

OUR SLOGAN: THE ARKANSAS METHODIST IN EVERY METHODIST HOME IN ARKANSAS.

ARKANSAS METHODIST

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

SPEAK THOU THE THINGS THAT BECOME SOUND DOCTRINE

Vol. XLIX

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, THURSDAY, AUG. 7,

No. 32

A NATION'S STRENGTH.

Not gold, but only man, can make
A people great and strong—
Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky.
—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

THE PROPRIETY OF PRAYING FOR RAIN.

Our suggestion that on Sunday, July 27, our people gather in their churches and pray for rain, has raised two questions among our readers. First, there are those who argue that, because rains and tornadoes and other physical phenomena are the results of natural laws, it is foolish to ask God to interfere. Second, there are those who will not pray for rain because some of those who desire it are selfish in their desires—simply want rain that they may make more money to use for carnal purposes.

There is a sense in which both are right and both are wrong. Scientists have discovered that the various natural phenomena are subject to certain well known laws and that these laws seem to be fixed and not subject to change at the whim or behest of man. But if we believe that there is a God who transcends nature and is the creator and ruler of the physical universe, He would be a very helpless divinity if He had created a universe that was beyond His control. If it is under His control, and He is minded to bring into action certain laws which we may not yet understand and thus influence the action of any force, He is doing no violence to His plans. If He is more interested in people than in mere things, it is reasonable that He should use His physical forces for their benefit; and if it is right for His children to ask Him for daily bread, it is not unreasonable to believe that He may, if He will, use His power in natural ways to answer their prayers. If we believe the Bible, there have been miracles, or instances in which God has seen fit to interfere with the known laws of nature. On the basis of Bible examples and injunctions, it is perfectly proper to pray for rain, and yet believe in a scientifically ordered universe under the control of a God of love who is ready to hear and answer prayer. We pray for the sick, and yet sickness is the result of the action of certain forces which are as much a part of nature as those in connection with rain and winds. Unwillingness to pray for rain on the ground that it is subject to natural law is practical atheism, although those who argue it may believe in God, because they deny His power or willingness to govern, to rule in His own world for the benefit of His children.

Those who argue against praying for rain on the ground that many who desire it are interested only in physical benefits, are on safer ground; and yet, if it is admitted that many who desire rain are truly God's children and seek physical blessing only because as His children they wish to have the means of subsistence in order that they may live and do God's will, surely the objectors will not demand that prayer should not be made for rain until all are spiritually ready, because such a condition would not be possible except in a very small group, and those who are spiritually ready are entitled to their blessing.

We believe it is right to pray for rain, if we pray repenting of our sins and desiring only that God's will be done. We should go to God as loving, trustful, dependent children would go to a loving, powerful, wise father, and express our desires with willingness to accept what he thinks is best for us. Children do not have to ask for many of the things that they need, because the loving father supplies most of their needs with-

AND ALL THINGS, WHATSOEVER YE
ASK IN PRAYER, BELIEVING, YE SHALL
RECEIVE.—Matt. 21:22. YE ASK, AND
RECEIVE NOT, BECAUSE YE ASK AMISS,
THAT YE MAY CONSUME IT UPON YOUR
LUSTS.—James 4:3.

out their asking; but there are some things which he gives only when they ask, and sometimes he withholds because he knows that to grant the request would be hurtful to the children.

If this is God's world and we are His children, we have a right to ask Him for the things that we think we need; and if He is the creator and sustainer He is able to bring forces to bear that will give the answer without destroying natural law; and if He knows that answering our prayers will be best for us, He will answer according to our request; or if He knows that to answer would be to injure, He will in love and mercy withhold. Let us pray for rain; and if it comes, thank God for it; and if it is withheld, still trust a loving Heavenly Father who is too wise to err and too kind to be unjust or unmindful of His children. Let us pray.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER.

A political party is not necessarily a permanent organization. It is usually formed for the definite purpose of securing some particular objective. When that has been accomplished it may well disband. However, it is natural that, when a group of people have worked together for one object, they should take up some other, or sometimes several others, and continue to co-operate. After they have thus been united for several campaigns they begin to think of the organization as something almost sacred, and are willing to continue in it even when the purpose for which the organization was effected has been attained or even when it has been perverted and is failing to accomplish its original purpose.

Under a form of government like ours, citizens can only hope to secure the public good by some form of organization. If a party makes that possible, then it would seem to be one's duty to ally himself with the party which, in his judgment, will best secure the ends desired. If political parties could always be guided by the best citizens, one might feel under some great compulsion to adhere to the organization with which he had affiliated even when it had ceased temporarily to become effective for good. But it is commonly understood, and is a matter of merit, that professional politicians are usually in control, and that the best people rarely take any active part in the party organization except to vote for the candidates offering or nominated.

There is absolutely nothing to guarantee that the man who runs or is nominated is competent or even honest. If a man is of proper age and has lived in the county or state the required time and has paid his poll tax, and is known to have voted with his party, he has a right to run, and in a primary election the party voter has no alternative but to vote for one of the men who offers himself. Under a party rule he may be required to pledge himself to vote at the regular election for the candidate who has been nominated in the primary election. As the campaign progresses the opposing candidates practically always prove that their opponents are unfit and ought not to be elected; but, when the primary election is over, the voter has pledged himself to support the winner regardless of his character or conduct. Under our Constitution and laws a political party has a legal right to adopt its own rules and thus bind those who participate in the primary election to support the successful candidate, and, if one declines to submit to this rule, to refuse to allow him to participate in any party affairs until he has again voted a party ticket and thus redeemed himself to the eyes of

cy.
admit the right and the wisdom of requiring candidates to support the successful candidate, because otherwise the usefulness of a primary election would be impaired; but it is a very different thing to bind the party voter to support a candidate when he cannot do so conscientiously. The result of an election has far reaching consequences. It may mean much to the welfare of the country; it may have its effects upon the morals of the people. Consequently a voter should feel that he is as sacredly bound to follow his conscience in an election as he would in any other affairs. In other words, one should be honest in politics, and should be permitted to follow the dictates of his conscience. Confronted by a party rule which requires him to vote for a recognized incapable or dishonest man, he has the choice of staying out of his party primary so that he may with good conscience vote for the best man in the general election, or he may vote in the primary, and then stultify himself by keeping a pledge which requires him to support a known bad man. While a party organization under the Constitution has the legal right to adopt and enforce such a rule, we hold that it is unwise or even immoral to have and enforce such a rule.

Under the old convention method, where candidates were all nominated by the same body and a platform adopted to carry out the promises of the nominees, there was some justification in urging strict party support; but under our present method, where anybody can run and there is no coherence among the candidates except a mere party name, it is absurd and even immoral to require absolute support of all nominees regardless of their character. It should be regarded as enough that a voter in a primary election habitually supports a large number of his party nominees and accepts the general principles of the party as expressed in its platform. A party that adopts and enforces a rule that requires its voters to stultify themselves either in taking a pledge or in breaking it, is not a safe political organization. It will be found that it is ruled by a group of selfish demagogues or is in mortal fear of the opposing party. The practical operation of such a rule is to force many good citizens to keep out of the primary, and often, because they do not care to support candidates of the opposing party, to keep out of the general election.

Any one who will honestly analyze the present situation in our state will confess that for many years our system has produced a crop of unscrupulous politicians, and, with a few honorable exceptions, obtained a very low grade of public officials. Forty years ago, when the Populists were strong enough to elect some of their candidates, we got better results. The dominant party was forced to put up a higher class of candidates, and the Populists who were occasionally elected, rendered fine service. We need a change today.

The issues in municipality, county, state and nation are such that it should often happen that a conscientious man should vote for the candidates of one party for local offices and for those of another party for state or national offices. Then, if a party is really a party of the people, it should require that its candidates be the choice of a majority of the voters; hence there should be provision for a run-off primary in case several of the candidate run and no one has a majority of the votes cast. The present method of giving the nomination to the one who has a mere plurality, gives the worst man the best chance if there are several good candidates and only one objectionable, because the good people divide their votes among the good candidates and the worst voters unite on the bad candidate. Good citizens should demand a change in the

(Continued on Page 2)

ARKANSAS METHODIST

METHODIST EVENTS.
 Bishops' Week, Mt. Sequoyah, Aug. 1-6.
 Temperance & Social Conf., Mt. Sequoyah, Aug. 6-10.
 Epworth League Conference, Mt. Sequoyah, Aug. 18-22.

PERSONAL AND OTHER ITEMS

If pastors desire an assistant in meetings they can secure Evangelist Ed. G. Phillips of Siloam Springs during August and September.

Born to Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Byrd, of Ola, July 30, a daughter, Marialta. Mother and daughter are doing well in St. John's Hospital, [] Smith.

Rev. O. C. Birdwell has just returned from Banks where he and Mrs. Birdwell, last week, assisted Brother C. B. Davis in a very successful meeting.

Dr. James Thomas, presiding elder of Little Rock District, and Mrs. Thomas, left last Saturday for a vacation trip to Chicago, Niagara Falls, New York, and other Eastern points.

In Farm and Ranch of July 26 is a fine article on "Vocational Agriculture in Agriculture," in which work done in Faulkner and Yell Counties is described and highly complimented.

Information comes that Rev. J. M. Cannon, our pastor at Eudora, who recently was in the city for treatment, is much improved and has been able to return to his home and hopes soon to be able to resume his work.

Being in the city last Sunday, the editor attended services at eleven at Winfield and heard a very sane and helpful sermon by Rev. M. T. Steel, who is supplying in the absence of the pastor. It was a fine congregation for a hot day.

Rev. H. C. Hankins, evangelist, writes: "Had a very fine community revival at Green Forest with 73 bright conversions. Commenced a tent meeting at Berryville Sunday night, July 27, with good prospects. Have an open date for a tent meeting August 24. Any pastor wishing my services should write me at once either at Berryville or Springdale."

ARKANSAS METHODIST

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All who are interested in hospitals and how to finance them should hear Dr. Frank C. French, secretary of the American Protestant Hospital Association at Mt. Sequoyah August 11 and 12. He is an authority on such subjects and is an intensely interesting speaker.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. C. B. Davis, our pastor at Banks, is on the program of Farmers' Week at the University of Arkansas this week as one of the principal speakers. She is thoroughly familiar with rural church work and will be able to represent it creditably.

Along with practically all our people we rejoice in the success of our Arkansas representative in the All-American air derby which was finished last week with Gehlbach as the winner in an airplane designed and built in this city. Hurrah for Gehlbach and the Little Rocket!

The editor left Monday night for Little Point Sable, Michigan, a summer resort north of Muskegon, to attend the regular meeting of the executive committee of the National Anti-Saloon League of which he is a member. He will return in time to attend the Institute of Temperance and Social Service at Mt. Sequoyah on Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. J. T. Byrd, our pastor at Belleville, writes: "Rev. A. H. DuLaney, Conference evangelist, is assisting me in a meeting at Belleville. Brother Gibbs Dyer, who has been a member of the church for 86 years, having joined at nine years of age, is physically unable to attend the preaching, but enjoys sermons over the radio from Sunday to Sunday."

As a gift to the Western Methodist Assembly an 800-pound bell has been received from the East Paragould Church of which Rev. M. N. Johnston, a brother of Mrs. S. M. Yancey, is pastor. It has been mounted on a 15-foot base near the Arquoyah Building and is used to announce the class hours and events at the chapel. It is a great improvement over the little bell that had been in use since the opening of the Assembly.

The higher men climb the longer their working day. Any young man with a streak of idleness in him may better make up his mind at the beginning that mediocrity will be his lot. With-out immense, sustained effort he will not climb high. And even though fortune or chance were to lift him high, he would not stay there. For to keep at the top is harder always than to get there. There are no office hours for leaders.—Cardinal Gibbons.

On account of ill health Dr. J. M. Workman has asked to be relieved of his work as presiding elder of Pine Bluff District, and has been released by Bishop Dobbs. He will probably spend the time between now and the meeting of his Conference at Conway recuperating in the hope that he may be sufficiently recovered to resume active work at that time. The bishop has appointed Rev. J. F. Simmons to the District, and he has returned from Chicago, and takes charge immediately.

The terrible drouth is giving the forest fires opportunity to get in their destructive work. The National Forests are suffering and thousands of farmers and other private owners are losing many years' growth of timber. It is a great loss to the state. If we had a Forestry Bureau and a complete state organization, which could be had with little expense, many of these fires could be prevented or extinguished with little loss. Every tree destroyed is a total loss to the state as well as to the owner.

Confirming the views expressed in our leading editorial, the following, from the Farm and Ranch, leading Texas agricultural journal, is quoted: "The primary election system was designed for the purpose of breaking up ring control as developed under the old convention plan, and to give the people a wider opportunity to select candidates for office. Ring control was more or less disrupted early in the history of primary elections, but new rings were formed. The primary election system, however, has never given the people a great deal of liberty in making party selections. Electors are confined to a selection from among the politicians who offer themselves as candidates, and very frequently there is not a candidate in the entire field qualified for the position which he seeks."

Many friends are writing to the editor asking for advice about certain Democratic candidates; but, having supported Hoover in 1928, he is not entitled to vote, under the rules, in the Democratic primaries, and consequently is taking no part in the contests under these primaries. He will be free to support the best men at the regular election, and rejoices in his freedom, and does not expect to allow himself to be tied up again, but hopes for a change in the party rules that will make all Democrats free.

Rev. Alonzo Monk, Conference evangelist for Central Texas Conference, died at Fort Worth, Texas, July 28, following an operation for appendicitis. He was a son of the late Dr. Alonzo Monk of Little Rock Conference and brother of Rev. Marion S. Monk of Louisiana Conference, and had been a prominent pastor in Texas before he entered upon evangelistic work. This makes the sixth death in this distinguished family connection within less than two years. The bereaved survivors have the sympathy and prayers of many friends.

In the July number of The Biblical Review, published at 36 Beaver Street, Albany, N. Y., price 50 cents a copy, are the following interesting articles: "The Excavations at Epnesus," "The Counter-Prophecy," "Does the Laity Want Evangelical Preaching?" "The Future Fulfillment of the Promises to Israel," "As Country Parsons View the Country Pastor," and "The Problem of Narcotic Drug Addiction." Every pastor should read "The Counter-Prophecy," so that he may determine whether he may not have fallen into that class.

Attorney General Shartel has given as his opinion that in Missouri Democrats who voted for Hoover have a right to vote in the Democratic primary, and by the same ruling that Republicans who supported Smith may vote in the Republican primary. That is a sensible opinion. The scratching of a single candidate and voting for the opposition candidate should not disfranchise a voter if he customarily votes the party ticket, and especially if he votes for practically all but one or two on his party ticket. The Arkansas rule is political Pharisaism and should be changed.

It is reported that La Tribuna, an Italian newspaper, has protested editorially against the visit to Italy of an Italian-American Methodist party, calling it "an undesirable American pilgrimage." Referring to the item that the group intended to visit spots in Italy memorable to Protestantism, La Tribuna comments: "This news teaches us something we did not know—that there are in Italy places memorable to Italian Protestantism. In truth, we did not know until now that there was Italian Protestantism and much less that it had memorable spots on our soil." And that is tolerant Romanism!

In our issue of June 19 we announced that we would modify our policy in regard to political announcements and accept a mere announcement of name and office sought. Last week representatives of both candidates for senator desired to use our columns, and after considerable conference we agreed to accept advertising from both. Later Senator Robinson's representative decided to cancel the contract; but we were under contract with Mr. Campbell, and consequently are carrying his advertising as agreed. We regret to lose the other advertisement because we wanted both candidates to represent themselves in their own way.

