

ARKANSAS METHODIST

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

"SPEAK THOU THE THINGS WHICH SHALL BECOME SOUND DOCTRINE"

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LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, 1928

No. 38

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Kindness repays, for it improves the character of him who exhibits it.

Wise is he who knows his own weakness and overcomes it ere it works his ruin.

If you repent, your sins may be forgiven; but that does not remove the scars; therefore seek to avoid sin, lest, failing, you inflict permanent injury.

Political principles are temporary expedients, but moral principles are eternal; therefore, to be true to moral principles, it may often be necessary to abandon some political principle.

"IS IT BIGOTRY IN THE SOUTH?"

Under the above caption, The Christian Century, a very fair and impartial journal, after commenting on Governor Smith's record as a legislator and governor, continues: "It is this record which has produced the fight against Mr. Smith, particularly in the South. To say that this fight is really against Mr. Smith's Catholicism is to distort the facts. Had the Democrats nominated Senator Walsh of Montana, there would have been no revolt in the South. Neither would large groups of Protestants in other parts of the country have come to regard this campaign as a moral crisis. Yet Senator Walsh is a Catholic. No; the issue in this campaign is rapidly narrowing down to prohibition. Mr. Smith's record puts him squarely on the wet side of the issue. He is being fought as a wet. The attempt to ascribe the opposition to him to religious bigotry is really nothing but an attempt to confuse the voters and so to secure for him the votes of those who, on this major issue, are opposed to everything he represents."

THE PARIS PEACE PACT.

On August 27, at Paris, representatives of the chief nations of the world assembled and signed a treaty the purpose of which is to outlaw war. Because there are no legal and enforceable penalties it may not be effective; but as a solemn declaration of a serious purpose it is tremendously significant. There is this immense advantage in it: Now it is possible for every preacher and every teacher and every humanitarian to speak out boldly in denunciation of war, because his nation is committed to a policy of peaceful settlement of international differences. The peace-maker cannot now be branded as disloyal and unpatriotic. What is needed to stop war is a proper state of mind, and this pact will promote that. Read the text.

"Article 1.—The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

"Article 2.—The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by peaceful means.

"Article 3.—(Simply prescribes methods of ratification.)

Signatory Nations: Germany, United States of America, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Irish Free State, India, Italy, Japan, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Forty-nine other states have been invited to sign, and most of them probably will.

This event has been pronounced by some publicists as "One of the greatest events since the birth of Christ." If it accomplishes measurably what it promises, its author, Secretary of State Kellogg, has written his name among the immortals and the Coolidge administration will be known in history as that which negotiated the Paris Peace

LET THEM BE BLIND; THEY BE BLIND LEADERS OF THE BLIND. AND IF THE BLIND LEAD THE BLIND, BOTH SHALL FALL INTO THE DITCH.—Matt. 15:14.

Pact. "Blessed are the peacemakers," declared the Prince of Peace, "for they shall be called the children of God."

WHISPERING BY THE OTHER SIDE.

The supporters of the Tammanyite, who have had so much to say about a "whispering campaign," are not themselves guiltless. They have been "whispering" that the opposing candidate, while secretary of Commerce, issued an order requiring a violation of Southern race etiquette. They did not dare to publish it, because they knew it was not true, so they "whispered" it in the South until they got many people to believing it. A Georgia gentleman wrote to Mr. Frederick J. Haskin, who is director of the Information Bureau of the Atlanta Journal, and of the Arkansas Gazette, and whose office is in Washington, D. C. The reply, dated at Washington, August 17, was: "The Department of Commerce says that no order has been given in regard to race segregation in the Department of Commerce. No change in the seating arrangement was ordered by Mr. Hoover."

To use the Tammany warrior's expression. "Another lie nailed!"

On the other hand, this information comes from a reliable source: "There are fifty colored school teachers in New York schools. All of them teach classes in which there are white children and most of them teach in schools which are exclusively white." "On August 22, 1918, there were some 40 colored people holding office in the State Capitol at Albany." Tammany, Smith's organization, has about 100,000 negro members, and some of them hold positions of authority over white men and women. This is no "whisper," but a well known fact in New York City.

EXPLAINS POLITICIANS.

The Review of Reviews is perhaps the fairest of all exponents of public events. In the September number, commenting on the presidential situation, after complimenting Governor Smith for some good things, its editor says: "Experienced politicians do not like to bolt. It has taken moral courage for Senator Simmons of North Carolina, and former Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, Mr. Love of Texas, and various other Democratic leaders, to decline to support Governor Smith. Our allusions here are to men who have had records as officials or professionals and party men. . . . There is usually a good argument against bolting, where party regularity forms a large part of a public man's assets. But while an ambitious leader may shrink from bolting, there is not the slightest reason why the private citizen should hesitate for a moment to scratch his ticket and vote in any election, local or national, exactly as he pleases. This is the only possible way to discipline parties, and make them responsible to public sentiment. It is absurd for people in the South to continue to be slaves of the party name. If they choose to vote for Hoover, it does not make them Republicans unless they wish to enroll themselves as members of that party. Nobody on earth could read the private voter out of the Democratic party because he might choose, in a given election, to scratch his ballot paper, or go hunting and stay away from the polls. The South should understand that neither Hoover nor Smith is a strong partisan. Tammany men, like Smith, Olvany, and Wagner, have never been Democrats in the sense of the word familiar to the West and South. They have grown up in a private society called Tammany Hall, that has sought to control the great admin-

istrative mechanism of New York City. In order to do this the Tammany Society long ago seized and sought to keep its local monopoly of the Democratic name and emblem. For a long time past Tammany had been bitterly fought by the real Democrats of New York State and City, who have wished to keep the Democracy of New York in line with the national party of Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson. Cleveland's most deadly enemy was Tammany Hall. Tammany's unavailing protest against Cleveland's renomination in an all-night session of the Convention in 1892, provided an historic episode in our politics. Woodrow Wilson's scorn of Tammany was heartily reciprocated by Fourteenth Street. When the tariff was a dominant party issue, Tammany stood usually in sympathy with the high tariff Republican machine of Philadelphia. There is nothing of the national party quality in the past records or the present sentiments of Tammany Hall. This is not to say that Tammany has not trained some able administrators. But, to tell the plain truth, its record has been marked, as one of its opponents used to declare, by the 'cohesive power of public plunder'."

"WHISPERING CAMPAIGNS."

The supporters of the notoriously "wet" candidate, who themselves are great "whisperers," are trying to get sympathy for their undesirable candidate by charging that those who oppose him are carrying on a "Whispering Campaign."

There is nothing farther from the truth. The things that have been urged against this "wet" candidate have been boldly and openly charged. We say and have been saying that he is not only "wet" but the chosen champion of the "wets," that he was Tammany-born, Tammany-trained, and a Tammany leader, that he has passed over his own party leaders and put in charge of his organization Raskoh, notoriously wet, who accepted the appointment to "help his friend rid the country of the damnable affliction of prohibition," and that by his announcement concerning the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law he has distinctly made prohibition the paramount issue. Millions have said nothing about his religion and would readily vote for a different kind of Catholic, but millions have been outspoken on the subject of electing a Catholic to the presidency. All of these charges have been made a thousand times openly and boldly, and no effort has been made to conceal them.

There are those who have said publicly, in almost every paper in the United States, at some time in the past eight months, that their candidate drinks from "four to eight highballs a day," and it has not been denied. This is not "whispering" that he is a "drunkard," but is a statement of a damaging circumstance in connection with a man who has sworn to enforce the law which he is breaking. It is a fact that every man who believes in the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement is under obligation to consider.

The trouble is that all of these things have been spoken so loud that all the people know it and they ruin the candidate's chances for election. An alibi cannot be established; hence the candidate's defenders are forced to resort to all kinds of subterfuges to try to overcome the weight of these damning facts; and so they refer to these things as "whispers." Not only are they not whispers, but they are voices speaking in tones of thunder and the lightning accompanying this thunder is purifying the atmosphere.

The issue is definitely a great moral issue, and the preachers cannot ignore it and be true to themselves, and because they are speaking out, and not "whispering," they are being condemned. We are developing men with the spirit of Martin Luther and John Knox. Let us continue to thunder, and the "whispers" will not be heard.

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PERSONAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Recently Rev. A. H. DuLaney closed a meeting at Morris Grove on McCrory Circuit with 25 conversions and 20 accessions to the church.

If you are interested in beating the enemies of prohibition, get into communication with A. A. McDonald, No. 538 Federal Bank and Trust Building, Little Rock.

Rev. C. D. Meux and family of 28th Street Church are happy over a fine "old-time pounding" which they received on September 6 at the hands of their members.

Married, at the Methodist parsonage at Center Point, September 9, by Rev. A. J. Bearden, Mr. Tom Miller of Center Point and Miss Deane Walker of Nashville.

Dislike of the Ten Commandments, rather than opposition to theology, is what explains the indifference of the so-called intellectuals to the Church.—Dr. Frederick Lynch.

The Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with over 500 members unanimously passed resolutions condemning the candidacy of Governor Smith for the presidency.

The Missouri Pacific Magazine of September publishes in full the great address, "A Changing Age in the South," which Doctor Reynolds of Hendrix College has delivered at several institutions this year.

Be sure to examine your label, and if your subscription has expired, send remittance. The regular price is \$2, and if you want our very valuable travel accident policy send 75 cents and be insured for a year.

If you want friends to understand the great moral issue of the day, send in a club of ten at fifty cents each for six months. If they are reading only secular papers they are getting only one side of this question.

On his way to speak at an Anti-Smith meeting at Pine Bluff to be held last Tuesday, Dr. B. H. Greathouse called, accompanied by his son. Although eighty years old, he is throwing himself into this movement with the zeal of a crusader. He had spoken at Fayetteville a few days before to a great audience that seemed to be in full sympathy with him. May his strength hold out so that he may render valiant service in this holy cause.

Rev. W. W. Christie, pastor of Henderson Church, reports a week's meeting at his church with fine preaching by Rev. F. A. Buddin of Asbury. The church was greatly revived and several members were added on certificate.

Remember it is only two months until the end of the Conference year. Be sure to pay your pastor and all Conference Claims so that he may make a good report. Let every one strive for a 100 per cent report from his church.

Dr. Edmund Davison Soper, vice president of Duke University and dean of the School of Religion there, has been unanimously elected president of Ohio Wesleyan University by the trustees of that institution. He succeeds John W. Hoffman, who retired in June because of ill health.

The blind evangelist, Rev. Jeff Smith, is now in a meeting at Quitaque, Texas. The large new thirty-thousand-dollar church auditorium will not begin to accommodate the immense crowds. From there Bro. Smith will return to Arkansas to assist the Rev. J. O. Gold on the Traskwood charge.

The leading article in the September 12 Outlook, by Dixon Merritt, is on "James Cannon, Jr., Leader of the Dry Revolt in the Democratic Party." It is a fine character sketch of our magnificent missionary and prohibition leader, who is fighting for the safety and honor of the nation.

When was Vice-Presidential Candidate Joe T. Robinson commissioned to chastise pastors of churches who disagreed with his idea of their duties? Our senior senator can put his time and energy to better use than cracking the whip over the heads of church pastors. It may amuse him, but the pastors will not heed him.—Conway News.

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This year the following Arkansas students received from Southern Methodist University the degree of bachelor of divinity: Fred R. Harrison, Fordyce; Charles W. Johnson, Conway; and Neill Hart, Carlisle. A total of 28 degrees were conferred the past year. In the School of Theology 81 A. B. students were registered, the largest number in its history.

Rev. Irvin B. Manly of the Texas Conference, formerly of White River Conference, has just closed a fine revival at Little York, a suburb of Houston. All denominations took active part in the meeting. Stress was laid on Bible reading and the family altar. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered and the altar was crowded. The community has eight nationalities.

If you oppose a man for office on the ground that he is for the "International," a soviet conception of government by the proletariat of the whole world, then you are a patriot. But if you oppose a man running for office because he belongs to a church that believes in an ecclesiastical supergovernment at Rome which claims the right to control all other governments, then you are "intolerant." Can you see?—Baptist Record.

Rev. Paul Kemper, who on Sept. 1 retired from the superintendency of the Ark. Anti-Saloon League, was, at the recent session of the great Ohio Conference to which he belongs, appointed to the church at Mt. Perry in eastern Ohio. Mrs. Kemper will join him shortly, but Miss Kathryn will remain in the League office to assist Supt. Losinger for several months. News has just been received that the son, Paul, Jr., who has been making a trip through Canada on a motorcycle, on his return, at Findley, Ohio, had suffered an accident and was in a hospital. The injury is a broken leg, but is not supposed to be serious.

Dr. H. W. Spence, himself something of a modernist, has said: "How often do you find a modernist preacher proclaiming the good news of salvation that really makes bad men good? Are not modernist preachers usually laboring to get men to change their ways of thinking rather than their ways of living, and are not liberal laymen more concerned to see the propagation of ideas rather than to win men to the Christian experience of God?"

Wednesday of last week Mr. and Mrs. Mason E. Mitchell called. Mr. Mitchell, an old Hendrix College student who lived in Conway, is a paymaster in the U. S. Navy and has been stationed at Annapolis for three years and has been assigned to that station for another year. He is very much interested in the work of the Methodist Church at Annapolis and his wife is president of the W. C. T. U. They believe that Maryland will give its vote against Smith in spite of the wetness of its governor and senator.

Dr. Charles R. Jenkins of Macon, Ga., former president of Wesleyan College, asked a very frank question of a former saloon-keeper in a neighboring city: "My friend, you have been in the liquor business and you know some things. Is there any truth in the statement that there is more liquor sold under prohibition than in the days of the saloons?" The ex-saloon-keeper replied: "Doctor, I do not care for you to quote me, but I know in the days of saloons I sold on each Saturday more liquor than is sold in this city now in a month, and there were 40 other saloons here."—Baptist Banner.

On his way to enter Duke University, Rev. J. L. Rowland called last Monday. During his two years at Plumerville he has added 103 members, and built a \$10,000 brick veneer church, which is not yet completed inside. For the building he raised \$4,500 this year. His people so appreciated his services that they paid the salary in full, although it is yet two months till conference. Rev. Roy M. Black of Mammoth Spring has been appointed to fill out the year so that he may become a student at Hendrix College. His salary has been otherwise provided. Rev. J. F. Glover, who is retiring as principal of Sloan-Hendrix Academy, will take Mammoth Spring for the balance of the year.

At a meeting of the Lawyers' Smith Club, held in Baltimore, Md., it is alleged by the Baltimore Sun, that Dr. John H. Latane said, "Whenever I pass that building in Washington, which overlooks the Capitol and houses the offices of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, I feel like turning anarchist and throwing a bomb in the cellar." This statement, it is said, was vigorously applauded. The president of that same organization, Mr. W. L. Marbury, of Baltimore, is reported to have said, "There is no blinking the fact that the election of Governor Smith would go a long way to rid us of the abominations of the Volstead Act."

Dr. H. D. Knickerbocker, pastor of First Church, returned last week from his vacation, and Sunday at eleven had a service for his own members only. It is said that it was a very satisfactory occasion. At night he spoke to a crowded house on the political issue and made it clear why he was against the Tammany candidate. Dr. Knickerbocker has gained in weight and is in good fighting trim. He is going to make several anti-Smith addresses in Texas, and a little later will speak at several places in Arkansas. He says that what he heard in the North convinces him beyond a doubt that Smith's backers are expecting to destroy prohibition if Smith is elected. However, there is little doubt that he will be overwhelmingly defeated.

