

# 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.

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No. 43

## MAINTAIN HIGH STANDARDS

Addressing the National Association of Bankers recently, President Hoover, when another speaker had suggested that the American standard of living might be too high, declared that our standards of living must be maintained. He believes that American working men, farmers and business and professional men are entitled to all of the wholesome pleasures and comforts and conveniences which our progressive civilization can afford. His previous utterances are recalled, and we remember his interest in child welfare, improved conditions for working women, and not only education but education that improves the spiritual nature of our youth.

It is exceedingly gratifying that we have a national leader who believes in maintaining high standards in all departments of life and for all people. Of course, he would distinguish between high living and high standards of living. We have among us a multitude, both poor and rich, who live extravagantly, because they are spending their substance in riotous living and wasting their powers in the gratification of their baser natures. Their standards of living are low, because they live high, and they live high because they live on a low level. If we have high standards and live up to them, we shall constantly seek to elevate others whether at home or abroad. That is the natural expression of the abundant life. Receiving in large measure, it gives abundantly and lovingly, as did the Master, who said: "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and wondrously exemplified that saying.

## HOW BLEST ARE WE!

When we think of our denominational finances we are in the habit of saying that others have no such trouble to raise church funds. But we speak hastily and without real appreciation. One great denomination which seems to be far more democratic than ours is in positive distress for funds to run its institutions and meet its various denominational activities. In the organ of a small denomination in this state, which is supposed to have in it many wealthy people, we find this startling statement: "Never before in the history of our Church has there been such an appalling condition as faces the treasurer of the Church program today, and if we must continue the work and go forward there must be an immediate response to the appeal of the treasurer."

Fortunately we have a system which seeks to apportion the amounts to be raised for various purposes to churches and members somewhat in proportion to ability to pay. The system is not perfect and often, unintentionally, apportions injudiciously, but on the whole it usually asks for equitable sums, and puts behind the asking an official who seeks to create the proper sense of responsibility. Bishops, secretaries, presiding elders, pastors and stewards endeavor to generate high motives and induce the strong to help the weak and the weak to do their best. As a result of this, in spite of deflation, depression and drouth, there is a spirit of devotion and determination that will even this year result in our meeting obligations that, without that spirit, it would seem impossible to liquidate. Let us not boast, because after all, few of us are doing what God expects us to do; but let us be devoutly thankful that we are, in some measure, meeting our Lord's expectation of us.

Then, it is good to know that our last General Conference, after having presented to it the results of prayerful study for four years, adopted such improvements on the plan that the burdens will be more equitably distributed and greater efforts should follow the more thorough cultivation which has been inaugurated.

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\* FOR, BRETHREN, YE HAVE BEEN CALL- \*  
\* ED UNTO LIBERTY; ONLY USE NOT LIB- \*  
\* ERTY FOR AN OCCASION TO THE FLESH, \*  
\* BUT BY LOVE SERVE ONE ANOTHER. \*  
\* FOR ALL THE LAW IS FULFILLED IN \*  
\* ONE WORD, EVEN IN THIS: THOU \*  
\* SHALT LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AS THY- \*  
\* SELF. BUT IF YE BITE AND DEVOUR \*  
\* ONE ANOTHER, TAKE HEED THAT YE \*  
\* BE NOT CONSUMED ONE OF ANOTHER. \*  
\* Gal. 5:13-15. \*  
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## MORALS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Among the best teachers in all grades and kinds of public schools there is an increasing realization that sufficient emphasis has in recent years been lacking on distinctively moral training, and the resurgence of crime is thought by many to be due in part to this lack. Consequently the more thoughtful educational leaders are seeking to introduce, or re-introduce, the reading of the Bible, under proper restrictions to safeguard pupils from denominational interference, into the opening exercise of our public schools in Arkansas.