In 1928 Senator Heflin of Alabama refused to support Smith for the presidency, and now the Democratic organization of Alabama refuses to let him run in the Democratic primaries. He has announced that he will run as an independent Democrat, and from private information, which is considered reliable, it seems that he is heard by immense and enthusiastic crowds. One friend says that "acres of people" turn out to hear him. It seems probable that he will be elected. In North Carolina, it is probable that, if Senator Simmons had waited and run as an Independent Democrat, he might have been elected. North Carolina gave its electoral vote to Hoover because thousands of Independent Democrats joined with the Republicans in supporting Hoover. It was to be expected that a majority of the Democrats who voted in the primaries were supporters of Smith, and consequently would not support Senator Simmons.

STATEMENT FROM COMMISSION
ON SPIRITUAL LIFE

The Bishops, in their address to our recent General Conference, called upon that body to formulate plans for an advance movement in the spiritual life of the Church during the present quadrennium. The call received the hearty endorsement of the Conference. A special commission on Spiritual Life was appointed to serve during the entire quadrennium. This commission has held two meetings, and is now making its first statement to the Church.

We declare our conviction that the only hope for the world's salvation is the Gospel of Jesus Christ proclaimed and experienced in the power of the Holy Spirit. "It is not by might nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." We recognize the fact that the Church could not begin its great task until the disciples were filled with the Holy Ghost. Our Gospel comes not in word only, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power. But it is well to remind ourselves in the words of Dr. Stanley Jones: "We have inherited from those early Christian centuries a vocabulary of power, but not the fact of power." The fact of power must be obtained by each man and each generation; it cannot be inherited. It is a gift, the gift of God which He alone can bestow upon "the upright heart and pure."

Our credentials are from above. "Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth." There is no limitation of race or place or time or previous condition. The universal quality of this Gift of Power is shown again when the Spirit fell upon the Gentiles: "God, which knoweth the hearts, bare them witness, giving them the Holy Ghost, even as he did unto us; and put no difference between them and us, purifying their hearts by faith." There is no difference—all must be purified by faith.

The conditions of spiritual life have not changed. Singleness of heart, abiding love, and unity in Christ are supreme. There must be unity of purpose. The Spirit works through the Church, the body of Christ. "They were all with one accord in one place" when the Spirit descended upon them. Christ must be exalted above all private interests, and His will must rule in our hearts. Love must drive out carping criticism, and the possession of conscious salvation must conquer ambition and worldly lusts.

Not the least of the things that are before us is the need for the honest application of the principles of Christ to all our personal and social relations. Life in the Spirit demands the

common interests of all men in the promises are "to him that overcometh." eth."

The promised gift of the Holy Ghost, the great commission, and the experience of the Apostolic Church alike testify that the Pentecostal power is for the Church in its collective character. It is therefore imperative for the entire Church to prepare the way of the Lord. It must be a united movement. We must be in agreement as to our need and our willingness to meet the conditions.

The need is great. The world is filled with unrest. The conflict between the spiritual and material concerns of life is intense. In pagan lands social and political upheavals cry aloud in testifying that men are without God and without hope. In Christian lands a ceaseless rush for wealth and pleasure likewise testifies that men are drifting from the one foundation. The world is without peace, and peace is its great need.

The challenge of our times is for experience. Science demands the experimental test and is more than ever ready to accept the test of experience as a witness to the reality of religion. The hungry souls of men cry out for a real experience that can fill the heart with joy and peace and power to live. The demand must be met by the victorious life, which has ever been the witness to our sonship. The

We call upon all of our people to wait before God in prayer. Our only way to a forward movement is to begin on our knees. It is prayer that will enable us to discover our greatest need, and prayer alone can lead us to the source of supply. The Church needs to unite as a great prayer league girdling the globe.

The first call is to the ministry. A praying ministry will awaken and lead a praying people. Let the pulpit ring out with the call to prayer—prayer that will awaken prayer, prayer for purity of heart, prayer for mightier faith, prayer that intercedes for all men.

Let there be a revival of the message of the Cross. The Cross is the center of our Gospel. A bloodless Gospel means a lifeless Church. Here in America we need to stress redemption through the blood of Christ. Faith must be grounded in the life given for us, upon Jesus Christ, whose cross is the power of God unto salvation. And this must be followed by the crucified life. Men must turn their hearts from getting to giving. The power of the Holy Spirit abides only in a sacrificial Church. Where minister and members are chiefly concerned for their own material well-being there can be no spiritual power. The call is for a self-denying crusade for the sal-

Sickness costs the people of the United States \$10,000,000,000 a year, or one-ninth of the nation's annual income. The average family pays each year \$100 for the treatment of disease. Annual loss to business and industry from physical disability of workers totals \$2,000,000,000, while the loss through postponable deaths is estimated at \$6,000,000,000. Only about 22,000,000 of our people are in full vigor, 39,000,000 are in fair health, while 48,000,000 are physically imperfect. One-fortieth of our population is constantly ill to the extent of being bed-ridden. For each death per year there are two sick persons throughout the year.—Floyd W. Parsons.

Replying to an invitation to attend a political rally on Sunday, Mr. A. L. Malone of Jonesboro, is quoted as saying: "I would not want to vote for any man for governor or any other political office who profanes the Sabbath day by holding a political 'pow-wow.' . . . It seems that all respect for the Sabbath day has been abandoned in our country. It is enough to make good people ashamed to live under such conditions. I would not care if every man who is running for this

exalted office and indulged in such conduct would be defeated. . . . I will rejoice if the time ever comes when a good clean man will offer for governor of our great state who will not be guilty of such evil practice."

Sunday, July 27, the editor being in Fayetteville and Rev. Wm. Sherman having agreed to preach at Fort Smith, the editor filled the pulpit at Fayetteville and at Sunday School addressed the Men's Class. In spite of the fact that Bishop Moore was preaching on Mt. Sequoyah and many were absent on vacation, there was a fair congregation. It is always a pleasure to preach to our Fayetteville congregation which represents one of the strongest churches in North Arkansas Conference. Brother Sherman is greatly beloved and is having success. Brother H. Lynn Wade, a former beloved pastor, now P. E. of Fort Smith District, who was taking work in the Leadership School, was in the congregation.

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Chorus of Life; by Murdoch MacKinnon, M. A., D. D.; published by the Cokesbury Press, Nashville, Tenn.; price \$2.00.

Out of a full experience and ripe scholarship Dr. MacKinnon gives rare gems and flashes of penetrating interpretation which help us to see life as the beautiful thing which it is. He touches every phase of personal, professional, commercial, and national life and inspires faith and hope for the ultimate triumph of good. Part One contains: I. Spiritual Enterprise; II. Facets of Faith; III. The Call of the Heroic; IV. Sesame and Lilies; V. The Majesty of Self-Control; VI. The Gift of Patience; VII. The Conduct of Life; VIII. The Christian Brotherhood; IX, The Elixir of Life. Each of the above mentioned is a complete and inspiring bit of literature. Part Two has fifteen additional discourses, simple, artistic and finished in style and full of thoughts, beautiful and inspiring. It will prove interesting and delightful reading.

The White Dome; by Laura Morrison; published by The Christopher Publishing House, Boston; price \$2.00.

This story is simple, sweet, and wholesome, a story about the every-day life of boys and girls and full of the situations and problems which confront school boys and girls of this age. It is a story which will prove helpful and inspiring because its characters are human, and its hero and heroine work out their problems to the highest development of their characters and to a happy ending of the story. Miss Morrison's experience as a teacher has given her a keen insight into the character of modern youth and a thorough understanding of their problems so that the story is modern and up-to-date.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER

(Continued from Page 1.)

rules of the dominant party to make possible conscientious voting and election only by a majority.

If bad men are nominated by the dominant party, it would be a fine thing if some good men would run as independents and so give the voters an opportunity to rebuke the unscrupulous politicians. After affiliating for a lifetime with a party whose principles he generally approves, a conscientious and patriotic voter does not like to ally himself permanently with the party which he has always opposed. But, if his old party will not allow him to remain in it and keep a good conscience, there is nothing else for him to do but to support candidates of the other party or independents. Arkansas sadly needs a sufficient number of voters who will by their independence rebuke the demagogues who have often disappointed and betrayed them.

We believe in carrying conscience into politics. Consequently, if the party rules require stultification or deception, we advise good men to break with their party, and keep out of the primary election in order to be able at the general election to give their conscientious support to the best candidate regardless of party; and we trust that, if the candidate of the regular organization is a bad man, good men will become independent candidates. This is necessary to purify politics.

Let us remember that principle is above party, and patriotism above partisanship. If we tamely submit to party rule when we know that the party is wrong, we stultify ourselves and ultimately lower the tone of the party by sanctioning wrong methods and improper men. If we are not conscientious when we vote, we are stifling conscience. If we do not chastise our party when it goes wrong, we condone its wrong and prepare for its destruction. Unless there is wiser and better leadership, there will be new alignments. If old wrongs are not righted, these alignments may become permanent. We are discussing not merely a political question, but a question of public morals.

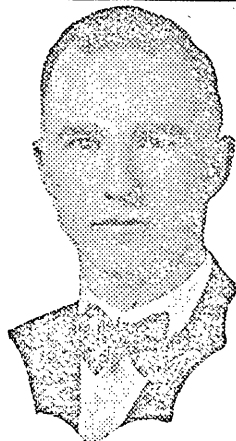
This editor does not claim to be a prophet, but, having studied the trend of public affairs, he believes that he knows that there is a growing disgust among the mass of the people which will result in political upheavals of far-reaching consequences. The election of 1928 demonstrated some things. Given the occasion, a greater political revolution may follow. The rising generation will not be bound by prejudice and partisanship. The political party which has confidence enough in itself and its cause to allow a degree of freedom to its members and which appeals to patriotism and conscience rather than to party regularity, will be the influential party of the future.

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Vote for

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vation of sinful men.

Let all our people be exhorted to take part in a campaign of personal evangelism. The world cannot be won by the sole efforts of the ordained ministry. The work is personal. Fathers and mothers must lead their children to Christ, not merely getting them to join the Church, but pressing upon them the personal question of a personal faith.

The Sunday School as an institution will labor in vain if its workers do not press the question as an individual issue. Our members in all the walks of life must see that men cannot say that "no man cares for my soul."

To secure these ends, we urge that all of our Conferences sound a positive evangelistic note. Let Bishops, Presiding Elders and Preachers give themselves to this business, so that every Conference shall send men forth baptized with power from on high.

And let there be a call to all our people to live the principles of Christ in all their social, commercial and political relationships so that all men may see that holiness rules in our lives. The abundant life cannot come nor remain unless Christ shall abide in our daily life. The hungry must be fed, the weak defended, the enslaved liberated, justice must flow as a river, and all men must be treated equally as the children of our Father in heaven.

God wills His Church to be victorious. His presence with us insures the ultimate supremacy of righteousness. The triumphal march has just begun. A new Pentecost will restore the contagious enthusiasm, prophetic fervor and spiritual daring of early Methodism. Let ministers and members gird themselves for this great adventure with Christ in His redemptive mission. For the General Conference Commission on Spiritual Life.

Arthur J. Moore, Chairman.
George L. Morelock, Secretary.

THE ROMANCE OF METHODISM

By Paul Neff Garber.
Bearing the Cross.

In America as well as in England, the pioneer Methodists bore the Cross. It is no exaggeration to say that the first followers of John Wesley in the New World were despised and rejected of men. Many were the methods used in attacking them.

The spreading of pernicious propaganda was a popular way of persecuting the early American Methodists. It is amazing to read the falsehoods circulated against them. Enoch George, who later became a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was as a youth violently opposed to Methodists because he had been taught to believe that they were "an idle, lazy, enthusiastic set of Tories, whom King George had sent over from England to sow the seeds of discord among the citizens of America." In New England it was reported that the Methodists were the emissaries of the French government and that France was planning to subjugate America whenever the Methodists there should become sufficiently numerous. A congregational minister of New England warned his congregation against the six hundred Methodist preachers who were "going through the country, preaching damnable doctrines and picking men's pockets." James Finley states that as a boy he had been taught to believe that the Methodists were the worst of all deceivers. It is difficult to find evils with which the

Methodists were not charged.

The early Methodists were treated with contempt and disrespect by their fellow-countrymen. They were ostracized by the aristocracy of America. They were denied social standing in the old established communities. In the Southern states the social elite called the Methodist itinerants the "nigger preachers" and asserted that the cultured people were never to be found in the Methodist Church. In Charleston, South Carolina, it was openly asserted that Methodism was successful among the negroes because it is only suited to them. After Bishop Asbury visited Washington, North Carolina, he wrote in his journal: "The whites look upon us with contempt." Disrespect for the Methodists, however, was not confined to any one section of the country. When Amy Withers of Vermont desired to borrow a horse from a neighbor in order to attend a Methodist service, the request was granted only on condition that the horse should be hitched out of the hearing distance of the church. The owner declared that his horse would be contaminated by a Methodist sermon. When Anthony Atwood of the Philadelphia Annual Conference inquired for a room to hold a Methodist meeting, a man replied: "O yes, I have a large pig-pen that will hold many; you can have that with pleasure."

Even Bishop Asbury was denied at times the courtesies due his episcopal office. When he visited Yale College in 1791 he was coldly received. He wrote in his journal: "We visited the college chapel at the hour of prayer: I wished to go through the whole, to inspect the interior arrangements, but no one invited me." When Asbury was in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1795 he was openly insulted on the streets, "with," as he said, "some as horrible sayings as could come out of a creature's mouth on this side of hell."

The breaking up of a Methodist service offered great sport and amusement for the rougher element of America. It was often necessary to station guards outside of a Methodist meeting house to protect the worshippers from assaults. When John Scripps preached at Kaskaskia, Illinois, the Roman Catholics there made so much noise that it was only stopped by the appearance of the governor of the territory. In Wilmington, Delaware, in 1791, the mob spirit was aroused against the Methodists. Thomas Ware, the Methodist minister there, wrote as follows concerning the attitude of the opponents of Methodism: "Here the house in which we worshipped was surrounded by hundreds of those sons of Belial after night, while there were scarcely fifty within; and such were their character and conduct that females were afraid to attend our meeting at night, and we had no alternative but to commence services in time to dismiss the congregation before dark."

Many of the pioneer Methodist preachers carried the scars of physical violence to their graves. In March, 1788, after Bishop Asbury had preached in Charleston, S. C., he made the following notation in his journal: "Again while I was preaching at night, a stone was thrown against the north side of the church; then another on the south; a third came through the pulpit window, and struck

me inside the pulpit." Abel Stevens has summarized in this fashion the violent treatment received by Methodist itinerants in New England: "Dow's nose was publicly wrung; Sabin was knocked down and struck on the head to the peril of his life with the butt of a gun; Wood was horsewhipped; Christie summoned out of bed to answer a charge of violating the laws by marrying a couple of his people; Wilard wounded in the eye by a blow, the effect of which was seen through his life; Mudge denied the rights of a clergyman and arraigned before the magistrate for assuming them; Kirby stoned while preaching and Taylor drummed out of town."

Methodist property was not safe in early America. In 1785 a mob threw the benches out of the Methodist meeting house in Charleston, S. C. A few years later when the Methodists at Provincetown, Mass., had secured the lumber for the erection of a church, a crowd of base characters made a bonfire of it. When four months later new timber had been secured, "a nightly guard of four Methodist brethren, armed with loaded muskets was set, while all the male members slept with clubs and staves at hand, ready to run to the defense of their slowly rising Zion." Methodist worshippers at the close of divine services often found their saddles cut or the wheels removed from their vehicles. Even the horses of the Methodists were mistreated. When James Finley went to Newark, Ohio, in 1811, he hid his horse in the bushes, "fearing," as he said, "the citizens would cut my saddle, or shave my horse."

