest times to the present, together with an account of the founders of these little-known religious beliefs—By Francis Trevelyan Miller, Litt. D., LL. D. The Thompson-Barlow Company, Inc., New York, London. Price \$3.00.

It is a significant fact that two-thirds of the world's population still believe in religions other than Christianity and Judaism.

In this set of six pocket-size volumes, published under the collective title—"World's Strange Religions"—Dr. Miller has written a vivid and al-

ways interesting story of the world-old Search for God in all times and in all nations.

The first three volumes deal with the origin of religious beliefs, starting with the primitive gropings after the God Idea ("Savage Gods of Savage Men"), and then taking up the "Pagan Gods of Pagan Nations" of Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, and following with the religious beliefs of Greece and Rome, as described in the volume "Dead Gods of Dead Civilizations."

While these first three little volumes are of intense historical interest, and are filled with a wealth of curious legends and superstitions that mark Man's early search for God thousands of years ago, the reader will probably be even more interested in the last three volumes, dealing as they do with "strange" religions that are still alive, and that exercise so profound an influence on our world today.

In three succeeding volumes—"Gods of the Orient"—"God of the Moslem World"—"Gods of the Yellow Race"—Dr. Miller brings us face to face with the founders of these religious movements—Buddah, Zoroaster, Mohammed, Confucius and Lao-Tsze. He paints graphically the story of the lives of each of these men, their early struggles and then outlines the essential teachings of each of these faiths.

Not the least important feature of this little set is the actual quotations from the religious books of each "strange" religion.

Dr. Miller has attempted an ambitious task in covering this wide field in a work of about 100,000 words. From the standpoint of the average reader he has been successful. He has told a consecutive and wholly interesting story of the development of the God conception from the early strivings of our savage ancestors 6,000 years ago down to the highly-developed religions of today, in which over one billion men and women implicitly believe.

While the books are not written primarily for the scholar, they represent a vast amount of original research work by Dr. Miller and his assistants and are historically accurate and sound, because the sources upon which the author has drawn are those generally recognized by scholars.

THE MINNESOTA COLLEGES

The denominational and independent colleges of Minnesota, thirteen in number, joined in an invitation to the editor of **CHRISTIAN EDUCATION** to make an investigation of their resources, personnel and activities, and to answer the question, What are they contributing to human welfare in general and to the welfare of Minnesota in particular?

Six of the colleges are Catholic, four are Lutheran and one each is affiliated with the Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches. The editor accepted the invitation and recently spent several weeks in the State, visiting each of the thirteen institutions as well as the University of Minnesota, holding numerous conferences and in other ways collecting pertinent data. It is hoped the report will be ready for submission to the colleges before the close of the present academic year.

It is believed this is a new type of project in Christian education. There have been individual and interdenominational college group surveys, and in a few cases statistical surveys of independent Protestant colleges on a

state-wide basis. But where else have all the private colleges of a state without regard to church affiliations opened their class-rooms, laboratories and libraries, their offices of administration and their archives, and asked for a frank appraisal of their methods and their product? It is a remarkable indication of the growing unity of a group of colleges, under widely differing types of control, but all intent on the purpose to conserve and promote the cause of Christian education. It is an instance not only of interdenominational but inter-group cooperation which strikingly indicates the depth of conviction and breadth of sympathy of the educational leaders of a great state.

Since the study began, a permanent organization of all the colleges of the state, including the state university, has been effected.—Bulletin of Board of Education.

PINE TRUSSES IN WHITE HOUSE 113 YEARS

(From the Manufacturers' Record)

The durability of Southern pine is convincingly shown by the condition of the trusses of long-leaf pine which, after serving for 113 years, have just been removed from the roof of the White House, according to W. F. Lusk, construction superintendent for the N. P. Severin Company, Chicago, Ill. That company has the contract for structural work in connection with renovating the building. "The trusses were made of the heart stock of the tree," Mr. Lusk said, and as far as the wood is concerned they would last for years to come, but the old-fashioned method of joining the lower and top chords of the trusses has weakened them at the intersection. The heart stock of the tree was used for its strength and toughness. "Even today heart stock pine can be obtained with a specific gravity so much greater than water that it will sink to the bottom like lead, and pitch pine timber cut from heart stock will live exposed to the atmosphere almost forever."