We of the older generation well remember the moral teaching of the Blueback Speller and the McGuffey's Readers, with their frequent references to God and occasional quotations from the Bible. An examination of modern textbooks reveals the sad fact that practically all of these references and quotations are missing, and the direct moral teaching is very mild if not wholly lacking. This is ample ground for the effort to get the Bible, which is the source-book on morals in Christianity, where our public school pupils may know that there is such a book and its value. Let all good citizens not only vote for the Bible-reading Bill, but advocate it among their associates. As many of our best laymen and our pastors will leave home the morning of election day, we urge them to take advantage of the privilege of using the ballot for absentees.

## GOOD NEWS

At the annual meeting of the Commission that is responsible for the management of this paper, it was found that the assets are greater than the assets of last year by some \$1,400, and the liabilities are less by some \$5,600, consequently the paper is approximately \$7,000 better off than it was a year ago.

When it is known that, on account of General Conference and flood and drouth and attendance at the Pastors' School, few pastors have done anything for the paper since the first of May, and when it is further known that almost half of the pastors have done practically nothing during the entire year, this condition of the finances is remarkable. The circulation has been maintained at close to 12,000 for nearly two years. Many subscribers are in arrears, but as all have been dropped who requested it, it is reasonable to assume that those who are in arrears are simply waiting until it is more convenient to pay and that they are measurably pleased with their paper. There are criticisms, but compared with the expressions of approval, they are few and with rare exceptions are the stereotyped complaints that all editors and publishers have had from time immemorial. It would not be best for an editor or business manager never to be criticized. He might grow vain and rest upon past achievements. Kindly, well meaning criticism may not always get what the critic seeks, because the very thing that he criticizes may be highly approved by a vast number, but the criticism reveals the fact to the editor that his paper is noticed and that friends wish to see it improved.

The editor is willing to acknowledge that there are difficult conditions, and it may be possible

for a pastor sometimes to do little or nothing for his paper; but there is no good excuse for any one failing to give the elementary information requested at the beginning of the year for the office, and, surely, if a pastor would mention the paper occasionally from his pulpit in a favorable comment, he would be able to send in a few subscribers.

Next year the paper celebrates its fiftieth anniversary, and it is the desire of Commissioners and editor that a special effort be made to collect arrears and increase circulation. In order that the paper may help all pastors during the entire year, it is hoped that all pastors will plan to present it during January, and the increased circulation will enable the leaders to put into effect the new plans of the General Conference.

The solution of the paper problem is amazingly simple. One-half of the pastors now keep it going. If the other half would do only what the first half has done the whole question would be settled. The assessments for the paper could be cut down and finally dropped, and the paper made better. The half of the pastors who have done practically nothing would not have us consider them inferior in ability and management to the half who have done the work that has kept the paper alive. If the non-functioning brethren will come up to the meeting of their Conferences and resolve to do what their functioning brethren have done and then go home and execute their resolves, the paper problem will be solved. How easy! How simple! What do you say, brethren?

## THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

The conservatives who submitted a Constitution for adoption to the General Conference included a Judicial Council. After the Constitution had been amended and its sponsors refused to support it, the Judicial Council was proposed independently, and submitted to the Annual Conferences by an almost unanimous vote. It is intended to provide our Church with a real judiciary somewhat after the model of the United States Supreme Court, and to relieve the Bishops of the onerous duty of passing on the constitutionality of measures. It was approved by both conservatives and progressives in General Conference. It is now before the Annual Conferences for approval. In the three Missouri Conferences it received an almost unanimous vote. There is no valid reason why it should not be adopted, and it is to be hoped that our Conferences will vote to approve it. If it should have defects, they can be remedied by the same process that it requires to adopt; but if it is defeated it will be at least eight years before the relief sought can be obtained. It is a long step in the right direction, and will give us a real judiciary. Let us have it.