The Methodists had to face literary persecution, for in America as in England the press was used to bring odium upon the Methodists. Editors and contributors attacked Methodism not only as being fanatical but also as being dangerous to society. One newspaper went so far as to label Methodism as "the gangrene of modern religious history." When Stith Mead began to preach in Lynchburg, Va., scurrilous articles against him appeared in the newspapers. He was called "a greater disgrace to humanity than the most dissolute man in Lynchburg." When Bishop Asbury held the South Carolina Conference at Charleston in 1789 "the public newspapers teemed with invectives of the most virulent nature, and the bishops were represented as men who were attempting to subvert the established order of things."

Even the clergy of other denominations participated in the attack upon Methodism. They represented the Methodists in the most unfavorable manner and warned their people against them. Premier Morgan, a Baptist preacher, led the ruffian band in Ruherford county, North Carolina, that seized Daniel Asbury and took him to a magistrate on the charge of preaching without authority. A Presbyterian minister of Charlotte, N. C., warned his members to have nothing to do with the Methodists, whom he described as "a sneaking lot." A Hard-Shell Baptist preacher in South Carolina announced that the Methodists were more to be dreaded than the frogs of Egypt. On Christmas Day, 1800, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church preached the funeral sermon of Methodism on

the Eastern Shore of Virginia. President Ezra Stiles of Yale College publicly predicted that by the end of another century Methodism would disappear from America. When Rev. John J. Jerry went to St. Augustine, Fla., a Roman Catholic priest in violent language forbade him to preach there. Jerry, pointing to the American flag over the fort, replied, "No Inquisition where that flag floats."

The life of a Methodist convert was not pleasant. Parents disinherited their children for aligning themselves with the Methodists. At Thurman's Patent in the Troy Conference, "two young women were so whipped by their father that the blood ran down to their feet, and he then turned them out of doors, and they walked fifteen miles to a Methodist society." When John Cooper of New Jersey united with the Methodists his father became so angry that once finding his son kneeling in prayer, he threw a shovel of burning coal upon him. Louis R. Fechtig of Hagerstown, Mr., joined the Methodists, but he had to suffer almost daily beatings from his father and employer, who "were determined to whip Methodism out of him." When Mrs. Thomas Hinde of the Holston region embraced Methodism, her husband applied a blister plaster to her neck in order to extract the Methodist evil.

From a social and economic standpoint it was precarious in most places of early America to become a Methodist. It meant the loss of friends. When Wilbur Fisk entered the Methodist ministry, a college friend in disgust wrote to him: "Fisk, I know your ambition too well; it is exorbitant. And here I can solve the enigma. I fear, like the patron saint of your order, John Wesley, you have given yourself up to a disposition to 'rule in hell' rather than 'serve in heaven.'" Robert Furness, the owner of a public inn at New Castle, Del., lost many of his former patrons when he joined the Methodists. In 1814 when Dr. D., a Methodist, began practicing medicine in Charlotte, N. C., he opened his home to Methodist preachers and aided them in their work. The Presbyterian minister at

Judge John C. Sheffield FOR GOVERNOR

"The People's Candidate"

Platform:

COMMON SENSE AND
COMMON HONESTY

Democratic Primary, August 12, 1930.

"Bob" Will Appreciate
Your Vote and Support.

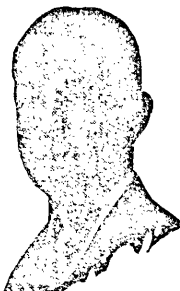
Courteous — Competent

R. L. (Bob)
Montgomery
Jr.

Candidate for

State Treasurer

Ballot to Action of the Democratic Party
August 12, 1930



Charlotte, Rev. S. C. C., thereupon "went through his congregation, from house to house, warning them to have nothing to do with Dr. D., saying he was a dangerous man, etc., etc., and at the same time commending a Dr. M.K., an avowed infidel, and the only opponent Dr. D. had to contend." For a time the Methodist physician's practice was almost ruined.

It is interesting, however, to note that Methodism was not destroyed by false rumors, physical violence, literary attacks or discriminations. On the contrary, the Methodists, although everywhere spoken against, yet everywhere increased. The continual assaults upon the Methodists only served to advertise them. People out of curiosity went to hear and see Methodist preachers. Bishop Roberts once truly observed that the American Methodists "wandered about almost unknowing and unknown, 'Till persecution dragg'd them into fame."

Persecution produced a great race of Methodists. When aligning with the Methodists meant bearing the Cross, only those joined who were

earnest and brave. The Methodist societies were not crowded with half-hearted, luke-warm members. As Crane says: "Thus the dishonor which rested upon the Methodist Episcopal Church was like the cold bath which the ancient Spartans administered to their new born infants; it secured general vigor among the people because none but the vigorous had strength to survive it."

THE PROBLEM OF NARCOTIC DRUG ADDICTION

(Captain Richmond P. Hobson, Secretary General of the World Conference on Narcotic Education, in Political Review)

Life in every form is continually confronted by problems of varying degrees and of varying urgency. This applies to the life of the group as well as the life of the individual. Many problems of society arise from various motives under the urge of which an individual or a group systematically harms others.

In all individuals there is an urge of life to sustain itself, to expand itself, and to perpetuate itself. The exploitation of society through narcotic drug addiction springs from the desire for gain or profit, rooted in the motive of self-preservation itself. While the regulation imposed by society upon the activity of its individual members is designed to foster and reward industry and effort according to the amount of service rendered, nevertheless the elemental urge in many is to secure the benefits of gain or profit by shrewdness and by processes of pillage as well, even where the results injure others. A similar problem exists in the intercourse of nations, where the desire for benefits may impel activities harmful to other nations and to the world at large.

The precepts of the Christian religion, exalting not only the Golden Rule but the abiding motive of love to the point of self-sacrifice, tend to put a check upon the driving power of the motive of self-preservation at the expense of others. Nevertheless, individuals the world over, in seeking their own well-being, are impelled most by the elemental motive of self-preservation even to the injury of others and of society itself. Furthermore, the wide prevalence of degeneracy, with the probability of continuing for generations to come, insures enfeebled altruistic motives and a dominance of even destructive motives of self-interest. Those who study the problem presented to society in the exploitation of narcotic drug addiction must recognize the element of permanency and universality. This is now already a major problem and of necessity will become yet greater and more menacing until it is brought more under control. Assuming no radical changes in the environment of human life and no revolutionary changes in human nature, we must prepare and prosecute plans for meeting this problem for a long time to come.

Narcotic drugs have been known as poisons from the beginning of human records and are mingled with the myths and traditions preceding recorded history. But the exploitation of these drugs commercially runs back only about two centuries, originating with the Dutch in Java, who, familiar with the habit-forming properties of opium, conceived the idea of mixing it with tobacco. With increased profits, the proportion of opium was increased with similar advantages of gain, until tobacco was omitted and the opium traffic, through smoking, was born. The profits of this traffic,

with the natives of the Dutch East Indies, were so great that the Dutch merchants carried it to Formosa and found similar profits in exploiting the Chinese. The Portuguese, keen traders, observing this, were the next to take up the traffic, operating from Macao on the mainland of China, facing Hongkong, from which center they have maintained wide-flung operations ever since. The English trading companies came next and organized more extensive operations with India as a base, operations that proved profitable in the case of the people of India as well as the people of China, in India its usage taking the form of opium eating. The resistance of the Chinese government to the wholesale exploitation of the Chinese people led to conflict with the British, culminating in the two Opium Wars, since which time, nearly a century ago, China has been helpless and has been exploited in a pitiless way by Japan and Western countries. The late Yuan Shih Kai, former president, uttered these sad words: "China is slowly dying from opium poisoning, and does not know that it is dying."

A little over a century ago, a French chemist discovered how to extract the morphine alkaloid from opium, which developed additional medical use, and the practice of medicine carried swiftly a narrow trail of a new narcotic drug addiction around the world. About half a century later an Austrian chemist discovered how to isolate cocaine from the coca plant. The medical use of this alkaloid also swiftly spread around the world a new form of drug addiction, characterized by more marked criminal tendencies in the victims. In 1898 a German chemist discovered heroin by treating morphine with acetic acid. This alkaloid lends itself to exploitation more than all the others, and its spread over the earth has been like an infection in the body physical. The chemical treatment of morphine may result in new and unknown narcotic drugs.

It is a solemn thought that thus far no permanent success has been achieved in reclaiming any part of the world where this cancerous growth has once taken root. The analogy goes further. With the development of high-powered narcotic drugs, the spreading of this social cancer has become analogous to the spread in the physical body of a cancer after it has reached the malignant stage.

Special attention must be given to the exploitation of heroin. This drug is considered many times more powerful than morphine in establishing drug addiction. Among youth, one dose a day, so easily sniffed as a white powder, will establish incurable heroin drug addiction in a week or ten days. The victim undergoes at various stages of its use sensations of expanded ego, looking upon himself as a hero. His heroics are destructive, and he is adapted to daring banditry characterized by cruel and unnatural murders. The influence of the recent spread of heroin addiction in America is clearly seen in our persistent and alarming crime wave.

The victim also soon develops a veritable mania for recruiting other addicts. One produces many; each of these in turn tends also to produce many; so the ill spreads in the body social like virulent infection in the body physical. This is readily seen through a study of the prosecutions under federal narcotic laws and the expansion of drug addiction in our prison population. Before the ex-

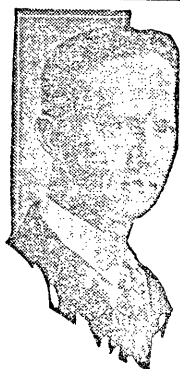
ploitation of heroin addiction, beginning about the middle of 1917, the federal government instituted proceedings under the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law against about a thousand persons per year. The number now is above eight thousand. The number of persons convicted under the federal narcotics laws has steadily grown until today it constitutes about 34 per cent of the entire prison population of the federal prisons. The next group, that of violators of the prohibition laws, constitutes about 14 per cent of the prison population.

An example has just come to my notice through Mr. L. A. Koepten of the Michigan Anti-Narcotic Association. Recently a student of a great university became a heroin addict in college. A younger brother, following him to college, was promptly brought into the addiction by the older; still a third brother coming to college, was brought into the habit by the two. These three brothers brought a sister and in turn, a second sister, completing the five children. The children in turn, brought their father, under the habit and finally all combined brought in their mother, completing the family group. In a relatively brief span one heroin drug addict grew into seven.

When the effects of the drug begins to subside, a condition of torture sets in. Pains often succeed each other as though a sword were being thrust through the body. In advanced cases this suffering (called "withdrawal symptoms") is considered the most acute torture endured by man. The drug of the addiction will quickly relieve this torture. Naturally the addict comes to consider getting his supply of the drug as a matter of life and death. The mental suffering and anguish endured are commensurate with the physical sufferings. The fear of not being able to get the drug supply is perpetual, and the thought of the torture of "withdrawal symptoms" brings abject submission to a pitiless master. The sympathies of mankind have always been aroused for the sufferings of slaves in the days of the slave trade. Their bondage was easy and light compared to the "living death" of drug addicts. It would be hard for any normal person to appreciate the anguish of mind and soul that comes to the victim as he gradually realizes his helplessness and sees his own character disintegrate, and beholds the sufferings of his family and friends and the scorn and hate of society as it pursues him. Drug addicts endure more suffering and anguish, physical and mental than any other group of sufferers.

The sufferings of their families are second only to their own. First comes the shock of discovering that a dear one is an addict; then the long period of efforts at rescue, with hopes arising, only to be wrecked as they witness the physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual breakdown of a dear one in the grip of progressive addiction, tearing asunder the heartstrings of loved ones as nothing else can do. The dissipation of family substance, the humiliation from the conduct of the addict as he sinks deeper in moral turpitude, the silent, perpetual sham of it all, the mockery, the despair, constitute a cup of suffering second only to that of the "living death."

A citizen asset, becoming a narcotic victim, is turned into the worst form of liability. The economic wastage is heavy, the producer becoming not only a dependent, but a destructive parasite. It is estimated that



Public Good
Above Private
Gain.

**BROOKS
HAYS**

For
GOVERNOR



"LET'S ALL"

VOTE FOR

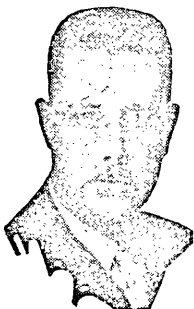
**Walter G.
Brasher**

FOR

State Treasurer

Subject to the Action of the Democratic Primary, Aug. 12, 1930.

Your vote and support will be appreciated.



**Arthur J.
Jones**

FOR

State Senator

Pulaski and
Perry Counties

Subject to Action of the Democratic Primary, August 12, 1930

VOTE FOR

**CLAY S.
HENDERSON**

of Walnut Ridge

for re-election as

**Railroad
Commissioner**

First District



crime now places a burden exceeding ten billions of dollars yearly upon the American people. Drug addicts constitute overwhelmingly the largest group of convicts in federal penitentiaries. It would be conservative to estimate at one-third of the total burden of crime the part that comes from drug addiction. The public health is equally menaced, the addict being the principal incubator and carrier of vice diseases as well as the other diseases that menace the public health. Public morals suffer from the prevalence of those enslaved by this habit even more heavily than health and public safety. Under drug addiction all the moral and spiritual attributes of men, upon which the institutions of civilized society are built, utterly disintegrate. A great spread of this evil must insure the disintegration and destruction of any civilization.

A good illustration of the extent of the exploitation of narcotic drug addiction is found in the estimates by the opium experts of the League of Nations, that in terms of crude opium approximately three hundred tons would be sufficient for the legitimate medical needs of the world per year, while the world production is estimated at twenty or thirty times that amount. One ton of heroin is estimated by the same experts as sufficient for the world's legitimate needs for one year. One shipment from a Dutch factory discovered at Marseilles not long ago, contained four tons of heroin. The Chief Inspector of Police of Egypt, Russell Pasha, estimates that within seven years heroin and hashish exploitation has created more than 500,000 addicts in the Egyptian population of about 14,000,000.

What is society to do in the presence of such a menace? Something effective must be done, and done

quickly, if irreparable ravages are not to be suffered by mankind. The problem has become more and more complex and more and more difficult with the discovery and exploitation of each new narcotic drug. The difficulties in meeting the problem have thus far proved insurmountable. We can understand this when we realize that the profits between the cost of crude opium and peddled heroin have been estimated at over 8900 per cent. Illicit transportation and concealment are relatively easy. The pitiful condition of the addicts themselves when deprived of their drug supply causes unlimited co-operation on the part of the victims with the peddler and producer to complete the delivery.

The processes through which society may defend itself against this menace are divided into three groups: Processes of education, processes of law, and processes of salvage and isolation of the victim.

Manifestly, no normal youth, or for that matter, normal adult, would deliberately embrace this "living death" if he knew what it meant. The whole recruiting system is based on the ignorance of the victim, and thorough education would sweep away the very foundation of this hideous traffic. Similarly, society, if it had even a partial knowledge of the menace to which it is subjected, would take whatever measures are necessary for its protection. Education of the public at large would insure the rising up en masse of normal citizens and the development of a consuming public opinion which would not tolerate in any civilized community the operations of this hideous exploitation. This discovery of the shipment of the four tons of heroin mentioned above, followed by press dispatches throughout Europe, caused the Dutch government to suppress the factory, although it had licensed it, had received revenue from it, and had been all along perfectly aware of its operations.