Candidate Robinson is forced to give much of his time to defending his questionable running mate. In a speech at Dallas, he grew very indignant, and said: "The statement has been made that he (Smith) is a drunkard," and then he said very emphatically: "There's not a word of truth in it." Of course, much depends on what is meant by "drunkard." It has been stated on good authority, the editor of The Nation, and never denied, that Smith "drinks from four to eight high-balls a day." That may not constitute him a drunkard, but the best medical authorities say that a single drink affects judgment and accuracy of movements, although to the casual onlooker it may not be evident. But if Smith drinks every day, he must have his "boottlegger," and how does that

comport with his boast that he will enforce the law? Will he enforce it against his private "bootlegger" when he is in the White House?

The wet interests said that prohibition would put hotels out of business. In 1926, 840 hotels were built, an investment of about \$400,000,000 being represented. It cost probably another \$300,000,000 to equip these hotels.

Is there any significance in the fact that, in the recent Democratic primaries in the state, while all candidates for governor had to tacitly agree to support the presidential candidate, nevertheless the one candidate who came out boldly and announced his support of Smith, received only 2,617 votes, when, running for another office two years ago, he had received over one hundred thousand?

One of our subscribers is reported to have said that if the **Arkansas Methodist** continues to be a "rotten political sheet," he will drop it and take another religious paper. He will find it practically impossible to find a religious paper in the United States that is not directly or indirectly opposing the election of Smith. Three of the papers of our own Church are less direct in their expressions, but all are evidently on our side of the question; consequently this aggrieved brother will be forced to get his church news out of the secular papers that are supporting the "wet" candidate.

Announcement is made in the Oklahoma Methodist that the Folsom Training School at Smithville, Okla., of which Rev. W. B. Hubbell is superintendent, has received \$5,000 from Mr. J. P. Wright of Camden, Ark., for the purpose of buying a farm for the school so that students may have ample opportunity to work both to pay expenses and to learn practical methods of farming. That is fine. We are glad that this good Arkansas brother has made this possible. The same thing needs to be done at Hendrix College and Henderson-Brown. Men of practical vision will some day do it.

"Al Smith, the Pope and the Presidency: A Sober Discussion of the Church-State Issue and a Reference Book for Publicists," by Theodore Schroeder, is a very thorough presentation of a question which is now troubling the minds of all good Americans. It is by a man who calls himself a "secularist," and who professes to have no interest in the controversy between Catholics and Protestants, but who is solely interested in the complete separation of Church and State. All who desire to understand the subject should have the book. The price for the cloth bound book is \$2.50, but for the paper binding it is only \$1. Order from Theodore Schroeder, Cos Cob, Conn.

Accepting an invitation to preach the opening sermon for Hendrix College, the editor spent last Sunday at Conway and at eleven preached to a fine congregation. The opening was good, more Freshmen having registered than usual. As the upper-class students were asked to wait until the Freshmen had entered, the number is not known exactly, but seems to be as large as usual. While some work is still to be done on the rebuilt Main Hall, it is practically completed, and is a fine building, a splendid combination of the old and the new, and is better adapted to present needs than was the old. The rebuilding is a real achievement and all concerned deserve much credit. It was recalled that exactly 38 years ago, on Sept. 16, the first session of the college opened at Conway. The college was then insignificant. It had not a dollar of endowment and its library and other equipment was not worth a thousand dollars. The student body was small and few were real college students. Conway had great faith to invest in such a small thing, but has reaped a large reward. It was a new day in the town and an epoch in Arkansas education. Never has any community stood more loyally and unselfishly by its institutions than has Conway.

THE VETERAN'S MITE.

A touching incident occurred at Anti-Smith Headquarters recently. An aged Confederate entered and with trembling hand and broken voice gave the manager a five-dollar bill to be used in saving the nation from the calamity of a "wet" Tammany president. It was like the widow's mite. If others will emulate his example, the fight will be won. Send contributions to Mrs. V. E. Taylor, treasurer, 537 Federal Bank and Trust Building.

THE CIRCULATION CAMPAIGN.

Since our last report the following subscriptions have been received: Winslow, H. K. Stewart, 5; Austin Ct., J. C. Williams, 2; Greenwood, C. C. Burton, 1; Mabelvale, F. R. Harrison, 1; Wilmot, B. A. Few, 4; Mena, J. A. Parker, 1; Lockesburg, L. C. Gatlin, 1; Van Buren, First Church, A. L. Cline, 2; Mansfield, A. D. Stewart, 12; Louann, J. J. Mellard, 1; Magazine, W. A. Patty, 1; Nashville, R. E. Fawcett, 1; Buckner, O. W. Teague, 1; Paragould, First Church, R. E. L. Bearden, 1; Colt, B. E. Robertson, 4; Gardner Mem., N. L. Rock, I. A. Brumley, 10; McGehee, O. L. Cole, 3; Jacksonville, by L. W. Evans, 5; Cabot, by L. W. Evans, 17; Beebe, by L. W. Evans, 6; Dumas, C. N. Smith, 2; Elmo, L. A. Alkire, 1; Calico Rock, A. T. Mays, 1; Plumerville, J. L. Rowland, 1; Batesville District, H. K. King, 10; Booneville Dist., F. E. Dodson, 1; and A Friend, 60. Let the good work go on, as the battle still rages.

OUR PAYMASTER.

The Democrat and News, a paper published in Mammoth Spring, says: "The **Arkansas Methodist**, published in Little Rock, has been converted into the dirtiest sort of a political sheet. The stuff it is belching would cause the reader to feel that there is a paymaster." Certainly, "there is a paymaster," but he does not always pay in money, as the political candidates have been paying the Democrat and News. Our only paymaster is God, who has said through his word, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Christ said: "Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven." We are fighting wickedness which would destroy our nation, and we expect to be rewarded, but look for our reward from the Lord.

SENATOR OWEN'S SPEECHES WILL BE BROADCAST.

Arrangements have been made whereby Senator Owen, who has repudiated the pseudo-democratic candidate for the presidency, will speak on the issues of the campaign and his speeches will be broadcast all over the land. He will speak at the following places and dates: Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 20; Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 21; Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 22; Houston, Texas, Sept. 27; San Antonio, Sept. 28; Fort Worth, Sept. 29; Enid, Okla., Oct. 1; Oklahoma City, Oct. 2; Tulsa, Oct. 3. At all places the speaking will begin at 8:00 p. m. Those who have radios should be sure to tune in and hear this distinguished man.

HELP WIN A GREAT MORAL VICTORY.

The Anti-Smith movement has only one object, to beat the man who announces that he will use his influence to overthrow what we have won by generations of fighting. The preachers have always been the leaders in this fight, and are not going to be bluffed now from doing their duty.

Pastors are invited to send statement of conditions in their communities for the information of the editor, but not for publication. Any who will volunteer to speak on prohibition are asked to make application to Speakers' Bureau, care **Arkansas Methodist**, 221 East Capitol Avenue. Contributions to pay for literature are solicited. Send them to A. A. McDonald, campaign manager, 538 Federal Bank and Trust Building, Little Rock.

A SUNDAY IN INDEPENDENCE COUNTY.

By agreement with Rev. G. L. McGhehey, pastor, I arrived at Moorefield late Saturday night and was entertained in the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lanier who live only a few hundred yards from the depot. Sunday morning I attended the fine Sunday School of which Mr. M. E. Moore is the efficient superintendent, and had the pleasure of addressing the Morris Men's Class. At eleven a large congregation assembled and I had the privilege of preaching. In the congregation were Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Reaves on a vacation visit. Brother Reaves was formerly a member of North Arkansas Conference, who transferred to Oklahoma seven years ago, but is now pastor of the church at Aztec, New Mexico, in the Denver Conference. He was to preach that night.

Moorefield is a village about six miles southeast of Batesville. It is in a splendid farming community, and most of our members are farmers.

It is in a consolidated school district and the high school is two miles north. Many students attend the Arkansas College at Batesville. Our church building is a substantial frame with a nice auditorium and seven rooms for Sunday School. It was erected when Rev. T. H. Wright was pastor. It would be creditable in a larger place. It is on a large lot in which are many big and beautiful trees.

The membership is 112. Mr. L. E. Massey, son of the late Rev. E. L. Massey of Arkansas Conference, is chairman of the official board. The president of the excellent Senior League is Hugh Morris. To this church the pastor gives half of his time.

At three o'clock, after a bountiful dinner prepared by Mrs. M. E. Moore, carried in the pastor's car, I was at Sulphur Rock, seven miles east, where I preached on "Prohibition" to a congregation which packed the church and listened attentively to a discussion of the living issues. The membership here is 98. The superintendent of the Sunday School is Senator J. H. Jimmerson, who is also chairman of the official board. The president of the Senior Epworth League is Miss Lena Vaughn. The pastor reports all of these organizations as functioning faithfully. Our church building is a one-room house and consequently it is difficult to handle the Sunday School. The parsonage, a roomy old house, is some distance from the church. Sulphur Rock is a nice town of some 500 population with several good business houses and a good high school with five teachers. In early years, when good schools were far between, there was an excellent academy here with a considerable number of boarding students. This is the home of the Jernigan clan to which Brother "Jim" often refers. His brother, G. W., lives here. He is one of the pillars, and it was a pleasure to meet him.

Rev. C. L. McGehey, the popular pastor, is closing his second successful year. His people appreciate him and support him and he expects to make a good report, perhaps better than within five years. Brother McGehey, who had spent one year at the John Brown College, has been a student at Arkansas College for two years. He makes the round-trip between the parsonage and Batesville every day. He is one of our promising young preachers. His family consists of his young wife, and his father and mother, the latter an invalid.

At the close of the service Mr. H. W. Fox, lay leader of Central Church, Batesville, carried me in his car to his home, where I had a fine supper. Then I preached, again on "Prohibition," to a crowded house that seemed to be in full sympathy with my message. Rev. H. K. King, the young and wide-awake presiding elder, was with me, and I had the pleasure of spending the night at his home and having an early breakfast, thanks to Mrs. King. I also had a few minutes with Brother Davidson, pastor of First Church, who gave a very encouraging report of conditions.

As Rev. J. E. Snell, the pastor of Central Avenue, was holding a meeting at Charlotte, I failed to see him; but learned that he was having a very satisfactory year. He had just closed a good meeting in which Rev. A. E. Goode did the preaching. Central Avenue is a strong church on the West side, and has as chairman of the board Mr. John Seary, as Sunday School superintendent Mr. W. R. Campbell, as president of the W. M. S. Mrs. John Seary, and as president of the Senior Epworth League Miss Nellie Wade.

Presiding Elder King makes a cheering report of his District. He thinks there will be meetings in every one of his 77 churches. Already Rev. Eli Craig reports 41 additions on Tuckerman Circuit and Rev. Luther Love 53 conversions at Arbor Grove. The Licensing Committee has recommended for admission on trial George, the son of Rev. F. G. Villines. A younger son was licensed at District Conference. A ministerial student, Everett Edwards, goes from Rosie to Valley Springs Academy.

Passing through Batesville, I saw the splendid Men's Dormitory of Arkansas College on the new campus in the eastern suburbs to which the whole college plant will ultimately be moved. The opening of the college is the best in its history. Under the presidency of Dr. E. B. Tucker this old and useful institution is taking on new life. It has done magnificent work with a small body of students, and now its usefulness seems to be increasing. Batesville, one of the most beautiful and substantial cities in the state, is constantly improving. Its newly paved streets, with parking in the middle, advertises its progress.—A. C. M.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AS A POLITICAL INSTITUTION.

By Jas. A. Anderson, LL. D.

The Roman Catholic Church does not confine itself to what we usually call the sphere of religion. While operating in that sphere, it is also distinctly a political institution, claiming all the powers that belong to any civil government, and powers even superior to those of any civil government. We do not think any Catholic will deny the following facts:

For about a thousand years previous to the year 1870 the Popes had actually and literally reigned as sovereigns over political dominions all their own. In the 11th century Pope Gregory VII definitely settled this point for the Church. He went much further, and emphatically declared the supremacy of the Pope over all earthly powers, all emperors and kings. So thorough-going and sweeping were these claims that they stood conceded in Europe for at least two hundred years.

In view of the claims of the Popes to their own infallibility, at least in all matters affecting the Church, and in view of the further claim that Jesus Christ delivered into their hands a perfect system, not subject to change, but to be administered just as they received it, we might rest the whole argument here. But there are some other facts which no Catholic will deny.

When, in 1870, Victor Immanuel confiscated the Papal States, Pius IX denounced the act as unlawful, and every subsequent Pope has stood upon the demand for temporal sovereignty. Ever since 1870 the Popes have claimed that they were "prisoners" in the Vatican, and deprived of their lawful rights. The Vatican has made many efforts to have the rights of sovereignty for the Pope

acknowledged, even if over ever so small a territory, so that he might be in his rightful relation to the world.

Pursuant to this claim, the Pope has at this moment Ambassadors in 35 of the leading countries of the world, all leading countries, except Italy, the United States, Russia and Japan. These are civil functionaries, and in most countries they have been, since the Congress of Vienna, recognized as deans of the several diplomatic corps. In the United States the Pope has a Delegate Apostolic, since the United States has, hitherto, declined to receive an ambassador. You may make your own guess as to whether under a Catholic President we should have an ambassador. But here are some more facts no Catholic will deny:

Archbishop Ireland has told the world; "The will of the Pope is the supreme law of all lands." Bronson, the cover page of whose Quarterly Review carried the endorsement of 25 American bishops and archbishops, in 1845, told the world that "Democracy is a mischievous dream wherever the Catholic Church does not predominate to inspire the people with reverence and to teach and accustom them to obedience to authority." And, further, "If the papacy is founded in divine right it is supreme over whatever is founded in human right, and then your institutions should be made to harmonize with it, and not it with your institutions." Hilary Belloc, a recognized Catholic authority, as late as 1924 (April number Century Magazine), said, "By the definition which is the very soul of Catholicism, religion must be, for the Catholic, first a supreme authority supreme to any claims of the State." And, finally, Pius IX, Syllabus of Errors, listed among the errors which he condemned the following: "That ecclesiastical courts for temporal causes of the clergy, whether civil or criminal, ought to be abolished;" that the Church has not power of availing herself of force or any direct or indirect temporal power;" That in case of conflict the civil law ought to prevail." These are all "errors," says Pius IX. But you will note that every one of them is an American principle, for all that.

Enough has been said to show that the Catholic Church is distinctly political. It is inherently so, and by that fact alone, apart from a specific political teaching, it is un-American. It is also un-American in many of its specific teachings. The first and the worst of these teachings is this claim that the Pope is the one supreme power in the world, a claim under which one Pope declared Queen Elizabeth an illegitimate child, and another absolved her subjects from allegiance to her; under which Pius IX "condemned, rescinded, annulled and abrogated" the Italian Law of Guarantees, also Bismarck's Falk Laws, in Germany; at which both Victor Immanuel and Bismarck laughed. One of the most offensive phases of this claim is that embodied in the Roman Catholic Canon Law which provides that "The Pope can release from every obligation, oath or vow, either before or after being made." We wonder if Al Smith holds, at the present moment, such a dispensation! We wonder how many true Americans believe this to be American principle! True Americans, did we say? And yet a certain Senator, who wants to be something else, is going about over this country talking about our "bigotry." The talk is either downright ignorance or pure political bunk.