Mary Baldwin College and Mary Baldwin Seminary

Staunton, Virginia

For young ladies. Established 1842. Term begins Sept. 8. In Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Unsurpassed climate, modern equipment. Courses: College, 4 years, A. B. Degree; College Prep., 4 years. Music, Art, Expression, Domestic Science, Physical Education, Athletics—Gymnasium and Field. Catalog.

FOR YOUR GIRL

Ideal schooling under home influences. Complete Preparatory Courses. Special Courses for High School graduates. Music, art, expression. Christian life emphasized. Excellent equipment. Strong faculty. Branch of Randolph Macon system. For catalogue address JOHN C. SIMPSON, Principal, Randolph Macon School for Girls, DANVILLE, VA.

Church and Sunday School Furniture

Send For Special Catalogue

The Southern Desk Co.,

Hickory, N. C.

TROUBLED WITH BOILS

Get permanent relief with GRAY'S OINTMENT. At all drug stores. For sample write W. F. Gray & Co., 748 Gray Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

August is Open

For personal reasons I prefer to accept invitations for REVIVALS in ARKANSAS during the month of AUGUST. If interested write or wire me Fulton, Kentucky until July 3rd. Then Tusculumbia, Alabama until July 24th. After that Winslow, Arkansas, MY SUMMER HOME.

Alonzo Monk, Jr., GENERAL EVANGELIST.

Permanent address, Texas Christian Advocate, 411 Southwestern Life Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

NOW ASSIGNING FALL AND WINTER DATES

LYDIA OF THE PINES

By Honore Willsie

(Continued from last week)

Lydia trembling violently could scarcely carry the crushed ice from Lizzie to her father. No one spoke until the gentle oozing of the blood yielded to the freezing process. Then Amos said in a low voice to Pa Norton:

"What happened?"

"Can't say. Billy and I were coming home from town when we heard the shot ahead of us. It took us a minute or two to come up to Levine. He was standing dazed like, said the shot had come from the lake shore way and that's all he knew about it."

The beat of horses' hoofs on the frozen ground broke the silence that followed. In a moment Doctor Fulton ran into the room. Lydia seized Florence Dombey and hurried to the kitchen, nor did she leave her station in the furthest corner until the door closed softly after the doctor. Amos came out into the kitchen and got a drink at the water pail.

"Doc got the bullet," said Amos. "Grazed the top of the lungs and came to the surface near the backbone. Lord, that was a narrow escape!"

"Who did it, daddy?"

Amos shook his head. "It might have been Charlie Jackson or it might have been a dozen others. A sheriff's liable to have plenty of enemies. Billy started a bunch hunting."

Lydia shivered.

"Doc got the bullet," said Amos. "We're going to be busy in this house for a while."

"I want to see him first, please, daddy."

"Just a peek then, don't make a noise."

Already the living-room had a sick room aspect. The light was lowered and the table was littered with band ages and bottles. Lydia crept up to the couch and stood looking down at the gaunt, quiet figure.

John opened his eyes and smiled faintly. "Making you lots of trouble, young Lydia."

"Oh, no!" exclaimed Lydia. "Just get well, we don't mind the trouble."

"I've got to get well, so's you and I can travel," whispered Levine. "Good night, dear."

Lydia swallowed a sob. "Good night," she said.

The shooting was a seven days' wonder, but no clue was found as to the identity of the would-be assassin. Charlie Jackson had spent the evening with Kent. As the monotony of Levine's convalescence came on, gossip and conjecture lost interest in him. John himself would not speak of the shooting.

It was after Christmas before Lydia, coming home from school with Adam, who always went to meet her, would find John, pale and weak but fully dressed, watching for her from his arm-chair by the window. The two had many long talks, in the early winter dusk before Lydia started her preparations for supper. One of these particularly, the child never forgot.

"Everybody acted queer about Charlie Jackson, at first," said Lydia, "but now you're getting well, they're all just as crazy about him as ever."

"He'll kill some one in a football scrimmage yet," was John's comment. "No, the boys say he never loses his temper. The rest of them do. I wish girls played football. I bet I'd make a good quarterback."