The most difficult part of any educational program is establishment of the facts. The agents of exploitation and victims alike are secretive in the extreme, and very few of even the best informed citizens of America, or for that matter of other countries, are even remotely aware of the presence and magnitude of this menace. There are two processes available for establishing the facts. One is by scientific experimentation, the other, narcotic surveys. Dr. John A. Killian, professor of biochemistry in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, has been appointed director of narcotic research in biology and toxicology for the International Narcotic Educational Association and the World Conference on Narcotic Education, and has undertaken to survey the field and organize the co-operation of experimentation in laboratories of this country and other countries. Ultimately similar experimentation will no doubt be organized in other scientific fields. Dr. E. George Payne, Dean of the School of Educational Sociology of New York University, has been appointed director of Narcotic Education for the International Narcotic Education and the World Conference on Narcotic Education. Dr. Payne is conducting an education survey for this country and other countries and is completing a Syllabus in Narcotic Education, to be available for organizing narcotic education in schools and colleges anywhere.

Honorable Charles H. Tuttle, United States District Attorney for the

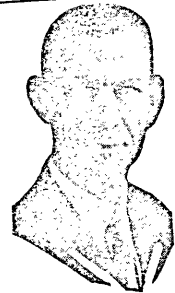
Southern District of New York State, and most consecrated talent of the is chairman of the New York Narcotic Survey Committee, which is making surveys and reports to the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Enforcement. Associates with him on the committee are judges of the federal, state, and municipal courts. The success of the survey is so promising that there is reason to believe that, with the co-operation of federal, state, and municipal judges, the other ninety-one United States district attorneys could very well organize similar surveys in all important sections of the country. The reports of information collected by these committees in their respective regions, assembled in Washington, if standardized and sustained, would constitute a valuable national narcotic survey. The hope is justified that America, by establishing a national narcotic survey, would lead other nations to do likewise, and that the results of these national surveys could readily be assembled in Geneva and, standardized and sustained, would constitute a world narcotic survey, establishing thus a permanent foundation in basic facts upon which to build intelligent education, processes of law, processes of isolation and salvage of drug addicts. These facts would serve to create and focus public opinion, not only within particular nations, but throughout the world, and thus aroused public opinion would in turn insure, not only the strengthening of existing treaties and international covenants, but their careful observance.

The leading nations held an unofficial conference at Shanghai in 1909 upon the initiative of the late Bishop Brent and Dr. Hamilton Wright of the Philippine Islands, sustained by the government at Washington. This led to the conventions of 1912 and 1913, at the Hague, under which a solemn convention was entered into by the principal nations in which they pledged one another to confine the production and manufacture of narcotic drugs to the amount required for medical and scientific purposes. The obligations of this convention being taken over by the League of Nations following the World War, a convention was entered into at Geneva in 1925 which renewed the covenant of the Hague conventions and strengthened its provisions, especially for the suppression of excessive manufacture of high-powered narcotic drugs. Unfortunately the American delegation walked out of the Geneva conference, and America has been an outsider ever since and able only to "observe" the activities of the Advisory Committee on Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, while the manufacture of these drugs has continued to grow by leaps and bounds to its present vast dimensions—with America herself the chief victim of exploitation.

A growing international public opinion has compelled the calling, by the League of Nations, of an international conference of the nations later during this year to take up the question of limiting the manufacture of these narcotics. It is to be hoped that America will take a leading part in the discussions and in the determination of an effective plan to do away with excessive manufacture. The World Conference on Narcotic Education has called an international conference to be held in London in the second week of July, 1931. Preparations are now under way with a view to insuring the best results. We have high hopes that the best

To obtain the best results, the co-operation of governments (machinery of education, machinery of justice, machinery of public health), of the press, the pulpit, the screen, the radio, clubs, and civic, fraternal, patriotic, and other associations is urged. We especially invoke the co-operation of the medical profession, the legal profession, and scientific groups and activities everywhere.

One of the most striking phenomena connected with our research investigations has been the profound influence of religion upon the drug addict. In the case of persons who have reached various stages of alcohol addiction, but have been freed by "getting religion," the study of the brain by dissection has shown that this religious experience has caused a new growth of the trunk lines,



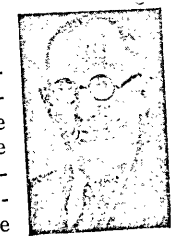
CHAS. B. (CHOCK) DAVIDSON

Candidate for

County and Probate Judge

Pulaski County

Subject to Action of the Democratic Primary, August 12, 1930



J. Frank Beasley

of WALNUT RIDGE

FOR

State Treasurer

Subject to Action of the Democratic Primary, August 12, 1930

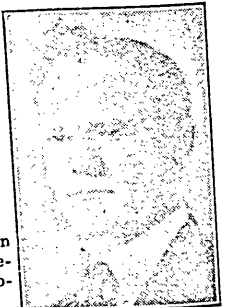
ED F. McDONALD
GRANT COUNTY

Candidate for

Secretary of State

Running on my own merits and not on demerits of my opponents.

Primary, Aug. 12, 1930



Vote for

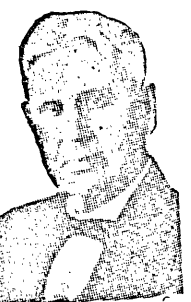
LEWIS RHOTON

Candidate for

Prosecuting Attorney

Pulaski and Perry Counties.

Democratic Primary, August 12, 1930



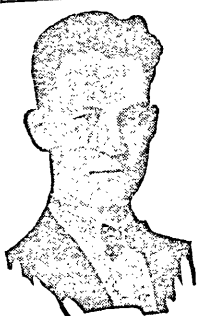
(One Good Term Deserves Another.)

W. F. SIBECK

Candidate for

County and Probate Judge.

Pulaski County.
Second Term



Edward B. Dillon

Candidate for

State Senator

Pulaski and Perry Counties.

SECOND TERM

Subject to Action of the Democratic Primary, August 12, 1930

Sam M. Wassell

Candidate for

Congressman
Fifth Congressional District

An Ex-Service Man

Subject to the Action of the Democratic Primary, August 12, 1930

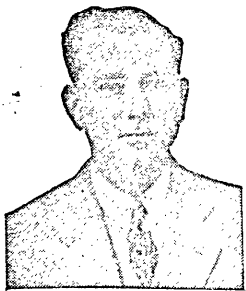
I Will Appreciate Your Vote and Influence.

branches, and dendrites of the central nervous system, indicating a revolutionary rebuilding of the physical foundations that had degenerated as a result of the poison. The indications are that the effect upon the narcotic drug addict is fully as marked. I myself have known cases in which both drug addicts and alcohol addicts through conversion remained off the drug and off the alcohol till the end of life years afterward. Cases have come to our attention from mission and social service centers where Christian conversion has enabled drug addicts to throw off their drug addiction without any recourse to the reduction plan and has sustained them through the excruciating sufferings of withdrawal symptoms.

While medical and scientific circles have declared definitely that there is no permanent cure for narcotic drug addiction, numbers of cases have come to our attention where the cure has been permanent through the influence of religion. It is of the utmost importance that the victim freed from his drug should have the sustaining hand of the church and should be given, where practicable, active duties in helping others. I have no hesitation in saying, that from all indications the grace of God can bring a permanent cure, and that spiritual therapy, brought in an organized way by the churches, can be a most important factor in the salvage and rehabilitation of narcotic drug addicts.

The church will readily recognize the important part that its beneficent services can render, especially in helping to develop the education of youth in the home, at the mother's knee, and in the Sunday Schools, of their membership, and of the public at large, and in co-operating in spiritual therapy in the reclamation and rehabilitation of narcotic drug addicts. Realizing that everything that is highest in man, everything that tends to spread good-will in the world, everything that bears upon the Kingdom of God upon earth is involved, the churches, without regard to creeds or other differences, can all unite to lead in developing and hurling the invincible power of an aroused and indignant public opinion against the "dope ring" and its vested interests.

Courteous and Efficient Economy in State Government.



Safe Business Administration

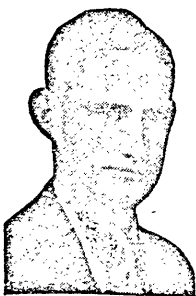
Lawrence E. WILSON

Candidate for

Lieutenant Governor

Subject to Action of Democratic Primary.

I WILL APPRECIATE YOUR SUPPORT



Roy V. Leonard

Deputy State Treasurer

Candidate for

State Treasurer

Subject to Action of the Democratic Primary, August 12, 1930.

A NEW DECLARATION OF PROHIBITION PROGRAM AND POLICY

A new declaration of prohibition program and policy, signed by the heads of practically every dry organization in the United States, has just been released through the Christian Herald.

According to those who signed this statement, among whom are F. Scott McBride, general secretary of the Anti-Saloon League; Ella A. Boole, president of the W. C. T. U.; Fred B. Smith, executive secretary of the Committee of One Thousand for Law Enforcement, and Dr. Daniel A. Poling, the dry forces of America, confident that prohibition is winning, pledge themselves to "a united campaign of education giving whole-hearted support to our national, state and local governments."

The statement follows:

"We, undersigned representatives of prohibition, temperance and law enforcement and organizations, issue this statement on general policies which we conceive to be vital in the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment by national and state governments. We would refute misrepresentations of our position which have been widely circulated by the enemies of our cause.

1. The paramount purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to destroy traffic in intoxicating beverages. The amendment itself prohibits the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of such beverages. Enemies of prohibition endeavor to make this appear as offensive sumptuary legislation. They insist that the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment involves the invasion of homes and the infringement of personal rights in violation of the spirit of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution. This is not true, and we specifically repudiate all enforcement policies that do not regard and safeguard every personal right guaranteed by the Constitution. The primary and continuous attack is on the traffic of intoxicating liquors. Personal habits and the conduct of the home lie in the field of private morals. These should not be touched by the hand of the law unless they cross their boundaries, and then only by due process of law. We shall continue to seek to influence both individuals and the home through moral and religious instruction and by educational programs and processes.

2. We have supported and will continue to support individual candidates for office who are in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment, who are opposed to its repeal and who are committed to the enforcement of the law, irrespective of their partisan commitments. We recognize the fact that there are other important issues that parties must consider. We make the same appeal to all parties. We strive for the commitment of both and all parties to the maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment and to the observance and enforcement of its supporting legislation.

3. The Eighteenth Amendment confers concurrent power upon the Federal and the respective state governments. It has been and is our belief that there should be the closest co-operation between the responsible

agencies of the Federal and state governments. The states and local communities are alike responsible with the Federal government for enforcement. We believe that the Federal government should stress the prevention of the manufacture, interstate shipment and importation of beverage alcohol. It is likewise our conviction that the chief responsibility for inhibiting local petty manufacture and local distribution should be accepted by state, county and municipal governments. Failure or refusal of state governments to accept their enforcement responsibility, or their withdrawal from such responsibility, is a subtle thrust at their own sovereignty as well as a direct blow at the Constitution of the United States.

All who believe in prohibition should insist upon the enforcement of existing state prohibition laws, or upon the enactment and the strengthening of state laws and upon organization of state prohibition agencies under the police powers and officers of the states. The effectuating of such a program would make possible the concentration of responsibility and a follow-through for county and municipal action.

We appeal to all who believe in prohibition to urge upon states, counties and municipalities the acceptance of their peculiar responsibilities in the enforcement of prohibition. We shall seek always to commit candidates to this end, irrespective of parties.

4. More efficient organization for Federal enforcement has been found necessary. The president has recommended to Congress the enactment of legislation intended to accomplish this purpose. A part of this legislation has already been enacted by Congress and other measures recommended by the

president are under consideration. The object of the changes proposed is to secure a greater concentration of responsibility for enforcement and to relieve the congestion of the courts. It is hoped that Congress will complete the enactment of this legislation without undue delay, and it is believed that from this legislation good results will be realized and by it enforcement will be made more effective.

5. We believe that if these policies are carried out the commercial traffic in intoxicating liquors will be destroyed and the national supply of such liquors cut off at its source. Then, in spite of individual transgressors of the law, and in spite of states that fail to support the Constitution, prohibition will become increasingly effective and its good results will be completely realized.

We do not and cannot assume greater perfection in the enforcement of prohibition laws than in the enforcement against theft and burglary. Under the Eighteenth Amendment the beverage traffic in intoxicating liquor is being destroyed and prohibition is winning. We are going forward with our united campaign of education, giving whole-hearted support to our national, state and local governments. Lenna Loe Yost, Raymond Robins, S. E. Nicholson, E. C. Diniddie, Oliver W. Stewart, Daniel A. Poling, Bishop William F. McDowell, F. Scott McBride, Fred B. Smith, Ella A. Boole, P. H. Callahan, Arthur J. Barton.

Sluggish? Feel Bad?

Correct your intestinal tract. Try Renwar. Used with satisfying results for fifteen years. Also good for rheumatism, lumbago, and gout. Send 75c to WARNER SALES CO., Nashville, Tennessee

Don't Scratch

Here's the sure, quick, easy way to kill all mosquitoes indoors and keep 'em away outdoors!



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BOOKKEEPING — ACCOUNTING — BANKING
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Combined Civil Service, Telegraphy and Salesmanship Courses.

Write for Complete Information.

Fayetteville, Arkansas

Joe T. Robinson and the Liquor Question



TOM W. CAMPBELL

Candidate for United States Senator

On the other hand Tom W. Campbell's record on the liquor question is shown by the following testimonial:

"He is a man of positive convictions and has the courage to defend his convictions, regardless of the effect his doing so may have upon his professional or business interests. His fearless fights for moral issues are well known to the people of Northeast Arkansas. When he came to Pocahontas in 1903, there were six open saloons in the town and only one Protestant church—a small Methodist church—with only two men in its membership; and there was no public school building in the town at all, the public school, with only two teachers, being conducted in two rented rooms. Mr. Campbell at once became a leader of a reform movement which he helped to organize, and at the very first election thereafter the saloons were voted out, but were succeeded by a large number of "blind tigers" and bootleggers. To check this menace, Mr. Campbell, upon the petition of many hundreds of the good citizens of the county, was made City Attorney of Pocahontas, and also at the same time Special Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Randolph County, serving in both places without pay and in two years he procured in the courts more than a thousand convictions of violators of the liquor laws, and drove every blind tiger and bootlegger out of the county. The effect was magical. Immediately the people of Pocahontas began to build churches and schools, and Mr. Campbell was a leader in this building program. He helped to build a splendid brick Methodist church and a commodious brick Baptist church and a large brick Christian church and a magnificent modern brick High School building, with a corps

of highly trained teachers and a curriculum covering twelve grades. Of course, these were the accomplishments of the people of Pocahontas, but Tom Campbell was one of the most conspicuous leaders in this achievement and contributed thereto as much time and labor and money as any one did.

"All his life Mr. Campbell has been a champion of the family and the home. Himself a child of a large family, he married at the early age of 21, and has reared a family of three daughters, all of whom are now married and are rearing families of their own. Mr. Campbell's motto is: Let every man and woman marry early in life and rear a family of children and see to it that these children are kept healthy in body and mind and soul, and to aid them in so doing, let the state and the nation, as a matter of sound public policy, encourage and assist every family to own its own home and to that end let the home of every family be utterly exempt from all taxes whatsoever except only the taxes for the support of the public free schools.

"Mr. Campbell has seldom sought public office, but has attained his distinction as a private citizen, as a leader in all educational, moral and religious movements."

A vote for Senator Robinson will be a vote for a man who can change his views to suit his own selfish interests. If his selfish interests suggest that he be "wet," he is "wet." If he thinks that it is best served by being "dry," he is "dry." A vote for Tom W. Campbell will be a vote for a man who has always been and always will be consistently "dry."