But here are some more specifications: The Roman Catholic Church

is against our public schools. They are obliged to be, for they hold that education is a religious function, and so the State has no business to control it. Al Smith did not reply to Mr. Marshall's question on this subject. He did not dare to do it. He has said that he believes in the public schools, but his record in the Constitutional Convention of New York shows how he believes in this, namely, that the Church has a right to control them, while the State aids them with money. Again, the Catholic Church holds that the State has no control over marriage. And, again, they are obliged to hold this, for marriage is for them a sacrament, and surely the State has nothing to do with a sacrament. So all of your marriages outside their church are adulterous connections, and all our children are bastards. There is no escape from this if the Roman Catholic Church alone has the power to marry people. And so all you adulterers and bastards are expected to be good Democrats and vote for Al Smith! Again, the Catholic Church claims a divine and inherent right to property, free from inspection and control by the State. It is consistent in this claim, also, for according to them God Almighty has given them the sole right to propagate and administer religion in the earth, and the free possession of property is necessary to this commission. But this again is pure sovereignty within the precincts of any property they may hold. Is that Americanism?

America believes in religious tolerance. Here, again the Roman Catholic Church is un-American, for that Church has never believed in it nor practiced it in any land or age where it had power to do otherwise. America believes in religious tolerance even for the Roman Catholic Church, so long as it confines itself to religious matters. The question here is whether we must tolerate its political doctrines. Certainly we have a right to discuss them, and, reject them.

HOW TO DO IT.

The politicians are excited to death over the stand against Al Smith by the preachers. They have cause for being excited! Arkansas went 53-84 Republican in 1924. A change of 16,000 would have given her a clear Republican majority then.

1,600 Arkansas preachers could switch ten votes apiece and create that condition this year if the vote were the same. There are far more than 1,600 preachers in Arkansas. Here are figures to prove these statements:

1—From the World Almanac:
The Arkansas vote in 1924 for Davis 84,795
The Arkansas vote for Coolidge and La Follette 53,737
The Democrat majority in 1924 was 31,058

A switch of half this majority would be 15,529, thus a switch of 16,000 votes would have switched the majority to the Republicans.

2—The Methodist Year Book (1928) shows 479 active preachers belong to the Conferences. The Baptist Year Book shows 926 ordained preachers in Arkansas. These two alone give a total of 1,405. With Presbyterians, Disciples, Nazarenes, and all others there are easily 2,000 preachers in Arkansas.

These preachers have voting wives. Hundreds of them have voting fathers, mothers, brothers, sons, sisters, daughters. What a great dry family! These preachers have the attentive ear of thousands, thousands, thousands! Thousands have declared already against Smith. Tell them we

ANNUITY BONDS

They provide an income that will not shrink.

It is possible by this means to create a trust fund which will provide an annual income for yourself, or some loved one during their lifetime, and which will go eventually into a fundamental, world-wide, Christian program.

When writing for information please give your age. THIS IS IMPORTANT!

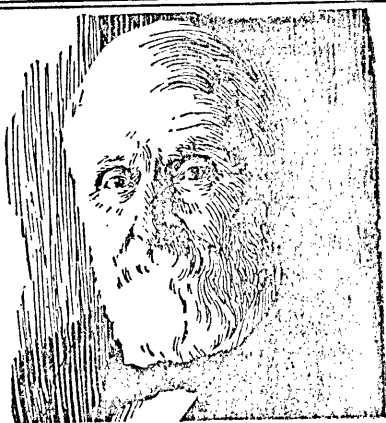
For further particulars write J. F. Rawls, Treasurer, General Work, Board of Missions M. E. Church, South, Box 510, Nashville, Tennessee.

PROTECTION Against Old Age

can carry Arkansas! Prove it with figures! They will vote for Hoover. Our woman vote can be carried 85 per cent for Hoover just for the asking, but we MUST ASK.

If we do not give Hoover a rousing majority in Arkansas there is one cause—lack of spine.

I'll switch ten votes, I have them now. Have YOU?—Otto Mathis.



SAME PRESCRIPTION HE WROTE IN 1892

When Dr. Caldwell started to practice medicine, back in 1875, the needs for a laxative were not as great as today. People lived normal lives, ate plain, wholesome food, and got plenty of fresh air. But even that early there were drastic physics and purges for the relief of constipation which Dr. Caldwell did not believe were good for human beings.

The prescription for constipation that he used early in his practice, and which he put in drug stores in 1892 under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, is a liquid vegetable remedy, intended for women, children and elderly people, and they need just such a mild, safe bowel stimulant.

This prescription has proven its worth and is now the largest selling liquid laxative. It has won the confidence of people who needed it to get relief from headaches, biliousness, flatulence, indigestion, loss of appetite and sleep, bad breath, dyspepsia, colds, fevers. At your druggist, or write "Syrup Pepsin," Dept. BB, Monticello, Illinois, for free trial bottle.



MOST people know this absolute antidote for pain, but are you careful to say Bayer when you buy it? And do you always give a glance to see Bayer on the box—and the word genuine printed in red? It isn't the genuine Bayer Aspirin without it! A drugstore always has Bayer, with the proven directions tucked in every box:



Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

THE GAZETTE'S TREATMENT OF ANTI-SMITH DEMOCRATS

(The following correspondence and Gazette editorial are given so that our people may understand how only one side of the present great moral issue can be presented in the secular press):

"Propaganda Ring Uncovered."

To the Editor of the Gazette: A recent editorial in the Gazette under the title "Riding a Free Horse," contains the statement that a "propaganda bureau had been discovered," the clue to its discovery based on the fact that three communications had been received by you each written on the same typewriter.

Since the reference appeared in the Gazette the morning following the receipt by the Gazette of the last of three communications sent in by the signers of this letter for use in your "People's Opinion Column," and a member of the Gazette staff telephoned one of the writers that same day questioning the authenticity of the letters and saying practically what was said in the editorial, we feel that the editorial without doubt refers to the letters sent in by us. The Gazette was assured that the letter was the letter of the woman questioned and was signed by herself, although not using a typewriter—she had asked a friend to type it. But the Gazette was evidently not searching for the truth, but for proof of what they wished to find, since the following morning the accusations appeared in spite of their findings, and the letters were not published. Consequently we feel that it is only just that we be allowed to make a statement concerning the communications.

We are Democrats. We are wives and mothers of Democrats. We have long been citizens of Little Rock, and have put in some of our best years and strength helping to clean our community and state of the liquor traffic. We know from its whole history that it is something which cannot be compromised with or trusted.

As such Democrats we can not endorse the bolter of the Democratic National ticket and his bolting Republican manager. As Democrats and as citizens we feel that our reasons for refusing to support the bolting candidate of a dry Democratic platform, are entitled to a hearing.

To this end we three friends who wished to do our part for prohibition each sent in a short letter touching three vital points in the present political campaign—a campaign where the man would make himself bigger than the party as is seen in the difference between the party's declaration and the record and declarations of the Democratic nominee for the presidency.

One of the letters referred to Governor Smith's plan for the modification of the 18th Amendment. One referred to his answer to William Allen White's charges, which was an explanation instead of a denial. The other referred to Governor Smith's attitude toward Mexico, asking the question how long it would be in the event of his election before the United States would be at war with Mexico. The question was based on a comparison of his comments in his acceptance speech with the declarations of the Knights of Columbus, of which more than likely Governor Smith himself is a member, meeting practically at the same time in annual convention.

These questions are vital and per-

inent. The letters you received were our own letters. Since none of us use a typewriter, and we thought you preferred communications sent in typewritten, a friend, herself a Democrat, wrote these letters for us on her typewriter. They were written on a Democratic typewriter paid for with perfectly good Democratic money.

It is a fact that our politicians seem to have overlooked that no Democrat has been elected President of the United States who has had the support of Tammany. Tammany fought Cleveland. Tammany fought Wilson. Their election was in some measure due to the fact that they were free from the stripes of the Tiger and were fought by this Un-American whiskey-loving organization.

As Democrats—lifelong Democrats—we see our party riding to a fall. Its only possible salvation lies in the defeat of its present Tammany candidate for President of the United States. It is to keep Fourteenth Street, New York, from moving with all its breed and brood into the Capitol at Washington, we oppose Tammany. If giving honest reasons for our position be spreading "propaganda"—a propaganda against which the columns of the Gazette are closed, we plead guilty.

Since there are thousands in the State of Arkansas of like mind with us who find no daily medium in the State expressing their position, and since few, very few, of the opinions of these citizens and old subscribers of the Gazette have found their way into the press, the charge of "Riding a Free Horse" causes a smile.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. W. I. Moody,
Mrs. J. O. Dean,
Mrs. E. C. Adair.

Riding a Free Horse.

Following its usual custom of giving both sides of a question, the Gazette has allotted much space to communications during this campaign and many of the communications, even a majority of them, have been opposed to the Gazette's editorial policy. We have found, to our surprise and sorrow, that there are some who would take advantage of the Gazette's sportsmanship and generosity.

One bonnie gentleman who bobbed in frequently with communications violently opposing the Democratic nominee because of his stand on prohibition is, it develops, an itinerant Republican doing what he can for the good of the cause. Of course, anonymous communications are thrown away immediately, but it has been discovered that many of the communications, signed by perfectly good names, were not signed by the names of the writers. Only yesterday a little propaganda bureau was discovered when several communications written on the same typewriter and apparently by the same person, were received.

The Gazette will continue to publish communications but will be careful not to allow Republican propagandists, or former Democrats now cast for that part in the political drama, to ride a free horse to death. —Editorial in Arkansas Gazette.
Dr. A. C. Millar,
Editor of Arkansas Methodist.
Little Rock, Ark.

My dear Dr. Millar—We feel the people of the State have little realization of the deliberate determination

on the part of the majority of the secular newspapers to smother all opinions and information, even news items themselves, which do not extol and glorify the persons and measures desired by the political powers that be in our State.

As sincere prohibitionists who feel that our side in this present political controversy is worthy of an adequate hearing in the papers of the State which are largely supported by the prohibition majority in our citizenship, we, three Christian mothers and citizens, tried recently each to be responsible for presenting one phase of the Anti-Smith point of view to the "From the People" column in the Gazette.

All over the United States it is a well established custom that regardless of the editorial bias of a newspaper, the subscribers have a right to be heard in that column which serves as an "Open Forum" for the people. Only the slightest opportunity has been given the people of this State, in that column of the Gazette which calls itself the leading daily of the State, nearly all the letters sent in never being recognized at all. In trying to get some recognition and later some co-operation from the Gazette for correcting a great injustice to us personally and we feel to all sincere Anti-Smiths in the State, we have had an experience with the paper that we feel it is only right for the people who feel as we do to understand, that they may better understand many things which take place. We are enclosing the three letters we three Prohibition and Anti-Smith mothers mailed to the Gazette. We accompanied each letter with a personal letter to the editor of the Gazette, bespeaking the privilege of the column, and expressing our appreciation for all consideration and courtesy extended to us.

Within a period of several days all three letters reached the Gazette. After the receipt of the third one the Gazette telephoned the sender of one of the letters, very brusquely doubting the authenticity and honesty of the letters. The writer explained about the letters, assured the Gazette the letters were the sincere letters of reliable citizens, and asked if they would be kind enough to publish the letters since they were assured of their authenticity. Since the Gazette did not commit itself and the writer was afraid her letter would go into the discard and fail to do whatever good it might do, she asked then that her letter be published anyway and said she would pay for it at regular advertising rates. This request and offer were also ignored.

The very next morning the enclosed editorial of the Gazette appeared. It was followed a day or so later by a letter in the same vein in the "From the People" column, by a man who claimed to be highly indignant that anyone not agreeing with the policy of the Gazette should want to have a hearing. The man called loudly on the Gazette to close its columns to all such persons in our midst. Evidently the Gazette was only too glad to follow the wishes of a subscriber whose opinions were so congenial with their own, for the column has failed to even be included in the paper most of the time since then.

When the editorial appeared which we feel was so deliberately unjust and which the editor of the Gazette afterwards in a personal interview did not deny was inspired by our letters, we felt, in spite of the fact that such an innocent presentation of facts by sincere Anti-Smith Democrats had been the basis for the much talked of editorial, since the Gazette was so obviously trying to prejudice

the public by making them feel that whatever appeared not in enthusiastic agreement with the policies of the political machine and the editorial policy of the Gazette was unscrupulous propaganda from a mysterious, corrupt Republican Propaganda Ring.

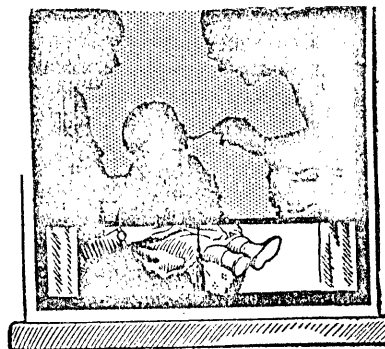
We are sending the letters and editorial mentioned to you with this letter of explanation, wondering if you can use them in your Arkansas Methodist, not because we consider the letters so important as statements of Anti-Smith opinion. But we do feel that it is very important that the great body of loyal prohibitionists and Anti-Smith Democrats in Arkansas should realize the lengths to which the secular paper which they have supported and trusted for the unbiased news of the day, will go in its determination to put over the political candidates of its choice, and that they should realize with what prejudice and intolerance that news is being presented to them.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. I. Moody,
Mrs. J. J. Dean,
Mrs. E. C. Adair.

for
PILES
this effective treatment

Leading surgeon says: "Operation often unnecessary." Begin with *Unguentine Pile Cones*, the modern treatment. Soothes at once. At your druggist's—75c. Trial FREE. Write The Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.



In 5 MILLION HOMES TONIGHT

A host of babies will enjoy sound sleep tonight. And their parents will have unbroken rest. Castoria is the cause of this contentment in a multitude of homes.

Good old Castoria! Children cry for it. Mothers swear by it. Not a household where there is an infant should ever be without it. A few drops of Castoria quiet Baby in a perfectly innocent manner. It is natural slumber that follows. Castoria is a purely vegetable product. No opiates. No narcotics. Of any kind.

Now you know why trained nurses give Castoria as often as an infant is ailing, or even restless. And why doctors tell mothers it is the first and only home remedy when Baby has constipation, colic, diarrhea, or other upset. It is made for babies, and other safe to give babies, and other things are not.

Fletcher's Castoria is "old-fashioned" if you count its fifty years, but it's an old-fashioned mother, nowadays, who worries along without it. Twenty-five million bottles bought last year! Think of the number of mothers who rely on Castoria! All these mothers can't be wrong! To keep a bottle in the house is a precaution you owe your little one.

Children Cry for **CASTORIA**

FOR YOUTH

DAUNTLESS WINNING.

He will win who wins tomorrow
As he won on yesterday;
He will win who makes no sorrow
And no triumph of the fray;
He will win who hath no boasting
That he won once long ago,
But keeps on the deathless fighting,
And keeps up the tireless blow.

He will win who knows that winning
Is true winning only when
Day by day and days unnumbered
They who win go forth again;
For true winning is not boasting
Of last week, last year's fray—
He is lost who counts that winning
Which he has not won today.