John laughed weakly but delightedly. "You must weigh fully a hundred pounds! Why, honey, they'd trample a hundred pounds to death!"

"They would not!" Lydia's voice was indignant. "And just feel my muscles. I get 'em from swimming."

John ran his hand over the proffered shoulders and arm. "My goodness," he said in astonishment. "Those muscles are like tiny steel springs. Well, what else would you like to be besides quarterback, Lydia?"

Lydia hitched her chair closer to Levine and glanced toward the kitchen where Lizzie was knitting and warming her feet in the oven. "I'd like to own an orphan asylum. And I'd get the money to run it with from a gold mine. I would find a mine in New Mexico. I know I could if I could just get out there."

"But what are you really going to do with yourself, Lydia, pipe dreams aside?"

"Well, first I'm going to get an education, clear up through the university. 'Get an education if you have to scrub the street to do it,' was what mother always said. 'You can be a lady and be poor,' she said, 'but you can't be a lady and use poor English.' And then I'm going to be as good a housekeeper as Mrs. Marshall and I'm going to dress as well as Olga Reinhardt, and have as pretty hands as Miss Towne. And I'm never going to move out of the home I make. Maybe I'll get married. I suppose I'll have to 'cause I want at least six children, and some one's got to support them. And I'll want to travel a good deal."

"Travel takes money," John reminded her.

By the middle of January, Levine was sufficiently recovered to leave. The Saturday before he left occurred another conversation between him and Lydia that cemented still further the quaint friendship of the two.

Lizzie was taking a long nap. The dear old soul had been exhausted by the nursing. Levine lay on the couch and finally asked Lydia to read aloud to him. She was deep in "The Old Curiosity Shop" and was glad to share it with her friend.

Suddenly Levine was astonished to hear Lydia's voice tremble. She was reading of little Nell's last sickness. "She was dead. Dear, patient, noble Nell was dead. No sleep so beautiful and calm. She seemed a creature fresh from the hand of God. Not one who had lived and suffered death."

Lydia suddenly broke off, bowed her yellow head on the book and broke into deep, long-drawn sobs that were more like a woman's than a child's.

John rose as quickly as he could. "My dearest!" he exclaimed. "What's the matter?" He pulled her from the arm chair, seated himself, then drew her to his knees.

"I can't bear it!" sobbed Lydia. "I can't. Seems sometimes if I couldn't have little Patience again I'd die! That's the way she looked in her coffin, you remember? 'T-fresh from the hand of God—not one who had lived and suffered death.' O my little, little sister!"

John gathered Lydia in his arms and hushed her against his heart.

"Sweetheart! Sweetheart! Why, I didn't realize you still felt so! Think how happy Patience must be up there with God and her mother! You wouldn't wish her back!"

"If I believed that I could stand it—but there isn't any God!"

Levine gasped. "Lydia! Hush now! Stop crying and tell me about it."

His sorrow face was set with pain. Why, child, this isn't right. You're too young for such thoughts! Lydia, do you read the Bible?"

She nodded. "I've tried that, too—but Jesus might have believed everything He said was true, yet there mightn't have been a word of truth in it. Do you believe in God?"

(Continued next week)

It is a mark of distinction to be a reader of this paper. Don't fail to let our advertisers know it. When answering their ads, mention this paper.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.**Lesson for July 3****SAUL CHOSEN KING**

LESSON TEXT—I Samuel 10:17-25: 11:12-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—What doth Jehovah require of thee, but to do justly, and to love kindness, and to walk humbly with thy God?

PRIMARY TOPIC—Saul Becomes a King.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Saul, the First King of Israel.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Calls to Life Service.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Opportunities for Leadership.

The period of Judges ended with Samuel's administration. This lesson shows us the transition from the rule by the judges to the monarchy. For a comprehensive view of the transition it will be well to make a survey of chapters eight to eleven.

I. The People Demand a King (8:1-9).

1. Their reasons for this demand.

(1) Samuel was incapacitated by old age; (2) the unfaithfulness of his sons whom he had appointed as his successors. In this Samuel committed a great blunder, for the office of judge was not hereditary. (3) The desire to be like other nations. The surrounding nations had a king as their leader. They wanted a king who would go out and fight their battles (v. 20).