TOM W. CAMPBELL

Candidate for the Democratic Nomination for the United States Senate.

Senator Robinson, in paid advertisements in different publications in the State, is proclaiming that "he has always been 100 per cent for prohibition and against the liquor traffic." The real friends of prohibition and those most responsible for the progress that has been made in this State in stamping out liquor know the following facts:

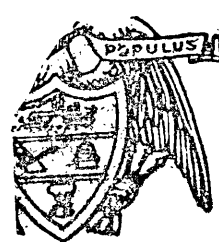
Before Arkansas passed the State-wide prohibition law, Robinson had been squarely confronted with the question of supporting State-wide prohibition. In a speech made by him at Piggott, Arkansas, he used this language: "Many Democrats who earnestly advocate temperance reform believe that the subject will best be regulated by taking the several counties as a unit and that it would be difficult to enforce prohibition in localities where the people favored the sale of liquor. The Democratic party has already provided for the control of the liquor traffic by submitting to each county the question as to whether the electors favor license or no license."

Thus, at the crucial time when the friends of State-wide prohibition on most needed support, Robinson espoused local option.

The friends of State-wide prohibition found him blocking the way as Governor in 1913, so the State-wide Act had to wait the administration of Governor George W. Hayes in 1915.

In his campaign for Vice President in 1928, Senator Robinson stated that he was heartily in accord with the views of Governor Al Smith and he stated what those views were in these words: "Governor Smith's views on the liquor question rests on the belief that the Volstead Act should be amended to give the States the right to regulate the sale of liquor within their own boundaries." This news report appeared in the Arkansas Gazette of October 13, 1928, and Robinson has not repudiated it. Here is a photograph of this report:

Is it any wonder that the friends of prohibition in the South were aroused after this open public stand was taken by Senator Robinson?



U. S. Pat. Off.

OCTOBER 13, 1928. -- TWENT

ROBINSON FAVORS DRY LAW CHANGE

Senator Urges More Scientific Definition of Intoxicating Beverage.

SUPPORTS SMITH'S VIEWS

Nominee, En Route to Seattle for Speech, Says Temperance Is Governor's Aim.

En Route With Senator Robinson to Seattle, Oct. 12.—(AP)—Speaking to citizens of northern California on his inson said. "It is an orderly attempt Robinson declared himself heartily in accord with Governor Smith's view that the Volstead act gives no scientific definition as to what constitutes an intoxicating beverage.

"Governor Smith favors, and I am heartily in accord with his views, a change in the Volstead act," Senator Robinson said, "which would give a scientific definition of what is an intoxicating beverage. Under this change in the law, such states as desire them would be permitted to have very light wines and beer."

The nominee praised his running mate's stand on prohibition at considerable length and declared that there was in his program only a sincere desire to correct what he considers evils that have arisen from the prohibition amendment.

"Governor Smith's views on the liquor question," the Democratic vice presidential nominee asserted, "rest on the belief that the Volstead act should be amended to give the states the right to regulate the sale of liquor within their own boundaries."

—Political Advertisement.

FOR YOUTH

TRUTH ABOUT YOUTH

The permanency of prohibition rests upon its results. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that it rests upon the popular belief concerning its results. If the people can be made to believe that it is corrupting the innocence of childhood, and ruining youth, especially debauching the girlhood of the nation, its swift repeal is certain. The liquor interests fully appreciate this fact, and for that reason have kept up a most vigorous, clever and effective propaganda to deceive the people, raising and spending money with a lavish prodigality that has never before been approached.

Months ago they boasted that they had 300 writers, cartoonists and publicity specialists "signed up" to exert their influence to break down respect for and observance of the prohibition law. A recent statement puts the number close to 400.

These hirelings have polluted the news at its source, have poured poisoned propaganda into every channel of public thought and have promoted lawlessness and stimulated hate and distrust of government of the people, by the people and for the people. Moreover, they have been particularly vicious in their mendacious standards upon youth.

The official and authenticated records prove beyond question that prohibition has been of incalculable benefit to the young people of the nation. The Federal census report shows a decrease of 43 per cent of commitments under 18 years of age; in its official report "Alcoholism Among Parents

of Juvenile Delinquents" the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor says:

"Contrary to opinions which have been expressed, there seems to have been no marked decrease in age of commitments. On the contrary, only 9.4 per cent of the commitments in 1923 (dry) were of persons between the ages of 18 and 20 years, as compared 11.8 and 12.1 in 1889 and 1890 (wet)."

The same government authority says that only one-half as many children are brought to the Children's Court in New York City as the years before prohibition; less than half in Boston. This improvement is found in varying degrees all through the country. This means 8,000 fewer children in the courts of New York City alone.

Professor Charles C. Clarke of Yale recently said in a public address: "I have always been strongly opposed to prohibition but I will say that it has been a great thing for Yale. The present situation in regard to liquor as compared with the situation of old times is as day compared with night. I know, because I have been on the committee on discipline since 1910."

Secretary J. W. Crabtree of the National Education Association, on Feb. 17, 1930, issued the following statement: "Conditions in the high schools are much better than in 1920, with respect both to drinking and to general behavior. This is doubly significant in view of the fact that high school enrollment has grown since 1920 from two million to more than five million students—an achievement unparalleled in any country or in all history."

Judge Mary Bartelme, of the Chicago juvenile court, recently stated in a press interview: "Only one-tenth as many girls are brought into juvenile court for drunkenness now as were brought in ten years ago."

Thus official facts and unimpeachable testimony of those in a position to know conditions before and since the adoption of prohibition unite to prove that youth has greatly benefited socially, morally and culturally as a result of prohibition.—W. G. Calderwood.

FOR CHILDREN

HELLO!

Oh! hello, Auntie! Listen quick, I've got a nice surprise—
He's just a little, tiny thing—
And has a mouth and eyes.

But—ma'am?—Oh! you just ought to see

The way he does his toes,
And when I ask him anything
He wrinkles up his nose.

And then he—ma'am?—I love him lots,

Like I do dad and mother,
But—what?—Why don't you understand?

I've got a baby brother.

—A. B. Brown, in Christian Index.

BILLY BOASTER

"Say, I'm not afraid of anything, are you?" Billy put his hands on the ground, kicked his feet in the air, and stood for a wobbly second upside down.

"Ooooo!" breathed the little girl beside him. Her name was Janet, and she was wheeling a dolls' carriage with a kitten in it. "Isn't that wonderful!"

"Sure, that's easy," said Billy, righting himself. "I'm not afraid to stand on my head, or climb the highest tree in the woods, or—anything!"

"Not afraid of dogs, big ones?" asked Janet, anxiously.

"Pooh, no."

"Or lions?"

Billy puffed up with pride. "No, nor lions either! Why, I stood right beside a cage at the circus packed full of lions. I wasn't afraid."

Janet was deeply impressed. Truly, this Billy was a marvelous boy!

"Shucks! They're just pets. Come on, let's go for a tramp in the woods, and I'll show you I'm not afraid of anything. But leave that dolls' carriage at home." Billy thrust his hands in his pockets and waited.

Janet wheeled the kitten back to the house without a word of protest. It was almost too good to be true to be invited to go tramping with a wonderful boy like Billy. Janet hated worms and was scared to death of spiders.

She was back in a minute at Billy's side, and they started for the woods at the far end of town.

It was lots of fun to scuff through the leaves. They made such a nice, crackling sound under your feet.

"I smell something sweet," said Janet, sniffing the air.

"Where?" asked Billy. Now Billy had a slight cold and wasn't smelling very well.

"Over this way, I think," Janet broke apart some thick underbrush and picked her way carefully.

Billy was close at her heels. "Jinks! I smell it, too. It does smell sweet."

"And sticky," added Janet.

"How can it smell sticky?" asked Billy, scornfully.

"I don't know, but it does. I believe it's near this fallen tree stump. Look, there's a bee. It's honey. Billy, don't touch that tree. It's full of bees. I'm afraid. I'm going home." Janet turned in a hurry and started back.

"Silly little 'fra'd cat!" called Billy after her. "Think I'd be afraid of a little old bee, when I wasn't afraid of an elephant at the circus!" With that he kicked over the rotten tree stump.

And then how he wished he hadn't!

A swarm of bees rose in the air, making a strange, humming sound. Then it seemed as if hundreds of red hot needles were being jabbed into him. Let me tell you, angry bees can bring the cat in too, will you?—Winstling! They circled around Billy's

Woman's Missionary Department

Mrs. A. C. Millar, Editor.

Communications should be received Saturday for the following week. Address 1018 Scott St.

MEETING ZONE No. 1 FORT SMITH DISTRICT

Zone No. 1 of the Fort Smith District met at the Second Methodist Church Thursday morning, July 24, at 10 o'clock. Fifty women registered for the day.

Miss Nellie Denton, zone leader, was in charge of the following program:

Devotional Exercises—Rev. J. E. Snel, pastor of Second Church.

"Purpose and Aim of the Epworth Juniors"—Mrs. W. G. Escott of Second Church.

"Our Study Course"—Mrs. J. W. Bell of Greenwood.

"The Standard of Excellence"—Mrs. J. E. Snel of Second Church.

Song, "Open My Eyes"—Sung as a prayer.

"Social Service as a Teaching of Christ"—Mrs. J. F. Pearson of First Church.

Prayer—Rev. G. W. Pyles, Dodson Avenue Church.

Intermission for lunch.

Afternoon Session.

Song—"Love Divine."

Psa. m 19, read responsively.

"Scarritt Loan Fund"—Mrs. Coffman, Lavaca.

"The Missionary Voice"—Mrs. John Schlieff, Midland Heights.

Minutes of morning session were read and approved.

"How to Improve Your Auxiliary This Year."—Rev. G. W. Pyles, Dodson Avenue Church.

Program from Epworth Juniors of Second Church and Midland Heights Church.

Miss Gladys Stone, a member of the Young People's Auxiliary of First (Continued on Page 10)

head and neck and hands and stung, stung, stung, stung!"

At the very first sting Billy jumped over the tree stump and raced hard after Janet. Of course, the bees flew after him. He beat them off with his hands, but they kept up with him just the same. They got in his hair and buzzed in his ears. He opened his mouth to yell, and one stung him on his tongue. Poor Billy! Breathlessly he raced on, and gradually the bees deserted him. When he reached town, he found that they were not following him. He stopped to rest a minute and get his breath. How those things did ache! He was sure that a lion bite couldn't be any worse.

The next day Janet was wheeling her kitten in the back yard. She kept watching Billy's home across the street. Suddenly, she saw something appear at the window. She wasn't quite sure what it could be, but it was beckoning to her. As she crossed the street, the bandages took shape, and she saw that they belonged to Billy. His head was tied up, and his neck and his hands were tied up, and there was a bee sting on his lip. He certainly was a funny looking sight.

He raised the window and called to her, "Come on in and play with me. I haven't got the measles, or anythin' to be scared of. Say, I know now making a strange, humming sound. Then it seemed as if hundreds of red hot needles were being jabbed into all about handling them. And, say, him. Let me tell you, angry bees can bring the cat in too, will you?—Winstling! They circled around Billy's

derful World of Make-Believe.

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LOW ROUND TRIP EXCURSION RATES

To Points

EAST AND WEST FROM LITTLE ROCK

August 16th

Denver	\$25.00	Richmond, Va.	\$37.40
Colorado Springs	25.00	Pittsburgh, Pa.	34.90
Toledo, Ohio	32.90	Norfolk, Va.	38.90
Washington	37.90	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	38.90
Philadelphia	43.90	New York City	47.90
Detroit, Mich.	32.90	Cleveland, O.	32.90
Baltimore, Md.	37.90	Cincinnati, O.	31.90
Asheville, N. C.	26.40	Atlantic City, N. J.	46.50
Louisville, Ky.	31.90		

Correspondingly Low Rates From Other Points.

Tickets on sale for all trains Saturday, August 16th. Final return limit September 6th, except to Colorado, which will be September 3rd. Tickets good in sleeping cars on payment of regular charges. Half fare for children.

For further information, see or call

Neal Clayton, C. P. A.
Phone 6198
108 W. Third

H. H. Hunt, A. G. P. A.
Little Rock, Ark.



(Continued from Page 9.)
Church, gave a very interesting report of the Young People's Conference at Mt. Sequoyah.

Violin Solo—Mary Louise Joyce, Y. P. Society, First Church.

Reports by the following societies all showed an improvement over last year's reports at this time of the year: First Church, Fort Smith; Dodson Avenue, Fort Smith; Midland Heights, Fort Smith; Second Church, Fort Smith; Lavaca and Greenwood.

The extremely warm weather did not interfere with the attendance and the Second Church is so comfortable, the ladies were so hospitable and served us such a fine lunch that the weather was almost forgotten.

It was a real pleasure to have our Conference Superintendent of Study, Mrs. J. W. Bell of Greenwood, and our District Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Snell of Second Church, with us for the day.

Our next meeting will be at Midland Heights Church early in October.—Mrs. Pyles, Secretary.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE, FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30.

All Reporting This Quarter

Adult Auxiliaries	167
New Adult Aux.	1
Members in Adult Aux.	4494
New Members in Adult Aux.	172
Subscribers to Missionary Voice	1795
Life Members, Adult	2
Young People's Auxiliaries	17
New Young Peoples Aux.	2
Members Young People's Aux.	185
New Members Young Peoples	
Auxiliary	19
Junior Division	26
Members in Junior Division	371
New Members in Junior Div.	37
New Junior Division	1
Primary Divisions	16
New Primary Divisions	2
Members in Primary Divisions	227
New Members in Primary Div.	33
Baby Divisions	15
Members in Baby Divisions	82
New Baby Divisions	2
New Members in Baby Div.	14
Subscribers to Juniors	139
Auxiliaries presenting Stewardship	81
Auxiliaries reporting Social Service Com.	127
Missionaries Supported	3
Scholarships	4
Bible Women	5
Auxiliaries reporting Mission Study	80
New Adult Mission Study	
Classes	25
Members enrolled this quarter	600
Young People's Mission Study	
Classes reported	3
Members enrolled	39
New Junior Study Classes	
reported	1
Members in Junior Classes	
reported	15
Reading Circles reported	6
Adult Auxiliaries reporting	
Bible Study	36
Members enrolled	886
Young People's Auxiliaries	
reporting Bible Study	3
Members enrolled	34
Supplies, value	\$129.00
Dues and Pledges	\$3,695.66
Bible Women, Missionaries' salary, Life Members, Scarritt, etc.	708.24
African Piano Fund (Primary and Juniors)	19.96
Total to Conference Treas.	4,423.86
Local Work	8,446.55
Social Service	276.20
Other Funds	277.10
Grand Total	\$13,423.71

—Mrs. B. E. Snetser, Cor. Sec.

KENSETT AUXILIARY

On Thursday, July 31, the Missionary Society of Kensett met at the church for a very interesting miscellaneous program conducted by Mrs. Ramey. Then the regular social in the basement of the church afterwards was enjoyed by all, especially the very appropriate talk by the president and the delicious refreshments that were served by eight of the members of the society. The next social will be October 30.—Supt. of Pub.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Second Quarter, North Arkansas Conference.