## RACE-TRACK GAMBLING.

In Missouri an effort is being made by the corrupt elements to secure a law allowing race-track gambling with the specious plea that it is for the benefit of agriculture. There is a well-grounded fear that they will succeed. The effort will again be made to get our Legislature to adopt a similar measure. Heretofore it has been defeated only by executive veto. All good citizens should interrogate the candidates for Legislature and get them, if possible, committed against such a nefarious law. Act now, or it may be too late. The same corrupt forces will attempt to get what they want. The advocates of such a measure have done more to corrupt the Legislature, by their trading, than all other influences together. Let us purge the Legislature of that element. Do it now, and save trouble.

Pursue only happiness and you never catch up.  
—Forbes Magazine.

OUR ANNUAL CONFERENCES  
North Arkansas Conference, at Helena, Nov. 5.  
Little Rock Conference, Lakeside, Pine Bluff, Nov. 12.

### PERSONAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Scriptures teach us the best way of living, the noblest way of suffering, and the most comfortable way of dying.—Flavel.

Rev. J. W. Moore, pastor of our Midland Heights Church, Fort Smith, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Fort Smith Ministerial Association.

I have always said, I always will say, that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers and better husbands.—Jefferson.

Rev. A. E. Holloway, chairman of the Committee on Evangelism, announces that Dr. O. E. Goddard will be the inspirational preacher at the session of North Arkansas Conference.

The College of the Ozarks, the only institution of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., in Arkansas, reports an increase of 15 per cent in enrollment over last year. There are 323 students in the college and conservatory as compared with 281 last year.

Twenty-nine of the thirty-one buildings planned under the \$20,000,000 building program begun five years ago at Duke University have been completed, and are occupied, while work is going steadily forward on the other two, a chapel and a chemistry building.

The Pre-Conference Report on the Conference Collections payments in the North Arkansas Conference is published on another page. The brethren have made a truly remarkable showing in registering an advance, small though it is, over this time 1929. Be sure to read it.

Dr. W. A. Shelton, long a professor in the Candler School of Theology of Emory University and well known among us as a lecturer in Sunday School Training Schools, has been appointed pastor of our Representative Church at Mt. Vernon Place, Washington, D. C.

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Rev. W. F. Blevins, our pastor at Corning, writes: "We are happy to report that we have received 44 into the church this year, 43 of them by vows. Our finances will be in full, in spite of the fact that this has been one of the hardest years this community has seen, in a financial way, for many years."

The most neglected phase of Christian service in the American Church today is that of personal work. Strange indeed it is that Methodist men can talk about politics, the stock market, football, prize-fighting, and yet many never find the time to develop the courage which enables them to recommend Jesus Christ to their friends.—F. T. Barnett in Methodist Layman.

Dr. J. D. Hammons announces that next Sunday morning at eleven World Temperance Sunday will be observed at First Church, Hot Springs, and he would be glad to have shut-ins and others who cannot attend services to listen in on KTHS. Mr. G. L. Morelock, secretary of the General Board of Lay Activities, that night will begin a series of messages on the Stewardship of Life.

Rev. F. A. Lark, our pastor at Augusta, writes: "With all other parts of our great Church we are suffering severely. There is a spirit to reduce everything. I feel that the claims will come up in full. This church always pays its pastor and P. E. Our people have the spirit of paying the claims. Have done so for years. Fine group of people. In many ways one of the most delightful years of our life. Doing our very best."

Extension Forester C. A. Gillett of the University of Arkansas estimates that Arkansas loses at least five millions a year through forest fires. Most of this loss could be prevented if the Legislature would provide at a small expense for a Forestry Department. Let good citizens instruct their representatives to give the state a forestry organization such as practically all other states have, and save this tremendous waste.

Rev. F. M. Freeman, D. D., who for the past five years has been pastor of our First Church, Texarkana, has been transferred to the New Mexico Conference and stationed at Trinity Church, El Paso. The many friends whom he has made in Arkansas will regret to lose him from their fellowship. He is an able and brotherly minister and has done fine work in Texarkana; and will doubtless succeed in the larger field to which he has gone.