It's today they count the standards
That we plant upon the hill;
It's today they hear the bugles
And today they mark the thrill
Of the hearts of dauntless winning
In the rolling years of life—
Yesterday is soon forgotten
In the onward plunging strife.
—Baltimore Sun.

A TALK WITH PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS.

A word with you, young men and women. Compute very carefully what you are going to college for! Is it to become expert in your trade or profession, or is it to get an education—what the fathers called a liberal education?

Why not try to get both? Why not some years at least in cultural studies, in the college of liberal arts, that is to say.

It is possible to go to college and come out narrow, ratty, partial, incomplete, a specialist, in short, and that is about all there is to say.

Don't have that as your ideal. Plan to come back to your old home town an educated man or woman, a graduate at home in all the ages of the past, at home among the sages, the arts, the enthusiasms, the gentle manners of liberal culture.

Talk it all over with your pastor. Write to the college presidents. Ask the guidance of God. Give time to the enrichment of culture, learn the value of books, and separate the pure good from the dross. After a couple of years of that kind of digging, plunge into your ambitions in physics, or medicine, or law, commerce, business. The blessing of your cultural studies will be a benediction in those new worlds, lifting you out of the grind and ruts of a mere technical expert. Those studies will place in your hand the key of vast storehouses which will enrich your influence on others as well as your own soul.

Anyway, talk it over. Make your college years the best of your life.—Central Christian Advocate.

FOR CHILDREN

TEN LITTLE DUTIES.

Ten little duties. Does no good to whine;
Skip about and do one, then there are nine.
Nine little duties; it never pays to wait;
Do one quick, and, presto! there are only eight.
Eight little duties; might have been eleven;
One done in no time, now there's only seven.
Seven little duties; 'tisn't such a fix;
Do one more, and, bless me! there are only six.
Six little duties, sure as I'm alive!
Never mind; one's over; now there are only five.
Five little duties knocking at your door,
Lead one off to Doneland, that leaves only four.
Four little duties, plain as plain can be!
Can't be shirked; one's over, leaving only three.
Three little duties; like a soldier true,
Meet them and vanquish one; then there'll be but two.
Two little duties between you and fun;
In just a minute longer there'll be only one.
One little duty; now what will you do?
Do it! Why, surely; now you are through! —Selected.

THE WHISPERING FOOTPRINTS.

"Eddy, O Eddy, where are you?"
"Here, mother," came a shrill little voice from the back yard.
"Come here, Eddy; I want you to do something for me."

Then the back door opened, and Mrs. Taylor heard the soft thud of bare feet along the passage. But when Eddy entered the sitting room and stood by mother's sewing table, she only said: "Why, Eddy, what's the matter?"

Now, there were no cuts or bumps or bruises about the little boy. Why should the mother think anything was the matter? Because his brown eyes, which generally looked right up at you, like two little birds flying out of a cage, now had an uneasy look—neither here nor there, but far away.

"Nothing's the matter," said Eddy, looking out of the window. "What did you call me for, mother?"

"I am sorry my little boy has disobeyed me about going to the apple bin without leave." Eddy gave a little start. "The reason God put me here as your mother, Eddy, is because he thinks I know better what you ought to do and not to do than you do yourself."

Eddy did not answer. He was wondering how mothers knew so much.

"I am especially sorry that you should disobey me by sneaking through the coal room window," said Mrs. Taylor. "I would much rather have you say, 'I won't mind you,' and go in before my eyes than go in by telling a lie."

"Why, mother, I didn't say"—began Eddy, glad of a chance to defend himself.

"Do you think you talk only with your lips?" interrupted his mother. "What do you suppose has whispered to me that you have been in the apple cellar, and that you went through the coal room?"

"I can't imagine," said Eddy honestly.

"Look behind you."

The little boy turned, and there

Woman's Missionary Department

ELZA-STEPHENS-REMMEL BUILDING.

The first season for this building on Mt. Sequoyah is just closed. It has been a time of beginnings and some plans have been tried out. Financially, we have done well.

Received in rentals \$370.20
Received in gifts 6.46

Total \$376.66
Operating expenses, including lights, water, laundry, wagon, labor, supplies, etc. 159.43
5% of gross receipts due Western Methodist Assembly 18.51
Balance to credit of Savings account \$198.72
\$43.20 of the operating expense went for bedspreads and might be considered a permanent asset.

It is not the purpose of the Board to make this a great money-making enterprise, but as soon as the building is completed to bend every effort to make it serve the women who built it in the largest possible way.—Mrs. E. F. Ellis, Treas.

NOTICE.

The Executive Committee of the Little Rock Conference, Woman's Missionary Society, will meet at the Marion Hotel on Friday, Sept. 21, at 10 a. m. All officers and District secretaries are expected to be present.—Mrs. E. R. Steel, Pres.; Mrs. J. M. Stinson, Sec.

ZONE MEETING AT LONOKE.

An all-day get-together meeting of Zone No. 1, Little Rock District, was held at Lonoke Sept. 12, with splendid delegations from Des Arc, Hazen, Carlisle No. 1, Carlisle No. 2, and England Auxiliaries, with Conference officers and visitors making a total of seventy-five in attendance, with Mrs. T. G. Porter of Hazen, Zone chairman, presiding. Greetings were happily extended by Miss Alberta Edmondson.

We were fortunate in having Mrs. H. N. Street, Lonoke's wonderful Bible teacher, in the opening devotional. Another helpful Bible lesson

between him and the door were five coal-dusty footprints on the white matting. Mother could not help smiling at the look of surprise on the little face; but it was a rather mournful smile.

"Do you think we can ever do wrong, Eddy, and not leave marks of it somewhere?" she asked. "And, O, my little boy, the marks which sin leaves are on your heart, which ought to be clean and white for God's eyes, instead of being all tracked over by wrong doing!"

"Won't they come out?" asked Eddy. He meant the footprints on the matting. But his mother was thinking about those other marks when she said: "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin. You must ask him to forgive you, Eddy, and to take away your guilt, and to make you hate sin, which leaves such ugly footprints on your little life."

And then, for a punishment and for a reminder, mother kept the footprints on the sitting room floor that whole day, so that Eddy might see them and remember how every wrong deed leaves dark stains on his little heart.—Buds of Hope.

was given by Rev. J. T. Rogers at the afternoon session. The meeting was given a real missionary touch by the presence of Miss Rosalie Riggins, one of our deaconesses, who told so interestingly of her Wesley House activities in San Antonio. The coal fields of West Virginia.

Mrs. Jas. Thomas, District secretary, outlined in detail the ten points in Jubilee Standard of Excellence, also the books comprising the Jubilee Book Shelf, Belle Harris Bennett, Her Life and Work, Memories of Scarritt, Spiritual Adventuring and Way of Jesus, which may be used for Bible Study and Mission Study book for October, Women and Missions.

A round-table on Social Service was led by Mrs. B. J. Reaves, Conf. Supt. Social Service, on definite projects, as Mothers' Clubs, Child Welfare, Playground Recreations, Race Relations, Legislation.

Our Missionary Program was the theme of a thought provoking address by Mrs. W. P. McDermott, Conference Cor. Sec., who used as text, "Awake, lest we bear in our hands no fruit." She likened the work to a vine and the different departments to clusters of fruit. How the vine would grow if the aim of Jubilee was realized. The spiritual deepening of our lives, by daily companionship with God's Word. Consecrated Christian Leadership for our children and youth is part of our program. Example is far greater than precept. Also helping to create better world order with temperance and peace form a part of this all comprehensive program of which so few understand the real significance. How it grips and offers a real challenge!

Special music by Mrs. R. L. Young Jr., added greatly to the meeting. A pot-luck dinner and social hour in the annex of the church was enjoyed.

Hazen was unanimously accepted as next place of meeting.—Mrs. Emma Standley, Sec

TERRIBLY ILL

Kentucky Lady's Health Was Very Bad. Had Severe Pains and Could Not Sleep.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. J. H. Nichols, who lives at 513 Elm Tree Lane, this city, says that Cardui has been of valuable assistance to her on two occasions, which she tells about below:

"Some few years ago, my health was bad. I had very severe pains in my sides. My nerves were in a terrible condition. I could not rest.

"The lower part of my body was very sore. I could hardly stoop over to lace my shoes. I would have to put my foot on a chair. I did not feel like eating, and did not sleep well at all at nights.

"A friend of mine recommended Cardui. I began taking it and saw quite an improvement in my condition. I kept it up until I felt strong and well."

About a year ago, Mrs. Nichols says, she found herself in a nervous, run-down condition. "I took Cardui again," she adds, "and it helped me wonderfully. It is a splendid tonic."

Thousands of women have written to tell how Cardui helped them to get rid of pain and suffering.

Cardui is a mild, medicinal tonic, made from purely vegetable ingredients. At all drug stores. NC-190



For Bruises,
Sprains, Sur-
face Burns—
and after
Shaving.
Same formula
for 66 Years.

DR. TICHENOR'S
ANTISEPTIC

Sunday School Department

SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY OFFERINGS BADLY NEEDED IN L. R. CONFERENCE.

We are again forced to make an urgent appeal for all Sunday Schools that have not done so to send in Sunday School Day offerings at once. Our work this year was based upon the expectation that we would receive the usual offerings, but to date we are nearly \$1,000 short of what we have been receiving in past years. We have already held as many Standard Schools as we held all of last year and in addition to this we are beginning with a series of six Schools before Conference. Unless our friends come to our rescue we are going to be sadly embarrassed for funds to take care of these Schools, as well as our other work. We can not believe that any pastor or superintendent expects to come up to Conference without the Sunday School Day apportionment being paid in full and so we are making this appeal to send in the apportionment by the first of October. Please do this right away.—Clem Baker.

HOW THE DISTRICTS STAND ON PER CENT OF S. S. DAY AP-PORTIONMENTS PAID.

We have just figured up the standing of Districts on a per cent paid basis and here is what we find:

Pine Bluff District	90%
Arkadelphia District	87%
Texarkana District	82%
Camden District	72%
Prescott District	70%
Little Rock District	70%
Monticello District	60%

This still leaves Pine Bluff District in first place and the Monticello District in last place, but it shows quite a shake up in the standing of those "in-between." But this is not half the story. The Monticello District will not be last at conference and the fellow that beats the Arkadelphia and Little Rock Districts will have to go more than 100%. Keep your eye on the Pine Bluff District and do not be surprised at any other District coming out first. The winning spirit is in the air and no Conference ever had a more faithful set of Presiding Elders, District officers, pastors and superintendents. The Little Rock Conference has led all other Conferences for several years in per capita Sunday School Day offerings paid and we will not lower our flag of victory.—Clem Baker.

WHAT EACH DISTRICT NEEDS TO PAY OUT.

Pine Bluff District	\$ 83.00
Arkadelphia District	92.00
Texarkana District	145.00
Prescott District	230.00
Monticello District	257.00
Camden District	270.00
Little Rock District	382.00

—Clem Baker.

Church and Sunday School Furniture

Send for Special Catalogue

The Southern Desk Co.
Hickory, N. C.

SPLENDID RESPONSE TO CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH WEEK.

Last Thursday night I met our fine superintendent from Warren and his first suggestion was that Warren was ready for the observance of Childhood and Youth Week. Last Tuesday night I met with the Workers' Council at McGehee and found that fine school making plans for the observance. This morning a good letter from Dr. Steel carries his unqualified endorsement. And thus from all directions and in all our mail we find our people of the Little Rock Conference getting ready for this great occasion to come off in October. If any School planning the observance has not yet received literature, write at once to Miss Fae McRae, 406 Exchange Bank Building, and it will be forthcoming.—Clem Baker.

OF WHAT DOES THE OBSERVANCE OF CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH WEEK CONSIST?

In answer to the above question we give the following from Miss Skinner, our General Elementary Superintendent:

1. Select a week in October to be observed. This should be done by the Workers' Council in September.
2. Use Special Worship Services on Sunday morning (See October periodicals).
3. Plan for Home Visiting by all the teachers through the Intermediate Department.
4. Hold a public audit meeting—this may be on Sunday night (Program Suggestions are available).
5. Present and adopt "Forward Steps" and plan for carrying them out.

Additional Suggestions.—(1) Special sermon by the pastor on Sunday morning; (2) Mother and Daughter and Father and Son Banquet.—Clem Baker.

OUR TRAINING SCHOOLS.

This week we are in our annual Standard Training School at Dermott, next week we hold one at Benton, the following week at El Dorado, then at Pulaski Heights, Little Rock, then at Carlisle, then at Stuttgart, and so on till Conference.

Brethren, pray for us and please send in the Sunday School Day offerings to make this great work possible.—Clem Baker.

SHERIDAN.

Preached for Brother Boyd at Sheridan, September 16, at 11 a. m. Enjoyed worshipping with these good people. Brother Boyd was at Norphlet assisting in a revival meeting.

The work on the new church goes rapidly toward completion. All the brick work is done and most of the plastering is up, window and door frames in, and the building will be ready for use about the middle of October. This is a beautiful church and the people are justly proud of it.—S. T. Baugh.

EBENEZER.

Filling an engagement Sunday afternoon, I drove from Sheridan to Ebenezer Church on the Traskwood Circuit, where I spoke to a nice crowd on Sunday School and Epworth League work. Had a fine hearing and hope to see some of the workers of this Church in the Benton Training School next week.—S. T. Baugh.

FOURTH SUNDAY MISSIONARY OFFERINGS, LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE.

Following is a report of fourth Sunday Missionary offerings sent in by Sunday Schools in the Little Rock Conference since our second report last week:

Arkadelphia District.	
Previously reported	\$ 32.46
Camden District.	
Huttig	3.04
Smackover	9.60
Previously reported	38.73
Total	\$ 41.37
Little Rock District.	
First Church	\$ 26.43
Lonoke	5.00
Capitol View	9.34
Previously reported	92.01
Total	\$122.78

Monticello District.	
Portland	\$ 2.00
Previously reported	34.58
Total	\$ 36.58

Pine Bluff District.	
Tucker	\$ 1.98
Whitehall	.78
Star City	5.17
Previously reported	56.22
Total	\$ 64.15

Prescott District.	
Previously reported	\$ 37.42

Texarkana District.	
Mena	\$ 10.50
First Church (2 months)	30.00
Previously reported	33.95
Total	\$ 74.45

Standing by Districts.	
Arkadelphia, 9 Schools	\$ 32.46
Camden, 11 Schools	41.37
Little Rock, 20 Schools	122.78
Monticello, 8 Schools	36.58
Pine Bluff, 23 Schools	64.15
Prescott, 9 Schools	37.42
Texarkana, 14 Schools	74.45
Totals, 94 Schools	\$409.21

—C. E. Hayes, Chairman.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY OFFERINGS NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE TO WEEK END-ING SEPT. 15.

Fayetteville District.	
New Home	\$ 8.00
Previously reported	365.59
Total	\$373.59

Helena District.	
Caldwell	\$ 5.00
Previously reported	700.00
Total	\$705.00

Less Amt. credited to Lynn	2.16
Total	\$703.16

Jonesboro District.	
Luxora	\$ 3.10
Lake St., Blytheville	8.70
Previously reported	655.25
Total	\$667.05

Paragould District.	
Salem	\$ 8.50
Lynn (credited to Helena District)	2.16
Previously reported	463.03
Total	\$473.69

Standing by Districts.	
Helena	\$703.16
Batesville	686.32
Jonesboro	667.05
Conway	567.42
Fort Smith	542.17
Paragould	473.69
Fayetteville	373.59
Booneville	363.34

Searcy	334.63
Total	\$4,711.37

DUAL OFFERINGS NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE FOR AUGUST.