Adult receipts	\$3,849.86
Young People	101.38
Junior (includes African Piano Fund)	126.18
Primary (includes African Piano Fund)	27.75
Baby Division	17.45
Retirement and Relief (includes Y. P.)	28.14
Scarritt Maintenance fund	37.20
Bible Women—	
"Ori Jamison," Clarksville	7.00
"Mollie A. Riddick," Morrilton	30.00
"Hope," Paragould	30.00
Scholarships—	
"Jennie McCaddon," Helena	40.00
"First M. E.," N. Little Rock (1st Ch.)	30.00
"Jennie Harrell," Mrs. J. C. Garner, N. L. Rock	10.00
Life Members—	
Conway, Mrs. J. W. House	25.00
Batesville, Mrs. W. P. Dobson	25.00
Missionary Salary, Nellie Dyer-Pearl McCain	38.90
Total to Council Treas.	\$4,423.86
Conference expense	189.68
Mt. Sequoyah (Mrs. Oliver's names)	8.25
Histories sold	7.50
Officers' District meeting	14.91
Supplies	129.00
Local work	8,446.55
Social service	276.20
Other funds	56.76
Grand total	\$13,552.71

Mansfield reports 20 new members. Fine work there.

Midland, a new organization, Booneville District.

Heard from every Adult Auxiliary in Batesville District, but Yellville, and McHue. All but Prairie View and Scanton, Booneville District, both arrived after books were closed.

Salem, Conway District, report came after books were closed. All others in.

Fayetteville District, all in but Brightwater.

Fort Smith District, all in but Mulberry.

Helena District, all in but Cherry Valley.

Jonesboro District, all in but Black Oak.

Paragould District, all in but Knob.

Searcy District, all in but Higginson.

Let me repeat, our greatest loss comes from failure to collect dues. The Auxiliary treasurer is directly responsible for this. She should appoint helpers, and see every member, if she is not able to do all herself.

See that your auxiliary pays a minimum of \$4.00 before the year ends, for Scarritt Maintenance Fund.

Make a Life Member.

With best wishes and appreciation for all faithful workers.—Mrs. W. A. Steele.

Sunday School Department

MT. SEQUOYAH LEADERSHIP SCHOOL

July 17-31 was the date of the greatest Leadership School in many respects ever held at Mt. Sequoyah. The attendance was excellent, between two and three hundred. The interest was excellent. The type of work done was above par. Rev. J. Q. Schisler was in charge and stated that he was more than pleased with the school in every respect.

The Executive Staff of the new Board of Christian Education held a three-day meeting on the mountain to complete their organization. This Staff is composed of Dr. W. F. Quillian, General Secretary; Rev. J. Q. Schisler, Secretary of the Local Church Section; Rev. W. M. Alexander, Secretary of Schools and Colleges; Dr. C. A. Bowen, Editor-in-Chief.

Dr. Quillian led the worship service on Wednesday, July 30, which was greatly enjoyed by the entire group.

Bishop Paul B. Kern preached on Tuesday and Wednesday nights, July 29 and 30, to the delight and edification of all.—S. T. Baugh.

ARQUOYAH CLUB

The Arkansas people who attended Mt. Sequoyah several years ago organized a club and named it Arquoyah Club. Rev. G. G. Davidson has been the president the past year. Under his leadership a library building with reading room has been built and presented to the Western Methodist Assembly.

The officers for next year are: Rev. S. T. Baugh, president; Rev. Fred R. Hamilton, vice president; Mrs. H. M. Harper, secretary; Mrs. F. A. Lark, treasurer.

SWAN LAKE COKEBURY SCHOOL

An excellent Cokesbury School was held on Swan Lake Circuit July 14-18. This school was taught by Rev. R. E. Simpson, of Pine Bluff. Rev. Gilbert F. Hyde is the pastor. There were eleven credits, and the interest fine. The text used was "Methodism and World Service." This is a good text and an excellent course.—S. T. Baugh.

DUAL MISSION OFFERINGS. LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE

The following schools in the Little Rock Conference report an offering for the Dual Mission Special for June, the eighth month of this Conference Year.

We appreciate so much the fine support of so many of our Sunday Schools. This Dual Special is one of the most popular movements ever undertaken in our Church. The results indicate this fact.

Arkadelphia District.

Gum Springs	\$ 1.00
Mt. Olivet	2.00
Holly Springs	.50
Manchester	.59
Ebenezer	1.33
Willow	1.50
Dalark	1.51
First Church, Hot Spgs.	20.00
Princeton	1.00
Arkadelphia	10.00
Magnet	.69
Hunters Chapel	.50
Oaklawn	3.00
Macedonia	.66
Total	\$ 44.28

Camden District.

Rhodes' Chapel	\$ 1.72
Kingsland	4.49
Waldo	4.17
Magnolia	15.00
Harrell	1.32
Mt. Ida	.58
Norphlet	2.75
Chidester	1.25
Camden	15.00
Louann	1.50
Logan's Chapel	.27
Christie's Chapel	2.40
Fredonia (2 mos.)	3.60
Waldo	3.94
Total	\$ 57.99

Little Rock District.

New Hope	\$ 1.00
Lonoke	5.20
Pulaski Heights	12.73
Deuglassville	1.37
Primrose	5.00
Carlisle	5.77
Concord	1.15
28th Street	5.00
Hazen	2.31
South Bend	.55
Bauxite	5.00
Des Arc	2.18
Mt. Tabor	1.29
Pepper's Lake	1.43
Hickory Plains	1.08
First Church	23.49
New Bethel	.50
England	22.22
Tomberlin	1.00
Keo	3.15
Forest Park	1.00
Winfield	40.00
Roger's Chapel	1.30
Bethlehem	2.12
Henderson	4.50
Hunter	2.50
Asbury (2 mos.)	44.00
Total	\$177.84

Monticello District.

Wilmot	\$ 3.50
Arkansas City	4.25

I Solicit Your Vote and Influence



L. B. Branch

Candidate for

Sheriff and Collector

of Pulaski County.

Subject to Action of the Democratic Primary, August 12, 1930



Tom W. Campbell

CANDIDATE FOR

United States Senator

Democratic Primary, Aug. 12, 1930.

Better Schools

More Roads



Harvey Parnell

for Governor (SECOND TERM)

Lower Property Taxes

Complete Hospital for Tubercular and Insane

Dumas	6.29	Trinity	1.10
McGehee	5.00	Pleasant Ridge (6 mos.)	1.50
Newton's Chapel	1.43	Blevins	4.83
Winchester	2.00	Delight (3 mos.)	14.05
Wilmar	3.12	Ozan	.98
Hamburg	5.00	Okolona	2.50
Monticello	5.52	Doyle	1.00
Tillar	10.00	Smyrna	.80
Lake Village	5.06	St. Paul	1.75
Warren	24.29	Biggs Chapel	.26
Snyder	1.17	Glenwood	2.76

Total \$ 76.63

Pine Bluff District.

Hawley Memorial	\$ 3.40	Total	\$ 60.05
Gillett	2.08	Texarkana District.	
Carr Memorial	4.77	Mena	\$ 10.00
Ulm	1.36	Dallas	.95
Grady	4.00	Hatfield	1.03
Union	1.00	Few Memorial	1.43
Tucker	4.68	DeQueen	10.00
Faith	.94	Ogden	2.42
Sherrill	1.75	Winthrop	1.61
Camp Shed	2.00	Sylvarino (2 mos.)	1.27
Wabbaseka	2.13	First Church	21.15
Wesley Chapel	1.68	Cove	1.75
Sheridan	5.58	Foreman	3.21
Gould	1.90	Ashdown	5.00
Prairie Union	1.62	First Church	21.02
Star City	1.87	Genoa	2.57
C. A. Illing	9.86	College Hill	3.35
Swan Lake	1.30	Green's Chapel	.88
Pleasant Grove	.55	Wade's Chapel	.70
Hawley Memorial	3.40	Dierks	5.75
Shiloh	4.45	Doddridge (3 mos.)	1.78
Roe	2.00	Fairview	10.45

Total \$ 62.32

Prescott District.

Pump Springs	\$.25	Arkadelphia, 14 Schools	\$ 44.28
Wakefield (2 mos.)	1.25	Camden, 14 Schools	57.99
Mineral Springs	3.34	Little Rock, 27 Schools	177.84
Nashville	1.30	Monticello, 13 Schools	76.63
Washington	2.00	Pine Bluff, 21 Schools	62.32
		Prescott, 20 Schools	60.05
		Texarkana, 19 Schools	106.50
		Totals, 128 Schools	\$585.50

—C. E. Hayes, Treas.

Stop Headache With Capudine

For quick and delightful relief nothing is so effective as Capudine because it relieves pain by soothing the nerves—not by deadening them. Contains no opiates and does not upset the stomach. Being liquid, Capudine acts much quicker. At drug stores in single doses or in 10c, 30c and 60c sizes.

An Army Surgeon With Fighting Troops in the Trenches.

Samuel G. Boyce, M. D.

CANDIDATE FOR

Coroner of Pulaski County

To Succeed Himself.

Subject to Democratic Primary, Aug. 12, 1930

The Essentials for An Efficient County and Probate Clerk—

Practical Training—
Integrity—Courtesy—

LUTHER W.
ADAMS

Candidate for

County and
Probate Clerk.
Pulaski County

Knows first-hand the duties of the office to which he aspires.

Subject to Democratic Primary, August 12, 1930.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY OFFERINGS FOR LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE COMPLETE TO AUGUST 2.

Arkadelphia District.	
Previously reported	\$511.10
Camden District.	
Sardis	\$ 3.00
Mt. Ida	2.00
Previously reported	569.30
Total	\$574.30
Little Rock District.	
Zion	\$ 1.20
Previously reported	921.17
Total	\$922.37
Monticello District.	
Previously reported	\$686.00
Pine Bluff District.	
Humphrey	\$ 15.00
Previously reported	501.36
Total	\$516.36
Prescott District.	
Center Grove	\$ 10.95
Pleasant Ridge	1.85
Previously reported	606.64
Total	\$619.44
Texarkana District.	
Dallas	\$ 12.45
Previously reported	441.80
Total	\$454.25
Standings by Districts.	
Texarkana	\$454.25
Arkadelphia	511.10
Pine Bluff	516.36
Camden	574.30
Prescott	619.44
Monticello	686.00
Little Rock	922.37
Total	\$4,283.82

—C. E. Hayes, Treas.

Epworth League Department

LEAGUE ORGANIZED NEAR GURDON

Twenty members of the Gurdon Epworth League motored to Center Ridge, a rural church, about eight miles from Gurdon, and rendered the following program:

The subject discussed was "Two Currents—Catholicism and Protestantism." Dan Bull discussed the difference of the two; Edna Yarbrough described the Social Gospel of Protestantism, and Russell McClain spoke on Lessons to Be Learned From Each. After the program the District Secretary led in organizing an Epworth League. The following officers were elected:

President, Erma Wingfield; vice president, Claire Sue Clarke; secretary, Pauline Wingfield; treasurer, Howard Clarke; Era agent, Louise Dickinson; first department superintendent, Mrs. G. Reid; second department superintendent, Fannie Huffman; third department superintendent, Mary Wingfield; fourth department superintendent, Mrs. Clark; senior advisor, Mrs. G. Reid.

About 45 persons were present.—D. Avance.

EPWORTH LEAGUE EFFICIENCY INSTITUTE, JONESBORO DIST.

Under the leadership of Miss Virginia Mooring, district secretary, and Miss Grace Hardy, conference treasurer, a very successful district Epworth League Efficiency Institute was held at First Church, Jonesboro, July 28-30. Although the thermometer stayed around the 103-degree mark, the Institute was well attended; 44 Christian Culture Credits were issued. The membership of the Church generously opened their homes to the delegates, furnishing bed and breakfast. The other two meals were served in the dining hall of the church by the Woman's Missionary Society, assisted by some of the Jonesboro Leaguers. The social hall was beautifully decorated in the Epworth League colors, gold and white. On each table was a lovely basket of gladioli. During the serving of the meals the Church rang with the songs and yells of the happy Leaguers.

A display of League literature was arranged in the registration room.

Between courses the Leaguers assembled in the social hall of the church for directed recreation, led by Miss Mooring, assisted by Miss Grace Hardy. The delegation was divided into four groups for the competitive games. The last evening each group put on a stunt. The group making the highest score during the Institute was awarded a loving cup (tin) and the losing group was given a box of pills (candy).

Each evening the Institute closed with a candlelight prayer service, led by the Rev. H. M. Lewis, conference president, on the front steps of the church.

Courses on administration and departmental work were offered. Those on the faculty were: Revs. P. Q. Rorie, H. K. King, Warren Johnston, J. T. Wilcoxen, H. M. Lewis and Miss Virginia Mooring. The Institute opened with an inspiring address by the conference president, Bro. Lewis, and closed with a sunrise consecration service, conducted by Dr. Jas. A. Anderson, presiding elder of the Jonesboro District. The Leaguers assembled at the church at 6 o'clock and drove in cars to the country home of the district secretary. After an inspiring message on "Service," Dr. Anderson, the conference president, awarded the credit certificates. The Leaguers then joined hands while they sang "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," after which they repeated the League benediction.—Reporter.

For Ailing Women



MRS. J. W. ALBERTSON
1015 Miller Avenue, Mission, Texas

"I have used a good deal of your medicine and always find it gives wonderful help. I was feeling so weak and miserable that I had to lie down very often and I could hardly do my housework. I read in the paper how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had helped other women who were in the same condition so I said I will try it for myself. I am very much better now and I recommend this medicine."—Mrs. J. W. Albertson.



MRS. WILLIAM MUETING
1267 Morgan Street, Santa Rosa, Calif.

"I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and can honestly say I feel much better in every way. I used to feel so lifeless and had no interest in anything and had to lie down often because of female weakness. Friends told me about the Vegetable Compound. Now I have a new hold on life again. My husband can see a great difference in my appearance."—Mrs. Wm. Mueting.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound**

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

News of the Churches

MEETING AT CARTHAGE

The Methodist and Presbyterian churches have been in a union meeting for two weeks with very satisfactory results. The spirit of co-operation was never better, and it made a profound impression on the community. On the closing night those coming into the different churches were received by the respective pastors and baptized from the same fount. A total of twenty-two (22) were received, sixteen on profession of faith, seven into the Methodist Church, and two or three went to the Baptist Church. This was a great occasion and a beautiful scene. The Spirit of the Lord was manifest from the beginning, and we were made to realize that the days of the "brush arbor" meeting are not gone.

Rev. E. C. Hunt, our evangelist, was a Presbyterian from St. Joseph, Mo., who was warm-hearted and deeply consecrated, and whose preaching stirred the hearts of all the people. His wife has few equals in working with the children and young people and leading the choir in special music. The meeting was easily financed, no pressure being put anywhere, but left to the free will of the people on the last day. It is to be hoped that churches will more and more unite in their evangelistic efforts. This will double our strength and also looks mighty good to the masses of people who care nothing for the petty differences that keep us apart. The pastor of the local Presbyterian Church is Rev. B. H. Smallwood, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo.—Geo. L. Cagle, P. C.

REVIVAL AT BOND SPECIAL

On Sunday, July 6, we began a series of services which resulted in the conversion of more than thirty souls, and an organized church of fifty-one members, and others to be received on our next meeting day.

This was truly a great revival. Men and women became convicted of sin, came to the altar, repented and went their way to the cross of Christ, arose with a ray of glory shining in their countenances, and went home with a testimony for Jesus ringing in their souls. We feel indebted to the good



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Renew Your Health by Purification

Any physician will tell you that "Perfect Purification of the System is Nature's Foundation of Perfect Health." Why not rid yourself of chronic ailments that are undermining your vitality? Purify your entire system by taking a thorough course of Calotabs—once or twice a week for several weeks—and see how Nature rewards you with health. Calotabs are the greatest of all system purifiers. Get a family package, containing full directions. Only 35 cts. Trial size, 10 cts. (Adv.)

Baptist and Christian people for their ulti qualification, for which the college is noted.