2. Samuel's behavior under this trial (vv. 6-9). He took the matter to the Lord in prayer. Even though Samuel's blunders in part brought on this trouble he did the wise thing in taking it to the Lord in prayer. The Lord comforted him by assuring him that this rejection was not merely his rejection, but the rejection of the kingdom of God.

II. Samuel Tells of the Manner of the Kings (vv. 10-18).

He shows them that the king will be very exacting and arbitrary in his dealing with them.

1. He will take their sons and make them to serve in the army and do all kinds of hard work on his farm and in his house. He will make slaves of their daughters also.

2. He will take their lands, even those inherited from their fathers, and give them to his favorite officers and servants. Not content with that he will take the tenth part of the produce that remains and give to them.

III. Samuel's Protest Disregarded by the People (vv. 19-22).

Having made up their minds they deliberately shut their eyes to the truth and rushed madly into the experiment.

IV. The King Providentially Pointed Out (9:1-10:16).

Saul was sent by his father to search for the asses that had wandered away. This was quite natural. While Saul and his father were acting freely in this matter, at the same time God's sovereign purpose was being carried out. Although difficult to understand, God carries forth His sovereign purpose without interfering with man's freedom.

V. The King Chosen at Mizpeh (10:17-27).

The Lord had already pointed out to Samuel who should be king and Saul had been anointed. Let us observe:

1. Why Saul was chosen. If they would have a king the Lord would give them the one best suited to fill the place. He was from Benjamin, a small tribe, which would prevent undue rivalry between Ephraim and Judah, the leading tribes of Israel. He was also chosen because of his personal fitness (v. 23).

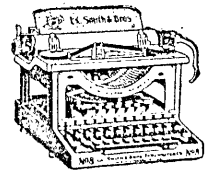
2. How Saul was chosen. The method was by lot. Samuel called them together before the Lord, and before the lot was cast he again re-

monstrated with them against such action. He showed them the base ingratitude of their rejection of such a God and King who had done so much for them, and gave them a chance to forego their rash demand.

3. How the king was received by the people. Saul knew that the Lord had chosen him, but through modesty and fear he shrank from the responsibility. When he was brought forth Samuel presented him to the people, assuring them that Saul was the Lord's choice.

VI. The King Confirmed at Gilgal (ch. 11).

Soon after the election at Mizpeh the Ammonites made a desperate demand upon the men of Jabesh-Gilead. Saul hearing of it hastily summoned the tribes together for war and won a remarkable victory. As he thus proved his ability the people wished to punish the sons of Belial, but Saul forbade them. Samuel took advantage of this auspicious situation and called all the people together at Gilgal where they formally crowned him their king.



L. C. SMITH and Corona, new, used and rebuilt of all makes. FINOS PHILLIPS, 102 Louisiana. Phone 9021.

666

is a Prescription for
Malaria, Chills and Fever,
Dengue or Bilious Fever
It kills the germs.

SORE EYES Dickey's old reliable Eye Water cools and relieves a sore eye. Once used always wanted. Doesn't hurt when applied. Call for the genuine in red folding box. Price 25c. Does not burn or hurt. **DICKEY DRUG COMPANY, Bristol, Virginia**

ATTRACTED BY BOOKLET

Read of Other Women
Who Found Health

Brooklyn, New York.—Mrs. G. Hegmann of 35 Central Ave., was in a run-down condition and could not do her housework. She could not sleep at night. Her story is not an unusual one. Thousands of women find themselves in a similar condition at some time in their lives.



"I found your advertisement in my letter box," wrote Mrs. Hegmann, "and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and got relief." Mrs. Hegmann also took Lydia E. Pinkham's Herb Medicine and Lydia E. Pinkham's Pills for Constipation, with good results. She says, "I am recommending your medicines to all I know who have symptoms the same as mine, and to others whom I think it will help. You may use my statement as a testimonial, and I will answer any letters sent to me by women who would like information regarding your medicines."

There are women in your state—perhaps in your town—who have written letters similar to this one telling how much Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped them.

The Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass., will gladly furnish other women with these names upon request.