Batesville District.	
Batesville, 1st Ch.	\$ 16.66
Central Avenue	6.79
Guion	.50
Charlotte	1.15
Mt. Hermon	.80
Gassville	2.50
Bethesda	1.75
Mountain Home	2.65
Oak Grove	1.67
Strangers' Home	.70
Swifton	5.99
Tuckerman	10.61
Previously reported	531.77
Total	\$583.54

Booneville District.	
Belleville	\$ 2.36
Ola	1.34
Booneville	12.25
Danville	6.93
Dardanelle	6.55
Oak Grove	1.13
Liberty Hall	1.00
Hartford	3.71
Huntington	1.86
Mansfield	5.73
Paris	9.70
Perry	1.78
Houston	.86
Adona	.73
Plainview	4.65
Previously reported	594.65
Total	\$655.23

Conway District.	
Atkins	\$ 7.44
Cabot	18.00
Cato	2.60
Conway	18.71
Greenbrier	1.00
Union Grove	1.16
Jacksonville	1.70
Concord	1.00
Lamar	2.17
North Little Rock, 1st. Ch.	25.50
Gardner Memorial	20.00
Pottsville	4.09
London	1.80
Quitman	2.50
Mt. Pleasant	2.00
Rose Bud	.64
Salem	1.44
Vilonia	1.90
Mt. Carmel	1.50
Previously reported	771.39
Total	\$886.54

Fayetteville District.	
Alpena	\$.66
Oakley Chapel	1.88

(Continued on page 11.)

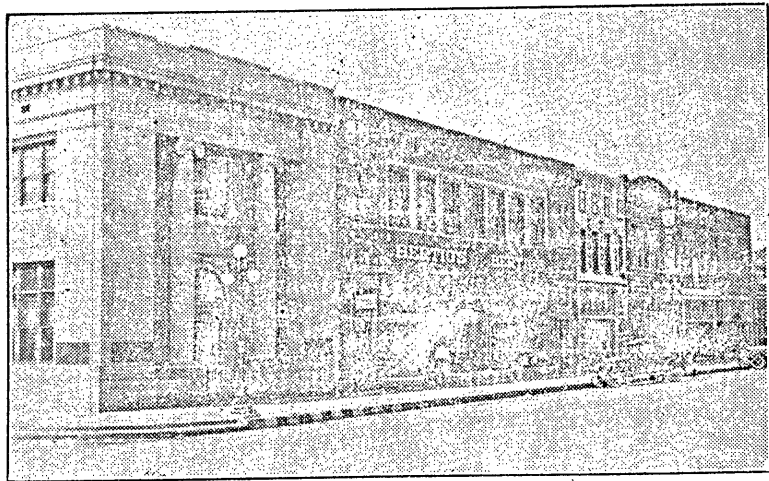
IT STARTS in the STOMACH

HAVE YOU ever suspected that most of the common illnesses of men and women have their beginnings in stomach disorders? That lost vitality, those frequent headaches, that cold you can't shake off—your stomach is probably responsible. Everyone needs the soothing, regular action of a reliable stomach remedy like PE-RU-NA—known for over fifty years as the World's Greatest Stomach Remedy. It clears away that congested, catarrhal condition which afflicts so many people who never even suspect their real trouble! One bottle of PE-RU-NA will soon tone up your digestion—and give you a new joy in life! Your druggist has this time-honored remedy. Don't wait—buy a bottle and begin taking it today.



Dr. H. H. H. H.

WATCH BLYTHEVILLE GROW!
*Blytheville Had 302 People in 1900—
 Blytheville's Population Today Is 12,249
 Growing City in Wonderful Territory*



First National Bank, Corner First and Main Streets, Blytheville, Ark.

BLYTHEVILLE, a County Seat of Mississippi County, Arkansas, is a modern city of some 13,000 population—a city with a large and growing business district, modern residences, clean city streets, and a class of citizens that is industrious, wide awake and progressive. There are approximately seventeen miles of paved city streets, many miles of concrete sidewalks, and unimproved city streets are kept in fair condition.

The aldermanic form of city government is used, consisting of a mayor and councilmen from the various wards. The city maintains a sewer system and a sanitary department to look after garbage disposal. Drainage is good and the city boasts of not having had an epidemic of any kind. The city is located on an elevation of 252 feet, has an average rainfall of 54 inches, and a mean temperature of 61 degrees. Postal receipts of \$41,000.00 during the calendar year 1926 is indicative of the business handled. Blytheville also has a first-class postoffice.

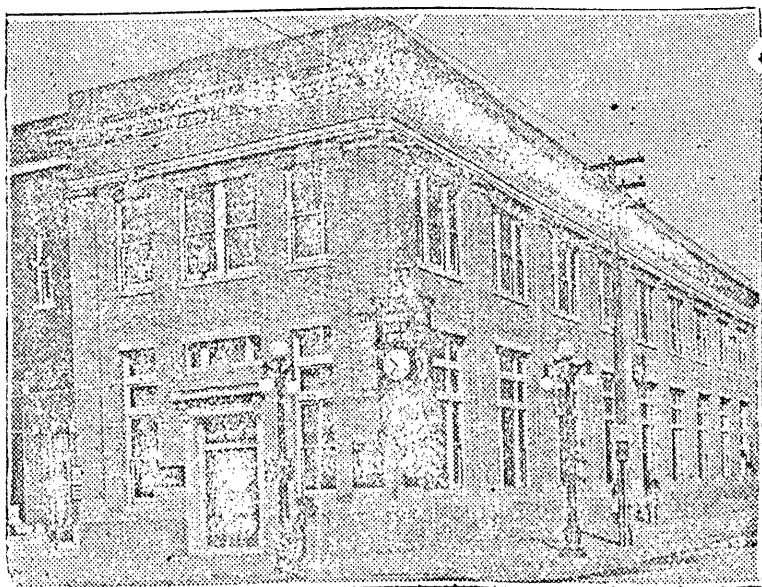
The city of Blytheville may rightfully boast of an A-No. 1 Chamber of Commerce, ably handled and in possession of many facts of interest toward the development of the city and the surrounding country.

The city also has within its borders a public library containing several thousand volumes; also a 100-bed modern hospital, a high school, three ward or grade schools and a negro school; also a parochial school, a modern newspaper, daily and weekly, and has the distinction of constructing a new courthouse—costing \$225,000.00, out of funds on bonds—no bond issue or warrants. A new city hall was constructed for occupancy on January 1, 1928.

Agricultural and manufacturing are the major industrial pursuits. There are no resorts for public recreation.

The population is 85 per cent white and less than one-third of one per cent is foreign born. There are approximately three thousand families residing within the city limits.

The tax rate is reasonably low,



Farmers Bank & Trust Company, Blytheville, Arkansas.

Industrial Advantages—

Ample reliable supply of electric power at attractive rates to industry.

Ample supply of native-born American labor.

Excellent transportation—two big railroads, fine improved highways.

Low tax assessments and rates.

Unlimited supply of best character of cotton available.

Cordial relations between citizens and industries.

Liberal labor laws.

Center of enormous consuming territory.

Over-night to large distributing centers.

Eight miles to Mississippi river.

Desirable industrial locations.

Best of fire protection.

Rapidly growing city and surrounding territory.

Citizens co-operate financially with desirable industries, and interested in securing more of them.

total rate of \$3.54 on a \$100.00 valuation assessed on a basis of 50 per cent of actual value.

No exemption or remission is made to industries, but other inducements are of such character as to offset the levy. Textile industry is exempt from the payment of state tax for seven years.

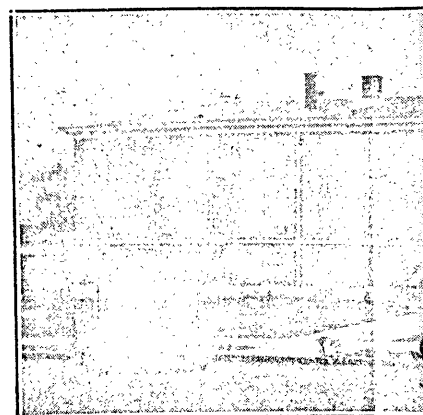
Water is furnished the city of Blytheville by the Consumers Water Company, from deep artesian wells, pumped by electric motors, and steam pumps are held in readiness in case of emergencies. The daily capacity of the pumps is around 2,000,000 gallons while the daily consumption is 700,000 gallons. The water has been analyzed by the Arkansas State University laboratories and found to contain no harmful content, a total of 130 parts dissolved solid per million. Water for drinking purposes is filtered, while no treatment is necessary for boiler use.

An independent water supply may be obtained by an industrial plant by locating a well at almost any place within the city.

Physical condition of the homes is good. Housing conditions are fair, and while only about twenty-five per cent of the workmen own their homes, there are about six building and loan associations operating and many workmen are becoming members. The average rentals, as well as the value of workmen's homes, are reasonably low. Rent houses are usually available and at the present rate of construction the demand is not likely to exceed the supply.

Financial transactions are handled

BLYTHEVILLE MISSISSIPPI COUNTY



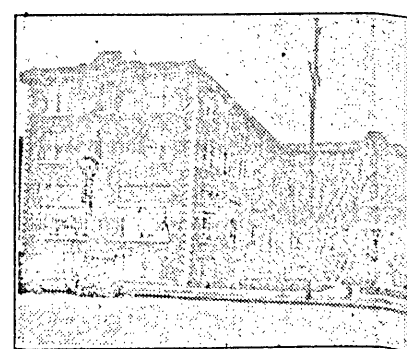
Modern Hospital at Blytheville, Ark.

through two large and ably handled banks, one National and one State bank, having ample capital, surplus and resources to care for any industrial organization that may locate within its borders, a total capital and surplus of more than \$450,000.00.

At the present time there are many industries thriving in the city. There are approximately forty such industries having private track facilities leading from the various railway lines serving the city. These various industries represent many lines of endeavor, having a total invested cap-

Patronize these firms
 helped to build one of the
 Arkansas—Blytheville.

Chicago Mill & Lumber Co.
 East Arkansas Lumber Co.
 Hotel Noble.
 Federal Compress & Elevator Co.
 Blytheville Courier-Press
 E. C. Robinson Lumber Co.
 The Farmers Bank & Trust Co.
 Arkansas-Missouri Bank
 First National Bank
 Blytheville Cotton Co.
 Chamber of Commerce

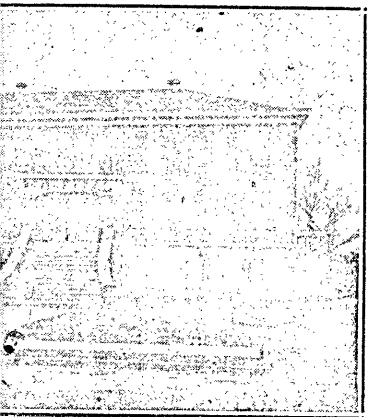


Noble Hotel, Blytheville, Ark.

BLYTHEVILLE

COUNTY : ARKANSAS.

INVESTIGATE BLYTHEVILLE
Farmers Seeking Good Farm Lands—
Industries Seeking Good Locations—
Investors Seeking Good Investments



Blytheville, Arkansas

ital or replacement value of more than \$3,390,000.00.

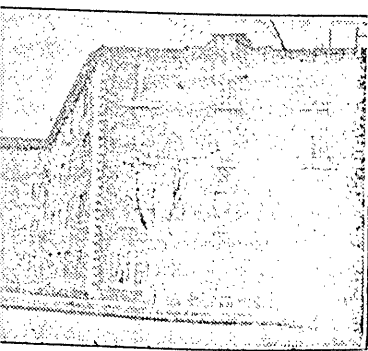
The above only covers industries having private tracks for carload business and consist of a compress with a capacity of 8,800 bales daily and handling more than 6,000 cars of cotton inbound and outbound annually, two cotton oil mills, six cotton gins with facilities for storing and shipping cotton seed, electric light and power plant, three wholesale grocers, three retail lumber yards handling building materials of all kinds, seven wholesale oil and gasoline sta-

s liberally; they have the best towns in Eastern

ber Company.
er Company.

Warehouse Co.
News.
er Company.
t Trust Company.
ower Company.

il Co.
ce, Blytheville.



Blytheville, Arkansas

Blytheville Has—

Two good banks.
Accredited High Schools.
Pure Water.
Modern Hospital.
Modern Sewerage Disposal.
Agreeable Climate.
Good Hotels.
Eleven Cotton Gins.
Two Cotton Compresses.
County Health Unit.
Large Timber Mills.
Cotton Oil Mill.
17 Miles Concrete Streets.
Daily Newspaper.
Rotary Club, Lions Club.
American Legion and Auxiliary
Seven Wholesale Houses.
Two Building & Loan Associations.
More than 100 Retail Stores.
Five School Buildings.
50 Mile Trade Territory served by Concrete and Gravel Roads.
On U. S. Highway No. 61.
Ice Cream Factory.
Public Library.
Chick Hatchery.
Milk Market.

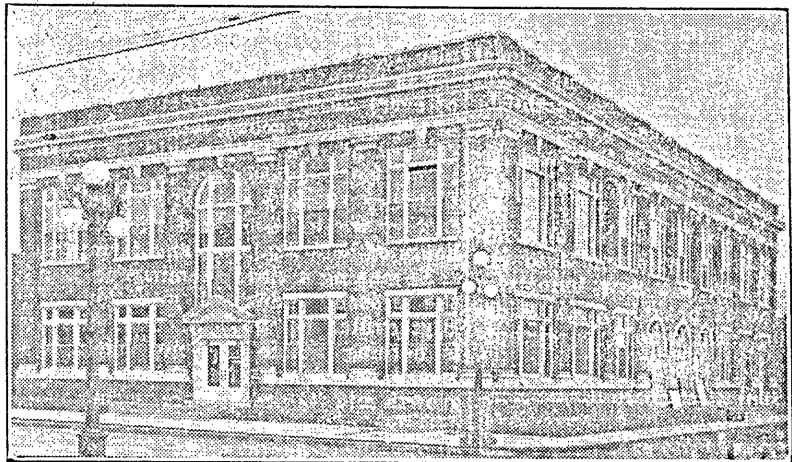
tions, feed warehouses, six coal dealers; using timber as the raw material are: large cooperage mill, handle mill, creamery package factory, a logging company, lumber mill, two concerns handling fresh meats and produce, a hardware warehouse, etc.

Light and electric power is furnished by the Arkansas-Missouri Power Company, which maintains connections with the Arkansas Power & Light Company and the Memphis Power Plant, and has a generating capacity of 4500 W. The domestic rates scale from \$0.14 to \$0.04 per KW hour. The industrial rate scale from \$0.08 to \$0.01½ per KW hour based on the amount of current used—first 40 W demand \$0.06; next 2000 KW hours \$0.04; next 5000 \$0.02, and all excess \$0.01½ per KW hour.

Agricultural pursuits consist chiefly of the raising of cotton, corn and alfalfa. The county has the distinction of being the third largest cotton producing county in the world, and the largest for growing alfalfa. The land is mainly cut over timber land and cultivated by the 40 and 60-acre farmer, who owns his land, having purchased it through a plan of the lumber companies providing a small payment and low rate of interest. This plan is yet in force. The cotton is of the strong fibre type and has a staple of from seven-eighths to one and a quarter inches.