When financial conditions become normal we hope to build a nice church building where we can worship God and have Christian fellowship together.

Brethren, pray for us that a complete victory may be ours.—R. E. Wilson, P. C., East Van Buren Church.

MEETING AT HINTON

On July 13 we began our meeting with the pastor doing the preaching Sunday and Monday, but Rev. F. A. Buddin came to us Monday night. The crowds grew larger until we had to abandon the church and move over to the large school building to be able to seat the people, there being three to four hundred present.

Bro. Buddin stayed until Friday night and preached the gospel with power.

Saturday, the 19th, being our third Quarterly Conference, our beloved P. E., Bro. J. A. Henderson, appeared, preached three times and held Conference on Saturday, and also preached Sunday at 11 o'clock.

Saturday was a high day. The people brought dinner and plenty of water and ice for the water, and it was a day of worship. Bro. Henderson had to leave, but the Lord works in a mysterious way. Bro. W. E. (Will) Louis, now of Oklahoma, but one of our community boys, came on the scene and preached four wonderful sermons. Then Bro. Buddin came back and closed out for us. This was a very wonderful meeting; plenty of the old-time gospel preaching and shouting, too.

The church was greatly revived and souls were born into the Kingdom of God. Twenty-three were added to the Church.

Brethren, we are not praising these good preachers for all the work, but we are giving God the glory for saving power. Yes, we praise these men of God for their good service and gospel messages, but God must have the glory for the great work done in saving souls.—A. J. Bearden, P. C.

THE ARKANSAS METHODIST ORPHANAGE

During July we have received the following cash contributions:

Susanna Wesley Bible Class, First Church, Texarkana, \$5.; Mrs. John P. Emerson, city, \$3; Nancy Green Bible Class, Highland Church, city, \$5; Mr. Geo. A. Henry, Benanza, \$10; Marguerite Clifford Class, Winfield Church, city, \$10; X. B. K. Class, First Church, city, \$5; John Wesley Bible Class, Warren, \$5; Elizabeth Monk Bible Class, Fairview Church, Texarkana, \$3.—James Thomas, Supt.

RECEIVED IN METHODIST HOME DURING JULY

Mrs. W. G. Neely, Portland, ball and bat; Mrs. Thomas A. Watkins, Searcy, box of clothing; Epworth Juniors, Hazen, box of clothing for Walter; Woman's Missionary Society No. 2, Ashbury Church, two dresses for Vera; Miss Quindley, city, two dresses and hat.—Mrs. S. J. Steed, Marion.

HENDRIX-HENDERSON NEWS

As professor of Biology, Hendrix-Henderson College announces the selection of Dr. E. A. Spessard, a graduate of Randolph-Macon and the University of Chicago, and for the past four years a member of the Ouachita College faculty. Dr. J. H. Reynolds, president, said that the trustees in selecting Dr. Spessard, have maintained the traditional high standard of fac-

there that he was retained as an instructor.

With the addition of Dr. Spessard, Hendrix-Henderson will increase the great prestige won by its Department of Science. Both Dr. McHenry and Dr. Luther O. Leach have won distinction in their chosen fields and have brought to the college preparation of an exceptional character.

Hendrix-Henderson lost a valued and staunch friend in the passing of James F. Giles, whose death occurred July 30, at Spring Hill, La. His first contribution to the college was made when the initial endowment campaign was launched under the leadership of Dr. James Thomas, and he again came to the institution's assistance four years ago, when funds were needed for the proposed library building. Mr. Giles made a generous gift. When the structure was dedicated he was invited to attend as the guest of honor, but illness prevented. His sons, Paul and Bynum, were educated at Hendrix.

The funeral of Mr. Giles was held August 1 at Texarkana, and Dr. Reynolds attended as the Hendrix-Henderson representative.—Reporter.

Cash for false teeth, dental gold, discarded jewelry, silver, diamonds, platinum, antiques. Send to Uhler, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Low Fares!

NORTH AND EAST

August 16

ROUND TRIP EXCURSION FARES

NEW YORK	\$47.90	DETROIT	\$32.90
ATLANTIC CITY	\$46.40	CLEVELAND	\$32.90
NORFOLK	\$38.90	LOUISVILLE	\$31.90
NIAGARA FALLS	\$38.90	CHICAGO	\$31.50
PITTSBURGH	\$34.90	ST. LOUIS	\$23.10

Correspondingly Low Fares to Other Resorts.

Tickets on sale for trains leaving Saturday, August 16. Final return limit September 6. Tickets good in sleeping cars on payment of regular charges. Half fare for children.



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REPORT OF PASTOR OF BELLE-FONTE CIRCUIT

To the Presiding Elder and Members of the Bellefonte Circuit Third Quarterly Conference, of 1930:

Brethren: The Epworth League at Bellefonte is functioning splendidly under the leadership of Miss Eva Stone. The Leagues at Bergman and Alpena are not as active this summer as usual on account of many members being away. The League at Olvey has been and is now the contributing factor for good of the community.

We have some little disturbances in our Sunday Schools in one or two places on account of change in leadership, but others are taking hold and meeting the situation splendidly and the schools are all moving along nicely.

We have had the program of work explained in all four of our Sunday Schools with Alpena, Bergman and Capps working under the "E" type program and the Bellefonte School following the "D".

Rev. Glenn Sanford, our extension secretary, spent four days with us the week of July 1 and we appreciated very much his help. During the week of July 8, Rev. L. B. Davis, the efficient pastor at Berryville, taught for us at Alpena, a splendid Cokesbury course with 11 enrolling and 8 taking credit. This school misses her genial and efficient superintendent, G. B. Price, who has moved to Harrison, as well as a number of other families who were active in our church affairs there, but those who remain are facing the discouraging situation with exactly the kind of spirit that will not only overcome obstacles, but will build a great and efficient school.

We continue to give special attention to the children in the homes and elsewhere. We have tried to preach special sermons that would be interesting to children. We are now, and have been for some time, giving each Thursday afternoon to our Juniors at Bellefonte. Some of our elders there object somewhat vituperatively, but we feel we are gradually leading this group of some fifteen girls and two dozen boys into a better life as we meet in song, prayer and study services for an hour, and then wife takes the girls for a period of interesting games and our boys are organized into teams for baseball and other games. During these periods, under

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A RELIABLE FORMULA FOR
Malarial Chills and Fever
Also an
EXCELLENT GENERAL
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Art, Spoken English, Secretarial Courses
Educationally efficient, socially selective,
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Rev. L. W. Evans has a remedy
for coughs caused by T. B., colds,
pneumonia or influenza, also malaria
chronic or otherwise, that is worth
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Barber Avenue, 1434th Post Office
Box.

stress of competition, we emphasize proper attitudes and Christian ethics. We have had six additions to the church this quarter at Olvey, three by baptism, one by letter and two by vows. This gives us a total of 72 additions on our work for the year. We have no Woman's Missionary Society.

Our charge lay leader has been earnest and effective in his efforts this year and we trust that more and more we will be able to use this important office.

We held a splendid revival at Olvey in May with Rev. James F. Jernigan doing the preaching in a very effective way. Brother Jernigan may be a superannuate, but he certainly is not worn out. He endeared himself to our people at Olvey.

We expect to begin our meeting at Alpena August 11 with the help of Rev. Harold Nance of Valley Springs and Hon. A. M. Hutton of Clarksville. We plan for our meeting at Bellefonte the last week in August with Rev. J. A. Reynolds of Harrison and Rev. J. M. Hughes of Clinton, co-operating. Plans for Capps meeting have fallen through and will have to be remade.

After our meetings I shall be intensely engaged in study and shall not have opportunity to visit much the rest of the year.—Ray L. McLester, P. C.

PRAYING FOR RAIN

I write a few words in regard to the hard times that confront us, and give a remedy that will not fail to bring the rain and all other necessities of life. I write trusting that this may be helpful to someone, both spiritually and temporally.

I agree with the writer on praying for rain. I have seen it demonstrated. In 1912, I was in a service one afternoon in Clark county, after a drought of four months, and we prayed for rain and we received it within two hours.

But the sure way is this: Read the 3rd chapter of Malachi, and do what he tells us to do, and God will give us all the necessities of life.

Not only that—but He will give us a greater Christian influence, and I believe that our labors will be more effective and more sinners will be converted to the Lord.

The first words I call to your attention are these: "Ye are gone away." There are many different ways in which we can go away from God. It might not be in tithe-giving, but it may be in some other way that we have gone away from God is the reason he has sent this drouth upon us.

Listen to his blessed promise: "Return unto me and I will return unto you; and prove me now herewith, if I will not open unto you the windows of heaven, and pour out a blessing that there shall not be room to receive it."

So, my friends, when we return to God, we need not doubt that he will return to us and give us the needed blessings.—Robert S. Jones.

CHICAGO BEFORE AND SINCE

Chicago's new chief of police, in his first public statement, blames prohibition for Chicago's sad predicament and Chicago's newspapers certainly tell a sorry, sordid tale:

"Conditions in Rogers Park are disgraceful. There are blind pigs everywhere. The breweries are behind the blind pig men and fight tooth and nail to have them discharged by the court when arrested."—Chicago Record-Herald

"In one of the first places visited after 1 o'clock (a. m.) there were 400 young men and girls in the place, and nearly every one was drunk. Fights were sporadic. Liquor was sold steadily."—Chicago Tribune.

"This sort of anarchy is the most dangerous our country has to face. Hotels of social and financial standing are given immunity from the police and other authorities. The crime is not so much in the sale of liquor, bad as that is, but it is in the open and repeated violation of laws. It is cheaper for owners of blind pigs to pay fines than to pay licenses."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"The primrose path is still lighted by the 'all-night' saloon. The travel-stained and footsore wayfarer in Chicago does not have to grope his way blindly. Lights, music and gaiety make his downward way easy despite strict orders of Chief Shipley (to close promptly at 1 o'clock a. m.) If a policeman was thirsty at 1:45 he slacked his thirst in the saloon on the corner. . . . Men and women, most of them the worse for liquor, began filling the 'owl' cars before the first streaks of dawn began to crimson the lake, and till long after daylight the saloons poured forth the revelers."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"'Grizzly bear' dance, and other obnoxious features barred by police regulations, were in full swing there. The place is a dance hall, beer garden and saloon combined and is the rendezvous of habits of the 'red light' district who go there nightly, besides hundreds of boys and young girls from every section of the city."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Shortly after 2 o'clock in the morning a man emerged from the brilliantly lighted and well-filled cafe dragging a woman by the hair, and striking her at intervals. . . . In the room were 15 persons, including eight women two of whom were scarcely more than 18 years old."—Chicago Record-Herald.

So that is Chicago! No. That was Chicago in the old saloon days. Every quotation is from Chicago's dailies in 1907 and 1911, while more than 7,000 saloons were in full swing. And John J. Raskob, the Du Ponts, Gen. Atterbury and others of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment are undisturbed by these conditions that were a hundred times more vicious and vile than any that prevail under the Eighteenth Amendment.

Since and under prohibition the report of the Chicago Crime Commission shows "An actual decrease in crime, notwithstanding the amazing truth that the population increase has been in excess of 1,000,000." Judge Bartelme of the Chicago Juvenile Court says: "The charge that prohibition is contributing to youthful delinquency is untrue. Delinquency is not increasing but declining." Harriett Vittum of the Chicago University Settlement House; Jane Addams, of Hull House; Leah Taylor, of Chicago Commons Settlement House; Alonzo Stagg, athletic coach of the Chicago University, and others in intimate and constant contact with social and moral conditions in wild and wicked Chicago agree that these vile and revolting scenes which were commonplace and prevalent in saloon days are rare and sporadic now.

Chicago is wicked. But the official records and the testimony of experts agree that before prohibition it was worse.—W. G. Calderwood.

HOW UNCLE SAM PROTECTS TRAVELERS

F. W. Draper, M. D.

(United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., Member of the Public Health Service and Administration Section, White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.)

Few of us when we start off for a vacation with the children, have any idea that Uncle Sam is watching over our family's health and safety. If we are like most people we hope that our home standards of cleanliness

IS IT INSURED?

Nobody knows when Fire or Lightning or Wind will rage and destroy. Somewhere every day church property is burning.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL CHURCH INSURANCE COMPANY of CHICAGO
—The Methodist Mutual—has been furnishing protection AT COST upon easy annual payments since 1898. No assessments; legal reserve for protection of policy-holders same as stock companies.

The oldest fire insurance company in the U. S. is a Mutual organized by Benjamin Franklin. Get the facts.

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and good housekeeping will follow us from state to state, but we also have an uneasy feeling that we have left them far behind. Thus, it may be reassuring to know that the federal government through the office of the Surgeon General, is constantly on the alert to safeguard our health through the inspection and regulation of the housekeeping details of trains and steamships.

Safeguarding the health of travelers is only one of the many problems which the Surgeon General and his aides are called upon to solve, but it is increasingly important for more and more American families are acquiring the habit of travel. In fact, so many children are travelling these days that the Public Health Service and Administration Section of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, of which the Surgeon General is chairman, will include the study of health laws relating to common carriers in its consideration of measures which affect the welfare of children, when the conference meets next November in Washington.

Here are some of the present regulations enforced through the office of the Surgeon General in regard to drinking water on trains and steamers:

"Every six months a common carrier must secure from the United States Public Health Service a certificate approving the source or sources from which it draws its supply of water for drinking and cooking purposes. This certificate is given only after a survey and examination of the supply itself.

"In vessels plying between one state and another the piping for water is likewise subject to inspection, lest the drinking water come in contact with that for washing or fire.

"One more protection—and a com-

paratively recent one—is the regulation requiring separate compartments for ice and water in coolers. Though the ice may be made of pure water, there is always the chance that dirty hands may carry it, or that it may be set down for the moment on some dirty floor or truck.

Uncle Sam watches over our food supply, too, prohibits the serving of spoiled or tainted food, whether cooked or uncooked, and has recently ruled that we must be served with Grade A pasteurized milk or with certified milk.

The law further provides that all table and kitchen utensils, including crockery and glass must be washed in boiling water and suitable cleansing material after they are used, and that refrigerators and food receptacles must be emptied and washed out with hot water and soap not less than once a week.

Personal cleanliness of the employees is secured by the requirement that they wash their hands after the use of the toilet and immediately before beginning service. To make this possible the law directs that a proper lavatory with soap and clean towels shall be provided for the employees and "kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition," and places the responsibility for this provision upon the person in charge of the dining car or dining room.

The employees in kitchen or dining room are required to undergo a physical examination before entering on their duties, and at any other time when it is deemed desirable, and if they are found to have or suspected of having a communicable disease, they are immediately relieved from service.

The little basins into which we clean our teeth on sleeping cars are there by virtue of the law which forbids us the use of the common wash basin for this purpose. The law also forbids the common towel and the common drinking cup. Most of us, by this time, realize the danger of the common towel and cup, but customs change slowly and whether we realize it or not Uncle Sam has had no small part in educating us to our present fastidiousness.

Travellers suffering from certain communicable diseases cannot be accepted as passengers in the usual way on trains or boats. It is sometimes necessary, however, for these people to travel and the law provides for this contingency by specific and stringent regulations which safeguard both the patient and the public.

The United States Public Health Service has also, at the request of the Department of the Interior, recently taken over the responsibility for sanitary conditions in our National Parks, and now inspects food and water supplies and enforces regulations regarding the disposal of wastes. With thousands of families camping with their children in our National Parks every summer, it is easy to see how necessary proper regulation of these matters is, for tourists exposed to disease through unsanitary conditions in the parks would carry infection all over the country on their homeward journey. The situation might be especially dangerous to the childhood of the nation, for our youngsters return from vacations to re-enter school almost immediately, and the chances of spreading contagion would therefore be almost infinite.