No fruits are grown commercially, this class of agriculture being confined to local orchards for home consumption.

The dairy industry is being devel-



Chamber of Commerce, Blytheville, Arkansas

oped rapidly due to the interest of the Chamber of Commerce. A finance corporation has been formed to obtain for the farmers of the county about 800 head of cattle per annum, payment to be made out of earnings, and while this work has only started it looks very promising and no doubt within a very short time there will be an opening for a milk condenser of large capacity.

A five-year campaign for the encouragement of poultry industry was started recently and it bids fair to be quite a success.

Truck growing has started. Approximately 1,000 acres are under contract for radishes and potatoes, there having been shipped out during 1926 one hundred twenty-one cars, and it is expected that two hundred cars during 1927 is a conservative estimate.

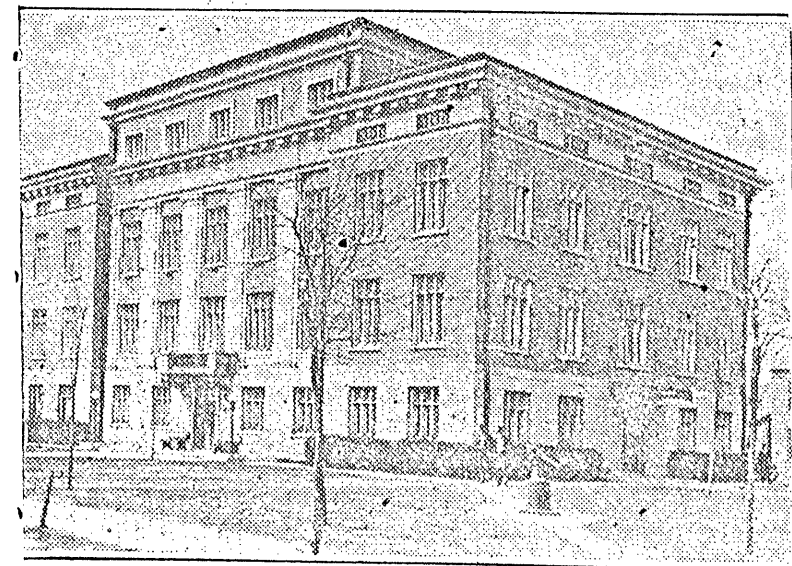
As to building material. Lumber may be obtained locally, while it would be necessary at this time to obtain sand and gravel for cement construction from pits located thirty or more miles away. However, at a

point nine miles east of the city there is said to be river gravel in paying quantities and all that is needed is development.

Blytheville is served by the railway lines of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company, and the lumber and switching line of the Blytheville, Leachville, Arkansas & Southern, affording direct connection with St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis, Dallas, Fort Worth, and intermediate points.

Factory sites in the center or near the business section of the city are not easily available, as the Frisco runs through the business center and retail establishments take up much industrial room. However, along the lines of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway and the switching line of the B. L. A. & S. there are many desirable sites of any area required for new industries.

The dairy cattle industry, which is now being developed in the county, will make the city especially desirable for a place to locate a milk condenser in a short period of time.



Mississippi County Courthouse, Blytheville, Arkansas

Blytheville, Mississippi County, Arkansas

The Land of Good Farms

"It's the Soil"

The High Producing County

There is one unusual advantage to be had in an industrial location. Just opposite the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company depot, there is a tract of land consisting of some two hundred forty acres, once school land, which will be sold for the purpose of obtaining industrial sites for new business. This land is owned by local capitalists under an agreement to sell it at purchase price for the establishment of new industries, a very desirable location for private trackage.

However, the factory site, price and location would be a very simple matter as the local Chamber of Commerce indicates a willingness to encourage and aid the new industries to the extent of providing an industrial location that would be acceptable.

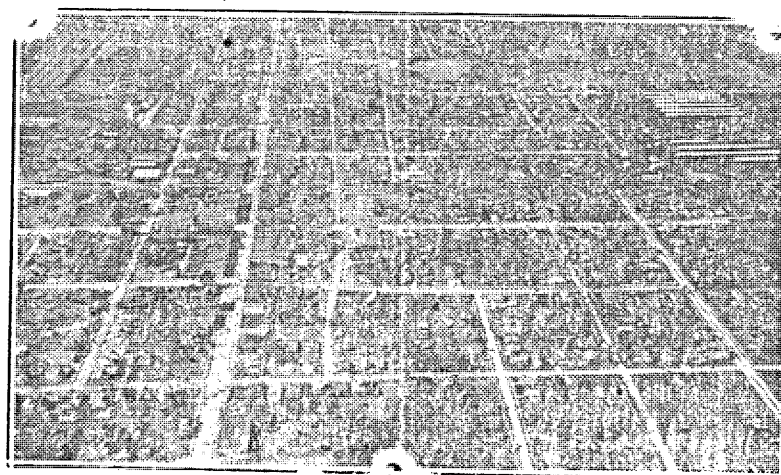
In the way of industrial development, the citizenship is especially desirous of obtaining a textile industry, as the county produces a nationally known fibre cotton running from seven-eighths to one and a quarter inches. Labor for this class of industry would be constantly available; also labor usually desirable for factories manufacturing shoes, garments of every description, except the higher class cotton goods, is plentiful. A factory of this kind would be close to market, as there are in the trade territory 100,000 people; also such a factory would be located within four hours of both St. Louis and Memphis.

In making a close examination into the present industrial situation of Blytheville, its growth, etc., there is nothing within the city itself to retard any development. Its steady growth and its present prospering industrial organizations indicate that Blytheville will, in a short time, be one of the foremost industrial centers, as well as the largest cotton and truck growing center of the state.

From the time Blytheville was founded there has been no labor trouble. The only unionized labor is about a dozen painters.

Skilled labor consists of machinists, masons and carpenters, the latter two being obtainable at rates of \$0.90 to \$1.00 per hour. Common labor is plentiful and a surplus on hand that is causing the citizens of Blytheville to be over-anxious to secure some new worth-while industries. Although conditions usually surrounding an unemployment situation is not at hand, the largest surplus is female labor in the families of the day laborer in the industries now established. Within a radius of twenty miles there are 30,000 people from which much labor may be drawn. Memphis, another source, is about seventy miles distant.

The retail businesses of the city of Blytheville are many, seemingly prosperous and of long standing. Among such retail establishments there are sixty-five grocery stores, thirteen dry goods stores, thirteen automobile dealers, nine gents' furnishing stores, eight filling stations,



Birdseye View of Blytheville, Arkansas

seven drug stores, five restaurants, five meat markets, four hardware stores, five machine shops, six service car and taxi stations, four undertaking parlors, four electrical supply dealers, three transfer and storage companies, three plumbing companies, three bottling works, three furniture stores, three theatres, two shoe stores, two variety stores, three bakeries, two feed stores, two jewelry stores, two florists, two battery stations, an ice cream factory, creamery, a music store, implement store, two studios, mercantile store, poultry house, a modern steam laundry, produce house, stock and mule sales barn, tin shop, fruit dealer, marble yard, outdoor advertising agency, and smaller lines of endeavor.

Farm Lands in Mississippi County.

The Chicago Mill & Lumber Company owns in Mississippi County, Arkansas, approximately 50,000 acres of the richest agricultural lands a crow ever flew over. A few hundred acres of this tract are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; generally, however, it consists of hardwood cut-over timber lands and lands from which the timber is now being removed. These lands are being subdivided just as fast as the timber is removed and sold in small tracts under liberal

terms to white farmers—actual dirt farmers who are going to make the farm their home. Our ultimate aim is to place one progressive farmer on each 40 or 80 acre tract.

Mississippi County is situated in the extreme northeast portion of the State, just north of Memphis, Tenn., and 237 miles south of St. Louis. We are served by the Frisco, Cotton Belt, J. L. C. & E., and B. L. & A. S. Railroads, thereby making Mississippi County farmers and their products easily accessible to the larger markets. We are not too far south to grow profitably all grains and grasses of the corn belt, nor too far north to grow good cotton. Centrally located, we are enjoying the advantages of both the North and South without the drawbacks of either.

Mississippi County is bounded on the East by the Mississippi River. The soil from the river westward graduates from a buckshot or gumbo to a mellow black loam—the premier cotton, corn and alfalfa land of the world. The soil in the western portion of the county alternates between a mellow black loam and a rich, sandy loam, a soil that produces crops and good crops under any and all conditions. The Chicago Mill and Lumber Company's lands consist of three distinct types of soil. They are protected from overflow by levees and amply drained by many miles of drainage canals. This soil is rich in lime, nitrogen, phosphorus and humus. It is the rich silt deposits from the Mississippi River placed here in the days prior to the levee—"made lands." They produce abundantly one year with another—they never wear out.

Although adapted to all crops of the temperate zone, cotton, corn and alfalfa are considered the staples. They are profitable crops in any country if produced on good lands. Cotton is today, by reason of the ravages of the boll weevil, one of the best paying crops in America if produced on strong land. The boll weevil has touched practically every corner of the cotton belt. And he is in the cotton growing country to stay until science removes him. This means that the man who would produce cotton the most profitably must do so on lands sufficiently strong to push that crop to early maturity.

Agricultural Advantages—

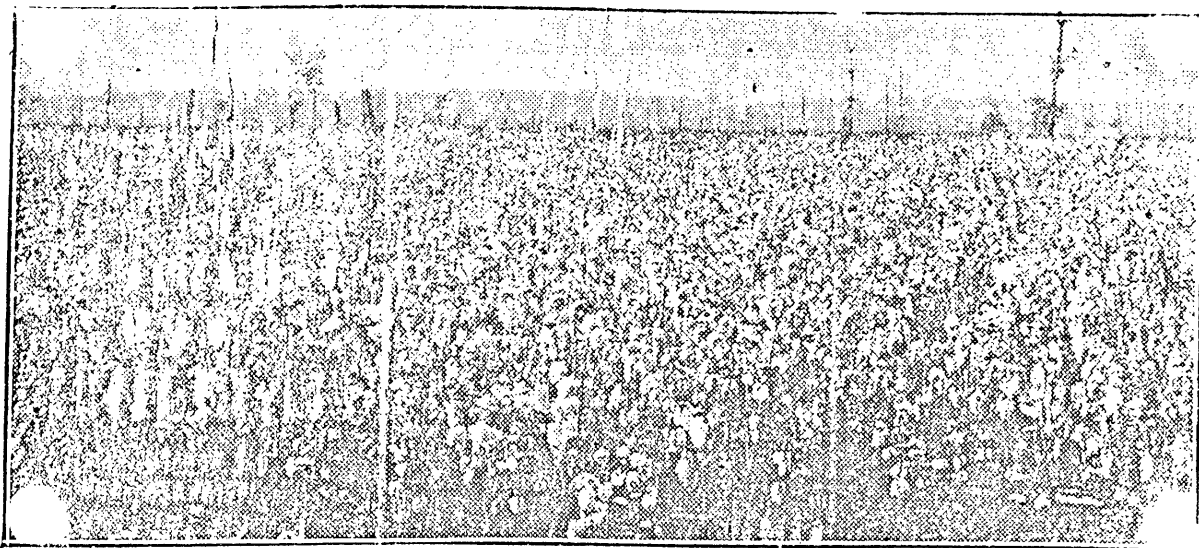
"Alluvial soil," rich in lime, nitrogen, phosphorus and humus; a long growing season; good drainage; ample rainfall; and accessibility to markets makes the Blytheville territory one of the real outstanding agricultural sections of America.

Mississippi County, of which Blytheville is a County Seat, produced 157,360 bales of cotton in 1925 on 179,000 acres. Only about 55% of the land is now in cultivation. 97% of all the land is tillable, and all of it is famed "Alluvial Lands."

Cotton, corn and alfalfa are the principal major crops. Truck crops of all kinds and small grains grow abundantly. Any crop that grows in the temperate zone can be raised here.

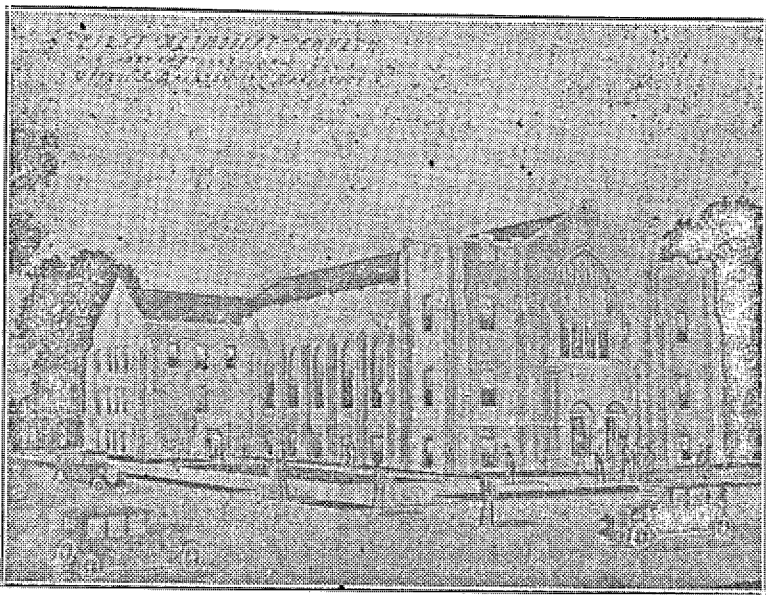
Due to the favorable climate, long grazing seasons and the abundance of feed crops that can be produced here, dairying is fast becoming a very profitable part of the farm program.

A Bale and Three-Quarters to the Acre Field in Mississippi Co.



Fields Like This One Make Mississippi County the Peer Among Cotton Counties

Methodism in Blytheville, Arkansas



First Methodist Church, Blytheville, Arkansas

For years Methodism has played her part in the religious life of this section of the country. The old Blytheville Circuit embraced a large territory with a number of preaching places. In the fall of 1902 Blytheville was made a station and Rev. F. C. Sterling was appointed as pastor. The church then was on Lake Street.

In 1908, Rev. A. M. R. Branson, now an honored superannuate living in this city, was appointed to this pastorate. He at once began planning a building program. In 1909 a commodious church building was erected on the corner of Main and Seventh Streets, on lots given to the church by Rev. H. T. Blythe, whose name the city bears.

Under the leadership of Rev. R. E. L. Bearden as pastor, an addition was built to this church, a new front and entrance, and a pipe organ placed in the church in 1917.

In February, 1926, this building was burned to the ground. The board began arrangements at once for the erection of a new building. Mr. Uzzell S. Branson, son of Rev. A. M. R. Branson, was selected as architect. Plans were drawn by him and ac-

cepted by the building committee with Mr. Will Pyles as chairman, for a great church plant. A cut of this plant is seen above. The Educational unit of the plant has been completed and the congregation worshipped and carried on their work in this building the first time June 17. Provision is made to take care of 800 Sunday School pupils. All the plans are in keeping with the requirements of the Sunday School Board of our Church. When completed it will have cost about \$150,000.

First Church now has a membership of more than nine hundred. It has a well organized Sunday School, pushing upward in its work with Mr. E. D. Ferguson as general superintendent, Mrs. O. C. Ganske, P. C. Cooley, Mrs. Lou Echols, Mrs. E. D. Ferguson, Mrs. E. P. Roe, and Mrs. J. G. Sudbury as departmental superintendents, and a faithful corps of teachers.

The missionary societies with a membership of nearly 200 are doing excellent work with Mrs. W. I. Denton as president of the adults, Mrs. J. Sherman and Mrs. J. L. Stanley, superintendents of Young Ladies, and Mrs. U. S. Branson of the children.

Three Epworth Leagues are being

carried on very efficiently by the splendid body of young people of the church. These young people are interested and take part in the different activities of the church. They are great help and encouragement to the pastor.

The congregation has been handicapped in that it has had to carry on its work for so long in the public school buildings. Because of this no revival meeting has been held this year. But the members have been loyal to the pastor and faithful and the Lord has blessed their labors. Sixty members have been added to the church since Annual Conference, 28 of these on profession of faith and by vows. More than \$13,000 have been raised in cash. The official board with Mr. F. C. Douglass as chairman, is endeavoring to meet all bills including the Conference Claims monthly. The work in general is moving forward.

Some of the pastors who have served this delightful charge are: F. C. Sterling, F. E. Taylor, A. M. R. Branson, F. W. Gee, A. E. Holloway, J. M. Hughey, and the present pastor, Jefferson Sherman, who is in his third year on this charge.

Some of the presiding elders are: M. M. Smith, A. M. R. Branson, Cadesman Pope, W. L. Oliver, F. M. Tolleson, R. E. L. Bearden, W. C. House, and our present efficient elder, F. R. Hamilton.

Also Blytheville has Lake Street Methodist Church, with Rev. E. M. Peters as pastor, with a membership of nearly 200, doing efficient work. And Blytheville Circuit, Rev. W. J. Jordan, pastor, with a total membership of nearly 400 members including a number of churches.

(Continued from page 7.)

Berryville	3.02
Harman	2.46
Eureka Springs	5.71
Zion	.60
Gentry	4.00
Centerton	1.90
Lincoln	2.52
Morrow	1.28
Pea Ridge	2.65
Rogers	32.00
Silvan Springs	37.50
Springdale	5.20
Winslow	2.45



REV. JEFFERSON SHERMAN,
Pastor First Methodist Church,
South, Blytheville, Ark.

Previously reported 607.96

\$711.79

Fort Smith District.

Alma	\$ 1.10
Spadra	2.40
First Ch., Ft. Smith	21.76
Midland Heights	4.87
Hackett	4.34
Bethel	1.00
New Hope	1.59
Central	1.07
South Fort Smith	1.00
Van Buren	4.30
East Van Buren	2.55
Previously reported	494.68

\$540.66

Helena District.

Smith Chapel	\$.30
Crawfordsville	2.84
Earle	5.67
Elaine	6.69
Forrest City	19.75
Haynes	2.00
Helena	47.54
Holly Grove	4.60
Hughes	4.80
Hulbert	3.11
Hunter	3.45
Turner	.66
West Helena	5.00
Previously reported	1,023.37

\$1,129.78

Jonesboro District.

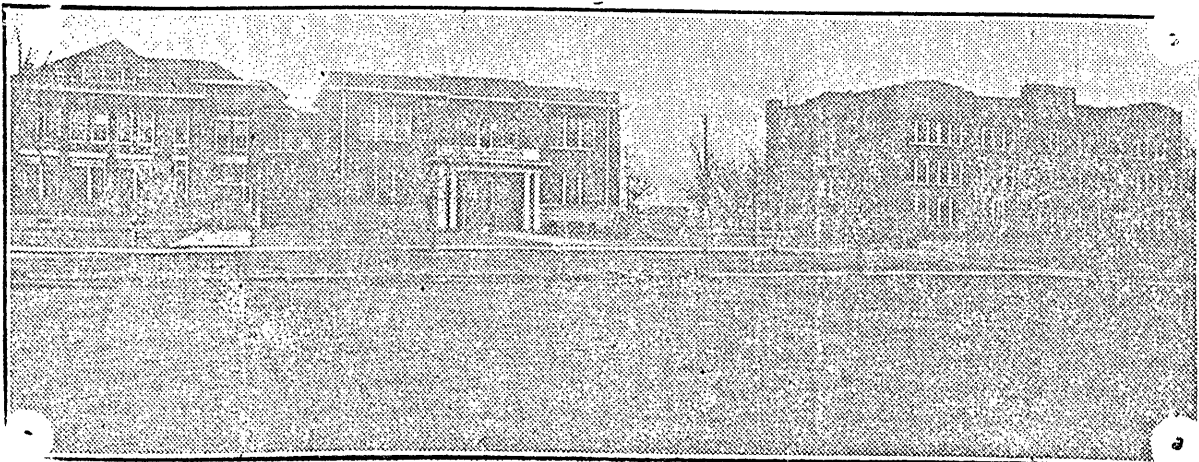
Blytheville, 1st Ch.	\$ 19.68
Lake Street, Blytheville	6.14
Trinity	.81
Jonesboro, 1st Ch.	27.98
Huntington Ave.	8.99
Joiner	5.15
Leachville	5.40
Deli	3.31
Marked Tree	12.00
Monette	5.26
Macey	1.20
Osceola	18.25
Turrell	25.72
Gilmore	2.34
Tyronza	5.41
Previously reported	1,117.01

1,264.65

Paragould District.

Liberty Hill	\$.23
Success	.96
Portia	1.46
Camp Ground	.49
Mammoth Spring	3.36

School Buildings at Blytheville, Arkansas



Education of the Children Is Not a Secondary Matter With People of Blytheville

Under the very efficient leadership of Prof. Harvey H. Haley, who has been superintendent of Blytheville Public Schools for 12 years, these schools have grown until they

have become noted for the high standard of efficiency. Blytheville may justly be proud of her schools.

Blytheville has five school buildings valued at \$350,000, a corps of

58 efficient teachers, and an enrollment of 2,519 pupils.

The teachers of these schools take an active part in church work. High ideals are held up before the pupils.

HENDRIX COLLEGE NEWS.

Hendrix College has the new session fully under way and is looking forward to a year of service.

Having been recruited carefully through the years with the needs of the College definitely in view, the Hendrix faculty has undergone little change during the 12 months. Paul Farris, a Master of Arts graduate of the University of Missouri, has succeeded Ray M. Lawless as Associate Professor of English, and Charles Howser, a Master of Arts graduate of the University of Illinois, has become acting-professor of Latin and Greek to replace H. W. Kamp, who is now a candidate at Illinois for the Doctorate. In the Department of Physical Education, Miss Elizabeth Reynolds has become women's director to succeed Miss Beulah Mae Willis.

In beginning the new session, Hendrix had an orientation program for Freshmen students and it accomplished much toward adjusting the newcomers to their new environment in college life. Dr. Charles J. Greene, dean and professor of Religious Education, had charge of the program and he received able assistance from Dr. J. H. Reynolds, the president, Coach Ivan Grove, Rev. Paul W. Quillian, pastor of the Winfield Church at Little Rock, and others.

The period of transition between High School and College has always been a difficult one for many students, and the Hendrix program was both explanatory of college life and inspirational.

Hendrix occupied the new Main Hall on time, and the accomplishment amply justifies the optimistic attitude taken by the College officers after the June 19 fire. While the fire was a severe blow, it was by no means a telling one, and the splendid work done during the summer months has given Hendrix a better equipment than ever before. This was accomplished without the drawing of a single penny on the institution's capital resources.

One of the fine elements in the College is the student weekly, the Bull Dog, which will resume publication September 21. Jerome Greene, son of the Hendrix dean and a student who holds high scholastic rank, is the new editor and he will have the assistance of a very capable staff in maintaining the Bull Dog at its usual high standard. During the past, the Bull Dog has upheld high ideals in student affairs and has supported the Faculty on every question where a division of opinion might occur.

Bladder Sufferers Here's Relief

Stop Getting Up Nights, Free Yourself From Aches, Stiff Joints, Pains in the Back.

Why go on suffering from those stabbing pains, terrible burning sensations and stiff, achy joints when you can get relief easily and quickly by using BOND'S BLADDER REMEDY?

No matter how long you have been suffering or how many so-called "cures" you have tried, you will never be fair to yourself until you have used BOND'S REMEDY. This remedy is made especially to relieve those urinary pains which cause you untold suffering.

Get a bottle today. Pay 60c or \$1.20. You can't afford to wait. Sent prepaid by Bond's Pharmacy Co., Little Rock, Ark.—Adv.

However, the publication is entirely independent of Faculty control and is responsible only to the student body.

The Y. M. C. A., with an able Cabinet at its head, is planning for a big year of activity, and another organization to begin activities is the Student Debating Council, which will supervise the intercollegiate debates in which Hendrix will participate during the year.

Coaches Grove and Blackburn and a big squad of candidates have been hard at work since September 10 to give Hendrix a great football team, and they are making progress. Because of the graduation of many athletes last June, it has been necessary to rebuild and the coaches are really training a team that, with few changes, will be good for four years. To Hendrix men who follow the basketball fortunes of the Bull Dogs, can be given the news that Grove already has enough talent for two varsity teams on the court, and that nothing short of a major disaster can prevent another sweep across Arkansas courts to the traditional Hendrix championship. Completion of the Axley Gymnasium helped to further popularize this sport, which is now a major one with all colleges and universities.

With the College in splendid shape for the new session, the assurance can be given all friends everywhere that Hendrix has survived the disaster of the fire and is continuing the same steady progress and development maintained through all the years it has been in existence. The fire, therefore, can be said to have provided an occasion for the College to demonstrate its strength and to improve its equipment, at the expense only of a part of the sentiment attaching to the historic building.—Reporter.

GALLOWAY COLLEGE NOTES.

With the institution open September 18 for the reception of students, Galloway College has started the thirty-ninth annual session under the most favorable conditions. Two days following the opening were given to the classification of students and regular class-work was scheduled to start on Friday, September 21. Dr. J. M. Williams, the president, and the faculty, which is one of exceptional qualification and merit, kept the opening program moving forward in an orderly way, and there was no lost time.

As an important piece of construction, the students are greatly interested in the swimming pool. The walls of the building were finished last week and the present week was given over to construction of the roof. From this date it will require about two and one-half weeks to complete the whole structure. "This pool is going to be one of the nicest in the State," Dr. Williams said, "and will be of credit and service to Galloway College perhaps for a half-century or more."

The natatorium will contain the pool proper and also 22 showers, all connected with a filtration system that will make possible a complete purifying of the water every six hours. Being situated near the power plant, the pool will be easily filled with warm water during the winter months and the building itself will be heated by steam. It is easy to imagine how many hours of healthful recreation the natatorium will afford the hundreds of young women

who are to attend Galloway during the years it is in service.

As for the students, the opening of the new session also represents a busy time. In addition to the duty of classification, the students are also interested in getting their organizations moving forward smoothly, and special interest attaches to the membership efforts of the Lanier and Irving Literary Societies.

The Flashlight, student weekly, will be edited this year by Miss Esther Allbright of Wilson, and Miss Beatrice Churchwell of Newport will be business manager. Also early in the year the staff of the Gallowegian, the annual, will start on preparation of the 1928-29 book. Miss Helen Kemberlin of Tuckerman is its editor and Miss Sara Frances Morehead of Conway is business manager. These two publications reflect the spirit of the College as well as record all student activities and are therefore important factors in the life of Galloway.

Dr. Williams is highly optimistic for the new session. "We have assembled this year," he said, "the strongest faculty in the history of the College, and we anticipate a session of great success."—Reporter.

CENTER POINT CAMPMEETING.

The ninety-second annual Campmeeting at this place was conducted by the Rev. F. C. Cannon and Rev. G. W. Robertson. The two worked hand in hand and no two finer men could have worked together better and with the people. Mrs. F. C. Cannon was of great help, especially among the children, where she had a special service for them every day.

The gospel messages were brought at each service in all earnestness, sin was unmistakably denounced in all its phases, but they were shown kindly the way to seek salvation.

There were five conversions, five additions to the church, and one infant baptized.

Another good result of the meeting was the fact that an organization was perfected, the duty of which was to be workers in helping to perpetuate the annual camp-meeting and by doing so, be used as an instrument in the hand of God in leading men and women to Christ and for effectual Christian service.

We are expecting great things as the result of this camp-meeting.—A. J. Bearden, P. C.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

By W. P. Whaley.

Our Distant Relatives.

Dear Cousins: This man who waited to show me things carried me into a beautiful park which he says is St. James Park. It certainly is beautiful—93 acres of trees, grass, walks, and drives. When Henry VIII was king, all this was just a marshy expanse, with a hospital for lepers dedicated to St. James the Less. The king took charge of it and built his palace there in 1532, and put a great many deer in the park. The palace still stands. It is of common brick, and rather common looking. It is not the king's palace now, but the Prince of Wales has apartments in it temporarily. St. James Palace now belongs to the government and is the Court of St. James we read so much about. Ambassadors from other countries to

England have their offices in it.

We walked about Buckingham Palace, where the king and queen stay most of the time. They are there now. I have been told that they go freely about the city without guards, and that you are liable to meet them shopping, driving, or sight-seeing. They lay aside royalty then, and are just folks. People speak very kindly of them.

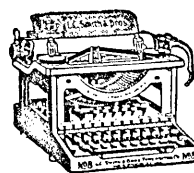
This is a very democratic country, perhaps more so than America; but the people like uniforms, state functions, tinsel, and the pomp of royalty without the power. Royalty is mainly the decoration of state, and the people seem glad to pay for the decoration.

We in America can hardly appreciate the English appreciation of royalty. We have never had kings. They have had them always. We would not know what to do with them, they would not know what to do without them.

It was thrilling to follow my friend through the London Museum and see the remembrances of kings and queens back for a thousand years. I saw the record of the trial of Charles V., the jacket he wore the day of his execution in 1649, the headsman's block and axe, and the place of his execution. I saw letters of Cromwell, I saw costumes worn by Cromwell, Charles I, James I, George II, and others. I saw the cradle in which Queen Victoria rocked all her princes and princesses. I saw the wedding and other dresses of Victoria, Alexandra and others.

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For boils, cuts, burns, bruises, sores, inflammation; quickly soothes and heals. At all drug stores. For sample write W. F. Gray & Co., 748 Gray Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.



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**Malaria, Chills and Fever,
Dengue or Bilious Fever.**
It kills the germs.

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AL SMITH AND THE PRESIDENCY

A startling book written by Rev. L. L. Pickett, who has spent his life studying Catholicism and Prohibition.

Dr. Morrison says it should have an immense circulation.
PRICE 25c—\$ for \$1.00—\$12.50 for 100
PENTECOSTAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

STANDARD FOR 50 YEARS
**WINTERSMITH'S
CHILL TONIC**

Malaria-Chills and Fever-Dengue

**A Fine Tonic.
Builds You Up
Prevents and Relieves**

I saw crowns and coronation robes of many. I saw the baby clothes of many. I saw the richest and most dazzling pile of beauty in the world in the way of gold and precious stones—the crown jewels. Thousands of such things I saw, some dating as far back as the Roman period—40-383 A. D. There is a thrilling history connected with each thing; and to walk about and read the story of everything was a terrific strain on the emotions.