By co-operating with Uncle Sam in his efforts to protect the health of our families we can be of immense service in furthering his program on Child Health and Protection.

HARVEY W. WILEY An Autobiography

(Review of Harvey W. Wiley: An Autobiography, published by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind., \$5.)

By Ernest H. Cherrington,
LL. D., Litt. D.

General Secretary, World League
Against Alcoholism.

A valiant champion of public welfare, Harvey W. Wiley, whose autobiography was published just before his recent death, Harvey W. Wiley: An Autobiography, published by Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, \$5) was one of the key-men in the fight against liquor evils before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. The services he rendered were those of a scientist rather than of a reformer. He declined to be named for the presidency on a Prohibition Ticket, asserting that "I have never believed that temperance or prohibition is a political problem," to which with his humorous common sense, he added, "and being a candidate for an office where it was impossible to expect any electoral votes did not appeal to my sense of political economy."

Dr. Wiley was primarily concerned with saving lives and preserving the health of the people. Most of his activities against the liquor traffic came within the scope of his work in connection with the Pure Food campaign. Those who discuss the "pure liquors" and the "wholesome drinks" of the liquors in the license era are either ignorant of the gross abuses of the licensed liquor traffic and the extent of its adulteration of intoxicating beverages or else they intentionally seek to mislead the people on this subject. In his book, Dr. Wiley writes:

"The whiskey 'rectifiers' were solidly, powerfully and unrelentingly opposed to the passing of a pure food law. The term 'rectify' etymologically means to 'straighten.' But the whiskey rectifier was doing nothing more or less than making crooked whiskey of the crookedest kind that enlivened the throats and gullets of the thirsty men in that pre-Volstead era. The rectifier took pure alcohol, artificial color and flavor, and by skillful mixing, imitated genuine whisky, brandy and rum. The rectifiers had plenty of money to carry on their rights and represented men and business firms of formidable power and strength. They controlled from 85 to 90 per cent of all the distilled spirits used as beverages in the United States."

Dr. Wiley very interestingly tells how he won the support of President Roosevelt and later President Taft, in spite of the bitter fight made by the rectifiers. The story will possibly be quite surprising to those who believe that the sort of liquors which the bootleggers purvey are the creation of the prohibition era although they really are an inheritance from the pre-prohibition epoch.

Dr. Wiley was especially interested in securing legislation and administrative regulations safeguarding medicinal liquor. His plan provided such liquors should be "put up in fractions of a gallon, and resealed with a green stamp, which carried the following information to the purchaser: First, the name of the distillery in which it was manufactured and the warehouse in which it had been kept; second, a certification that it had been aged in wood for a period of at least four years; third, the statement that it had never been mixed, or rectified in any way; fourth, a certification of the capacity of the container in which the liquor was stored—any size con-

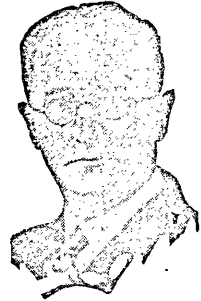
tainer, that is, any fraction of a gallon, might be used." While he did not force his opinion of medicinal whisky upon the medical profession such phrases as "the physician who really believes in the therapeutic value of whisky or brandy, or any other distilled liquor" quietly indicate his recognition of the fact that it is of no practical value in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Wiley was very much concerned about the youth of the country. His experiences in Germany and his studies of the workings of prohibition in this country caused him to write "I am fully convinced that the habit of beer drinking in German universities is a distinct handicap to the student in the progress of his studies. I am glad that prohibition has come to this country and I hope it may be rigidly enforced in every university

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Subject to Democratic Primary, August
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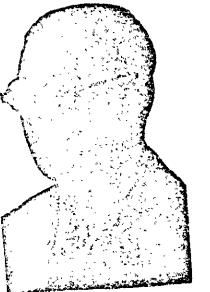
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town in the land. This is especially important on gala days of sports, such as baseball or football or rowing."

It is not always true that the "evil men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." It is not true of this man who wrote into the laws of the nation and the laws of many separate states protective legislation whose value to the public health can hardly be overestimated. By adding to the serviceable year of uncounted multitudes, he has increased the national wealth as well as the national health and happiness. With Othello he might say, "I have done the state some service." There may have been those who have done more but they are few.

This Autobiography, in spite of the modesty in which it is written, is more than ordinarily interesting. It is the story of a man who dared to fight, often for unpopular causes, never for his own advantage, always reckless of the effect his efforts might have upon his own career and who had a remarkable record of achievements to his credit. As he tells the story of his life's warfare, he seems more concerned with the issues and with their result upon the public welfare than he is with his own role as a two-fisted aggressive and sometimes single-handed fighter.

"THE MAKERS OF THE UNWRITTEN CONSTITUTION."

(Review of "The Makers of the Unwritten Constitution," by William Bennet Munro, published by Macmillan, New York City, \$1.50.)

By Ernest H. Cherrington, LL. D., Litt. D.,

Director Department of Education, Anti-Saloon League of America.

To those who seem surprised at the revolutionary changes wrought by the insertion of the Eighteenth Amendment in the Constitution, "The Makers of the Unwritten Constitution," by William Bennet Munro, will be very illuminating. Mr. Munro, in his introduction, remarks: "Every textbook of American government advert to the great discrepancy be-

tween what the government of the United States was intended to be and what it has become. This, moreover, in spite of checks and balances, limitations and prohibitions, and all the other artifices for preserving equilibrium that Eighteenth Century minds could suggest. Such a phenomena all the more deserves comment because it has not come to pass by reason of the nineteen amendments. Among these formal additions to the original document only one enlarges the powers of Congress. All the rest impose restraints or change methods."

The difficulties in the way of the amendment of the Federal Constitution have become well known to the people at large through discussions of the Eighteenth Amendment. It was only after a long period of time, a highly intensive campaign of education, and thorough organization that the Eighteenth Amendment was made part of our organic law. It required an unprecedented wave of popular sentiment to accomplish this. It is commonly admitted, even by those opposed to prohibition, that only a tremendous alteration in popular sentiment can make possible a new amendment, repealing this one. In view of all this, these words of Mr. Munro have unusual interest: "Strange as it may sound today, the statesmen of 1787 intended to make the process of constitutional amendment an easy one. This is why they provide four alternative ways of putting an amendment through. They made it possible to initiate amendments in Congress, or without action by Congress. They provided for ratification by the state legislatures or without action by these legislatures if the occasion required. Hamilton devoted almost an entire Federalist letter to proving the proposition that the amending process could not be made any easier without serious danger of constitutional instability." To this Mr. Munro adds: "There was a feeling that the ratification of amendments by conventions

(Continued on Page 16.)

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson for August 10

HANNAH, A GODLY MOTHER

LESSON TEXT—I Samuel 1:9-18, 24-28; 2:19.

GOLDEN TEXT—My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Hannah's Prayer Answered.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Hannah's Prayer Answered.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How Can We Honor Our Parents?

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Value of a Godly Home.

I. Hannah's Sore Trial (1:1-8).

Elkanah had two wives in violation of God's law. God's primal thought for man was one wife. Therefore, for Adam he made Eve. Hannah's sore trial grew out of jealousy which naturally springs up between two women, wives of one man. The violation of this law of God concerning marriage has always been attended with trouble.

II. Hannah's Prayer (1:9-18).

She had the good sense to take her troubles to the Lord. This believers should do, even though the troubles result from sin.

1. Her bitterness of soul (v. 10).

Though Elkanah loved her and sought to lighten her burden, he was unable to bring to her the needed solace.

2. Her vow (v. 11).

Hannah prayed, asking God for a son. The name Samuel means "asked of God." In connection with her asking this gift from God, she vowed to give the child back to God. Much can be expected of children born into the world under such circumstances.

3. Hannah misjudged by Eli the priest (vv. 12-16).

The priest observing the motion of her lips and not hearing the sound of her voice concluded that she was intoxicated and demanded that she put away wine. She defended herself against this inference.

4. Blessed by Eli (vv. 17, 18).

Following her explanation he pronounced a blessing upon her, joining in the prayer that God would grant her petition.

III. Hannah Gives Samuel to the Lord (vv. 24-28).

For a time she cared for Samuel in the home. Always the best nurse for a child is its mother. According to her vow, at an early age she took Samuel to the sanctuary and gave him over to the charge of Eli, the priest, to minister therein. We thus see in his tender years Samuel's ministering before the Lord.

IV. Samuel's Ministry (ch. 3).

1. His call (vv. 1-10).

(1) The occasion.

From his birth Samuel was dedicated to the service of the Lord. While going about his regular duties the Lord spake unto him. In Samuel we have a striking pattern of child religion. In the Scriptures we have set forth two types of experience: First, the one who experiences God's saving grace after having lived in sin; second, the one brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord from infancy.

(2) His obedience.

When the divine voice was discerned Samuel rendered immediate obedience. He expressed his willingness before he knew what was required. He did not inquire what was wanted and then let his obedience depend upon the agreeableness of the command.

2. Samuel's prophetic message (vv. 11-18).

The time has now come for him to

pass from the authority of Eli to that of the Lord. The first message entrusted to him was a most terrible one. He hesitated to tell it to Eli, but being pressed, he manifested true courage. It must have been a bitter experience to Eli to see Samuel recognized and himself passed by. This fearful visitation of judgment upon Eli's house was due to the sins of his sons. Eli was held responsible for not restraining them. He seems to have been a good man but lax in the discipline of his children. Parental laxity is most cruel. To tolerate evil when one has the power to restrain it is to become party to it.

V. Samuel Established in the Prophetic Office (3:19-21).

"And Samuel grew, and the Lord was with him, and did let none of his words fall to the ground. And all Israel from Dan even to Beersheba knew that Samuel was established to be a prophet to the Lord." Little did Hannah know that the boy who had been given in answer to her prayer would one day become the spiritual head of the nation. Truly, he that honors God shall be honored by God.

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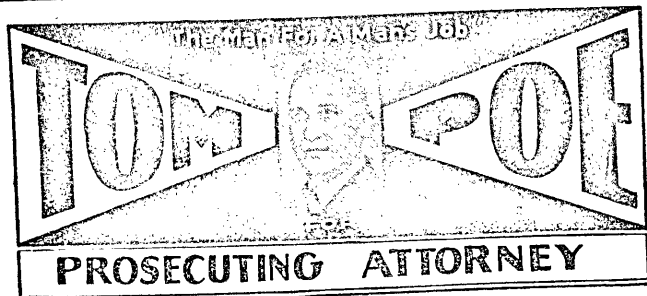
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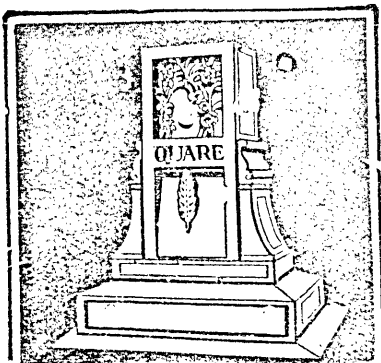


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(Continued From Page 15)
in the states would often prove easier than ratification by state legislatures. The situation in 1787 warranted that impression. If the acceptance of the original Constitution had been left to the state legislatures, rather than to conventions called for the purpose, it would almost certainly have been rejected by some of them. Nevertheless, after that Constitution had been ratified by these state conventions, the first series of proposed amendments were initiated by Congress and sent to the state legislatures as the quickest way of getting them into effect."

Alexander Hamilton, John Marshall, Andrew Jackson, and Woodrow Wilson are the four men who are, in the "Unwritten Constitution." To Hamilton is accredited the development of the economic supremacy of Mr. Munro's phrase, "The Makers of Federal Government"; to Marshall, the achievement of nationalism; to Jackson, the democratization of the Constitution and to Wilson the accentuation of presidential leadership.

Noteworthy, in view of many current discussions growing out of the prohibition issue, is Mr. Munro's discussion of John Marshall in which he says: "His achievement was the subordination of state sovereignty to nationalism. And the by-product of his work was the elevation of the Supreme Court to the status of a coordinate branch of the government. Marshall's starting point was provided by the silences of the Constitution. This taciturnity was largely due to two practical considerations — the fact that the Constitution was virtually without precedent, and second, the desire of the framers to avoid a four-square decision on various controverted matters." And also: "Senator Lodge once said that John Marshall stands in history as one of the

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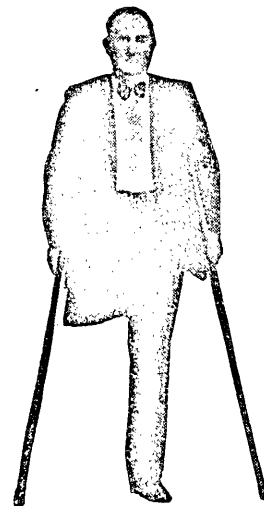
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small group of men who 'have made nations. * * * One of the most eminent authorities on American constitutional law has rightly said that Marshall's work alone saved the country from going to pieces in that tragic struggle of sixty-odd years ago, for it gave the supporters of the Union a clear and sound constitutional philosophy to stand upon. Truly, then, Marshall was one of the makers of the unwritten constitution, that constitution which is made up of interpretations and attitudes, traditions and usages, firm faiths and allegiances; not written with ink on any scroll, but stamped upon the minds and hearts of the people."

The unique position occupied by the Eighteenth Amendment, as the only portion of the Constitution which is intended to safeguard the majority from the minority and to protect the masses against exploitation and special privilege, and the sentiment, makes it one of the most significant portions of our fundamental charter. In his discussion of Andrew Jackson, Mr. Munro remarks upon the character of the Constitution, unamended, and its attitude toward the people at large, reminding us: "The Constitution of the United States, as it left the hands of its framers, was not a democratic document. No one among the delegates of the Great Convention intended that it should be. The men who made up that convention did not, for the most part, have any genuine confidence in the wisdom of the masses. Alexander Hamilton, for example, was opposed to popular election, manhood suffrage, short terms of office, state rights and all the other appurtenances of democracy. Madison, Wilson, Franklin, and the other leaders of the convention were more liberally inclined, but they desired that the ship of state should be well balanced."

Among the many books which are now pouring from the presses, dealing with various phases of the history or the interpretation of the Constitution, this book, written with unusual clarity and from a somewhat different viewpoint than many others, will prove valuable to those who desire to know the interpretation of the Constitution has developed until it has become a flexible instrument adapted to conditions and problems undreamed of by its original authors. The book should be of unusual value to teachers and to popular lecturers upon constitutional topics.



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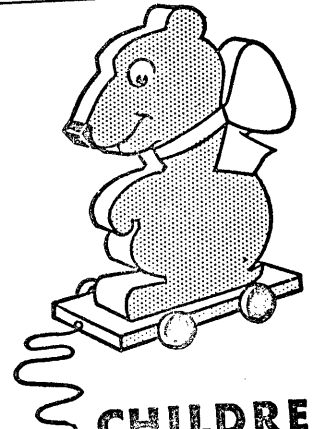
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Grand Ave., 7:30 p. m., Sept. 14.
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Carthage-Tulip, at Tulip, Sept. 28.
Dalark Ct., at Rocky Mound, Oct. 5.
Hot Springs Ct., at Gum Springs, Oct. 12.
Pullman Heights, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 12.
Sparkman-Sardis, at Sparkman, Oct. 19.
Oaklawn, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 19.
Traskwood Ct., at Keith Memorial, Oct. 26.
Benton Station, 7:30, Oct. 26.
Princeton Ct., at Zion, Nov. 2.
First Church, Hot Springs, 7:30, Nov. 2.
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