The Tower was built by William the Conqueror in 1078, as a palace and fortress. Its walls of stone are sixteen feet thick. It has been palace, prison, fortress, mint, and historical monument 850 years. Here volumes of early English history were written in tyrants will, royal passion, purple grief, kingly ambition, queenly tragedy, national catastrophe, blood, thunder, and dungeon darkness and doom. One can never know this story from the printed page. To pace the dungeon pavements under which lie the bones of thousands who rotted to death; to climb the cold, dark stairways that rarely led up to anything but death; to feel the clamminess of impenetrable walls; to see the hopeless scribbling on the walls of doomed prisoners; to know that among these prisoners were traitors, bishops, kings, queens; to see the thumb screws, wracks and other old instruments of torture; to see the block upon which royal heads and others were chopped off; to see the very axe, at last wiped clean from blood; to look upon the very spot where Anne Bolyn's head was cut off with a beautiful new sword instead of the axe, in deference to her youth and beauty; just to walk through these vast chambers—king's quarters, royal chapel, prison dungeons—and try to grasp their 800 years of history, and so much of it in terms of cruelty and

passion, is one of the most overwhelming experiences one is likely to have in a lifetime.

Tom, I can't tell you about it. I have seen so much my mind is jammed. I suppose it will gradually loosen up, and as long as I live pictures I saw here will be taking shape in memory and I will be able to tell a little about it.

A very prominent gentleman today tried to impress it upon me that we Americans are really English. I know he is very right. So the history of England—glorious and inglorious—back in those far centuries is our history, too.—The Tower, London, June 26.

A CHALLENGE.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 14, 1928. Arkansas State Democratic Central Committee, Little Rock, Ark.

Gentlemen—You have taken the position through those who presume to speak for you, that those who are opposing Al Smith for President are conducting "a whispering campaign."

We hereby make the following challenge: You select any man you choose, we select any man we choose and we will meet you in open debate at any time to be agreed upon by the two in any one or more of the following cities in the State of Arkansas: Little Rock, Helena, Fort Smith, Jonesboro, Fayetteville, Camden, Pine Bluff, Hot Springs, Texarkana, El Dorado, Batesville, Warren.

Either accept this challenge or quit making the charges.

Very truly yours,

Ark. Anti-Smith Dem. Hdqrs.

By A. A. McDonald, Mgr.

A CHALLENGE.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 14, 1928. Hon. Joe T. Robinson, Washington, D. C.

Sir—You are quoted by the newspapers on several occasions as having charged that those who are opposing Al Smith for President are conducting "A whispering campaign and asking them to come out in the open and fight."

This organization which is opposing Al Smith's election, hereby challenges you to meet in open debate any one of five men, all of whom are citizens and residents of Arkansas, to be selected by us, and all of whom are Democrats and are opposing the election of Al Smith and are members of this organization.

Please accept the challenge or quit making the charge.—Very truly yours, Ark. Anti-Smith Democrat Headquarters, By A. A. McDonald, Manager.

SIGNIFICANT.

At a Press Association dinner in London a few days ago, according to the Catholic Citizen, Hon. Bertrand Russell made the following statement: "It seems that in another fifty or one hundred years the Roman Catholic Church will dominate America. It will do it by sheer force of numbers. This is a grave matter," Mr. Russell added, "And will have its effect on the whole civilized world because more and more Americans tend to rule the world."—Ex.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned as administrator of the estate of Lloyd England, deceased, will, on the 15th day of October, 1928, make application to the Probate Court of Pulaski County, Arkansas, praying for an order authorizing him as such administrator to sell, for the purpose of paying the debts of the estate, the following described real estate, to-wit:

In Lonoke County, Arkansas. Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$), Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), and East One-half (E $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-four (34), Township 2 North,

Range 10 West, containing 100 acres; Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-five (35), Township 2 North, Range 10 West, containing 160 acres; Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), and North One-half (N $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-four (34), Township 2 North, Range 10 West, 60 acres; Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-four (34), Township 2 North, Range 10 West, containing 40 acres; West Fractional One-half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Two (2), Township One North, Range 10 West, containing 68 acres; North One-half (N $\frac{1}{2}$), Section Thirty-five (35), Township 2 North, Range 10 West, containing 70 acres.

In Pulaski County, Arkansas. Lot Ten (10), Block 343, City of Little Rock (same as 1404 West Capitol Avenue), Little Rock, Arkansas. An undivided one-third interest in and to the following lands, lying respectively in Saline, Carroll and Pulaski Counties, Arkansas, to-wit:

The Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Six (6), Township 2 South, Range 12 West, containing 40 acres.

In Carroll County, Arkansas. Lots Three (3) and Four (4), Block Seventy-nine (79), Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Lot Two (2), Block Eighty-three (83), Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

In Pulaski County, Arkansas.

Lots Three (3) and Four (4), Block Seventy-four (74), City of Little Rock; North Twenty Feet (N. 20 ft.) of Lot Ten (10), Block Eighty-five (85), City of Little Rock; East Sixty-eight feet (E. 68 ft.) of Lots One (1), Two (2), and Three (3), Block Eighty-five (85), City of Little Rock; Lots Eleven (11) and Twelve (12), Block Eighty-five (85), City of Little Rock, except the east 100 feet thereof; Lot Six (6), Block Seven (7), Riffel & Rhoten's Addition to Little Rock; Lot Twelve (12), Block Four (4), McDiarmid's Addition to North Little Rock; Lot Two (2), Block One (1), Cunningham's Addition to Little Rock; Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Four (4), Township 1 South, Range 12 West, containing 160 acres; North Half (N $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Five (5), Township 1 South, Range 12 West, containing 45.08 acres; North Half of the North Half of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Twenty-four (24), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 2.47 acres; South Half of the South Half of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Twenty-four (24), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 2.47 acres; South Half of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (S $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Twenty-four (24), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 12.74 acres; North Half of the Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (N $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Twenty-four (24), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 5 acres; Fractional Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-one (31), Township 1 South, Range 12 West, containing 28.60 acres; Lot Five (5), Block "A," Fletcher & Clark Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Twenty (20), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 31 acres; Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Twenty (20), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 15 acres; North Half of the Southeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-three (33), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 80 acres; Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-three (33), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 40 acres; Fractional Northwest Quarter (Frl. NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section 2, Township 1 South, Range 12 West, 28.68 acres; East Half (E $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-four (34), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 20 acres; North Half (N $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-four (34), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 80 acres; South Half (S $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-four (34), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 20 acres; East Half of the North Half (E $\frac{1}{2}$ N $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-four (34), Township 1 North, Range 12 West, containing 10 acres.

An undivided one-half interest in the following lands, lying respectively in Grant, Jefferson, Saline and Pulaski Counties, Arkansas, to-wit:

In Grant County, Arkansas. Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Seventeen (17), Township 5, Range 11, containing 40 acres; West One-half (W $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Twenty (20), Township 5, Range 11, containing 20 acres.

In Jefferson County, Arkansas. Southwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Sixteen (16), Township 5 Range 11, containing 40 acres.

In Saline County, Arkansas. East One-half (E $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Twenty-six (26), Township 1 South, Range 14 West.

In Pulaski County, Arkansas.

Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty-one (31), Township 2 North, Range 11 West, containing 2.62 acres; Lots Four (4), Five (5), and Six (6), Block Twenty-six (26), Iron Mountain Addition to North Little Rock, Arkansas; Lot Three (3), Block Eight (8), Riverside Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas. An undivided one-eighth interest in and to the following lands, lying in Lonoke County, Arkansas, to-wit:

Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Five (5), lying east of Lonoke-England Pike, containing 6.40 acres; All that part of the Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$)

lying east of the Lonoke-England Pike, Section Five (5), containing 19.90 acres; Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Five (5), containing 30.37 acres; Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Five (5), containing 43.58 acres; Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Four (4), containing 28.83 acres; Southwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Four (4), containing 40.07 acres; Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Four (4), containing 39.38 acres; Northeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Four (4), containing 39.57 acres; Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Four (4), containing 40.68 acres; All that part of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Eight (8), lying west of Lonoke-England Pike, containing 40 acres; All that part of the South Half (S $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Eight (8), lying west of Lonoke-England Pike, containing 13 acres; South Half (S $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Eight (8), containing 20 acres; Southwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Eight (8), containing 40 acres; All in Township 2 South, Range 8 West, Lonoke County, Arkansas.

An undivided one-sixth interest in and to the following lands, lying in Pulaski County, Arkansas to-wit:

All Industrial Park Addition to Little Rock; All Annex No. 2 Industrial Park Addition to Little Rock; All fractional Lots Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9) and Ten (10), of 1,000-acre grant, mostly in South Half (S $\frac{1}{2}$) Section Six (6), Township 1 North, Range 11 West, except Industrial Park Addition and Annex No. 2 to Industrial Park Addition, containing 7 acres; Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) and East Half (E $\frac{1}{2}$) of the Northwest Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Seven (7), Township 1 North, Range 11 West, containing 189.33 acres; Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirty (30), Township 2 North, Range 12 West, containing 40 acres; Lots Thirteen (13) and Fourteen (14), Block 181, City of Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Eight (8), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), and Thirteen (13), Block Three (3), Hanger Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots One (1) to Nine (9), inclusive, Block "B," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots One (1), Eighteen (18), Nineteen (19), Twenty (20), and Twenty-one (21), Block "C," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Five (5) to Thirteen (13), inclusive, Block "C," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots One (1), Two (2), Eighteen (18), Nineteen (19), Twenty-seven (27), Twenty-eight (28), and Twenty-nine (29), Block "D," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Three (3) to Ten (10), inclusive, Block "E," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Eight (8) to Eighteen (18), inclusive, Block "H," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Twenty (20) to Thirty-three (33), inclusive, Block "H," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Three (3) to Twenty-one (21), inclusive, Block "I," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lot Twenty-six (26), Block "I," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lot Twenty-seven (27), Block "I," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Three (3) to Forty-four (44), inclusive, Block "I," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots One (1) to Seventeen (17), inclusive, Block "J," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lot Nineteen (19) to Twenty-six (26), inclusive, Block "J," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Twenty-nine (29) to Thirty (30), inclusive, North One-third (N. 1-3) of the Thirty-three (33) and Thirty-four (34) Block "J," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Thirty-six (36) to Fifty-four (54), inclusive, Block "J," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Seven (7) to Twenty-seven (27), inclusive, Block "K," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Twenty-nine (29) and Thirty-one (31), Block "K," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lot Twenty-eight (28), Block "K," Meades Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lot Seven (7), Block Four (4), Newton Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lot Eight (8), Block Five (5), Newton Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots One (1), Two (2), and Nine (9), Block Seven (7), Newton Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lot Five (5), Block Ten (10), Newton Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Six (6), Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9), and Ten (10), Block Fifteen (15), Newton Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Four (4), Twelve (12), Thirteen (13) and Fourteen (14), Block Sixteen (16), Newton Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Ten (10), and Eleven (11), Block Twenty-three (23), Newton Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots Six (6), Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9) and Eleven (11), Block Twenty-six (26), Newton Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas; Lots One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Seven (7), Eight (8), Nine (9), and Ten (10), Block Twenty-eight (28), Newton Addition to Little Rock, Arkansas.

An undivided four-twenty-sevenths interest in and to the following described lands lying in Marion County, Arkansas:

Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Sixteen (16), Township 19 North, Range 15 West; Southwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Seven (7), Township 19 North, Range 15 West; Southeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Seven (7), Township 19 North, Range 15 West; Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$), Section Thirteen (13), Township 19 North, Range 16 West.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson for September 23

THE CHRISTIAN BASIS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE

Temperance Lesson.

LESSON TEXT—1 Cor. 8:1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Let no man seek his own but every man another's wealth.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Helping Others to Keep God's Law.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Helping Others to Keep God's Law.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Abstinence for the Sake of Others
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Christian Standard of Social Conduct.

In this section of Scripture Paul is bringing to view the great doctrine of Christian liberty and forbearance. The occasion of this teaching was the uncertainty as to the right attitude for Christians to take toward things sacrificed unto idols.

I. The Idol is Nothing (vv. 1-6).

Intelligent people know that an idol is nothing but a piece of timber or stone. They know that there is only one God, the creator and sustainer of all things. Since an idol has no real existence, the eating of such meat is a matter of indifference. It should be borne in mind that the principle stated in this section has reference to things which are in themselves wrong. Strictly speaking, therefore, this teaching cannot be applied to indulgence in intoxicating liquors. To do so would be a perversion of Paul's meaning. The indulgence in intoxicating liquors, the use of tobacco, etc., are things wrong in themselves because they injure the human body. The holding of stock in certain corporations and having partnership in illegal business are things that are wrong in themselves. In applying this principle to the use of intoxicating liquors, this should be borne in mind. The principle can be applied only to things which are in themselves harmless.

II. Not All Christians Have Maturity of Discernment (vv. 7, 8).

Uninstructed Christians were still possessed of the conviction that an idol was really a living and powerful being. For those persons to sit down to a social meal where such meat was eaten would be to expose themselves to the liability of being brought again under bondage to their sins.

III. The Christian's Behavior in Such Cases (vv. 9-13).

1. He should take heed lest his liberty become a stumbling block (v. 9).

2. Liberty must be curtailed for the sake of the weak brother (vv. 10, 11).

3. To disregard this is to sin against our brethren (v. 13).

To disregard our brother's interest is to sin against Christ, for it is sinning against the one for whom Christ died. To place a stumbling block in the way of the believer is a terrible crime. In enforcing this, three important considerations are brought out:

(1) The fate of the weak brother (v. 11).

He perishes. Human sympathy, let alone Christian love, would cause a man to give consideration to his conduct lest he cause such a loss.

(2) The relation of the man to his slayer. He is his brother.

(3) What Christ did for the "weak brother."

Christ died for him; therefore to sin against a brother is to sin against Christ, because the brother is a member of Christ's body.

IV. The Teaching Illustrated in Paul's Life (ch. 9).

At Corinth Paul worked with his own hands lest his mission to them

should be misjudged. While he vigorously contended for his right to ask for support of them, he refrained from asking. By means of his own labors and the donations which he received from the Macedonian churches he was able to boast that he had not been chargeable to them.

V. The Teaching Applied (10:23-33).

1. Christians may indulge in lawful things only as they are expedient and unto edification (v. 23).

2. Let no man seek his own, but each his neighbor's good (v. 24).

The principle of love is unselfishness.

3. Whether therefore ye eat or drink, do all to the glory of God (v. 31).

The Christian is not at liberty to do that upon which he could not ask God's blessing.

4. Give no occasion for anyone to stumble (v. 32).

We should so live that no one can ever say that we have been the occasion of his downfall.

5. Follow the example of Jesus Christ (11:1).

Christ gave up all for the sake of others.

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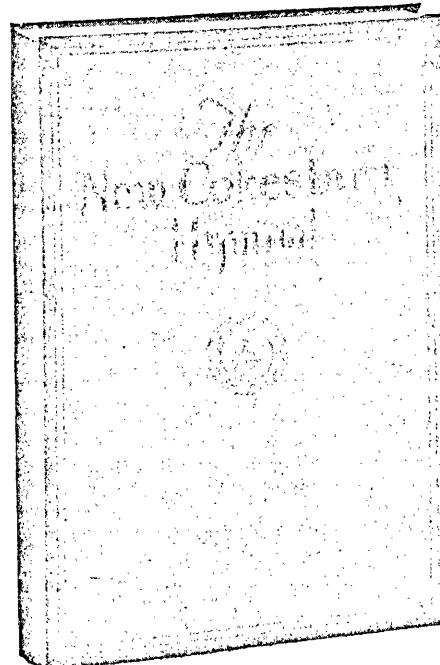
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