On account of the prolonged illness of his wife, Rev. S. R. Twitty has been released from his work at Florala, Ala. Mrs. Twitty has been in a Montgomery Hospital and is now in the Baptist Hospital in this city in order to be near her relatives. As soon as she is able she will go to her sister's in Conway. Her doctor thinks that she will require professional attention and nursing for several months. Hers is a nervous break-down due to over-strain.

After attending the funeral of General Martin, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans of Arkansas, Dr. W. M. Hayes, who is general of the Third Division, called last week. He had just returned from Texas where he had officiated at the marriage of his granddaughter, Miss Lois, daughter of Rev. H. J. Hayes, to Mr. Bond Fontain. October 20 Dr. Hayes completed his eighty-fifth year. He is hale and hearty and mentally vigorous—a wonderful young old man!

Rev. S. M. Yancey, superintendent of the Western Methodist Assembly, attended the sessions of the St. Louis Conference, held in the University Church, St. Louis, last week, and reports increasing interest in the Assembly and that the small apportionment submitted by the General Conference for the Assembly was without hesitation unanimously accepted. Thus the three Missouri Conferences, that have sent fewer visitors to the Assembly than have any other of the patronizing Conferences, have unanimously accepted the suggested apportionments. They do this because they now recognize that the Assembly has become necessary in the life of the Church and is needed by the General Boards for their advanced programs which are offered only at Lake Junaluska and Mt. Sequoyah. We in Arkansas appreciate

the growing interest in the Assembly and recognize the fact that it has become a real asset to Arkansas and Arkansas Methodism. This week Superintendent Yancey will represent the Assembly at sessions of North Texas and West Texas Conferences, and the following week at the Oklahoma Conference.

Dr. Harry E. Woolever says of the coming election: "Every Christian citizen should cast a ballot, remembering that the vote which is cast for principle cannot be lost. This candidate or that may lose, but that ballot which registers the moral conviction of a citizen will have an abiding and far reaching influence in the future. Let the moral sentiment register itself this November on the side of human welfare and national righteousness."

Some fifty drunks down at Little Rock, including, we are sorry to say, some women, have organized an order called the "Aroused and Articulate Order of Infuriated Camels." The object of the organization is to bring back the open saloon and whisky. Now if this order of drunks, whose fathers should cut off their monthly checks, wants to see some "infuriated" people let them start a move to bring back the open saloon in Arkansas and see what an "infuriated" Christian citizenship would do to them.—Leachville Star.

On October 14, Rev. Chas. Franklin, who had two weeks previously gone to the Methodist Hospital in Memphis to prepare for it, submitted to a major operation. For four days he was very near the brink, but is now slowly improving and continued improvement is expected. He is receiving every attention in that great institution. Mrs. Franklin remains with him. The morning services of his church at Parkin are cared for by visiting brethren and at night the different departments of the church have charge.

As promised last week the secretary of the Little Rock District Brotherhood has made a report of the remarkable meeting in which high and deserved tribute was paid to Dr. James Thomas, presiding elder of the District. It was recognized that he had done a remarkable work not only as a 100-percent presiding elder, but in raising endowment for Hendrix-Henderson College and funds for the Arkansas Methodist, and in tender care for the Orphanage. His has been a wonderfully useful career.

Centenary College, the Methodist college for Louisiana, located at Shreveport, opened with 50 more students than it had at the opening last year. Under the presidency of Dr. George S. Sexton this college has made remarkable progress and is now the leading denominational institution of our neighbor state. As Dr. Sexton and many of his faculty are Hendrix-Henderson men, Arkansas is naturally interested in its success. Dr. R. H. Harper, editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, delivered the opening address.

The secular press reports that Bishop Cannon, who has been cited to trial by four Methodist preachers, has brought a libel suit for \$5,000,000 against W. R. Hearst, publisher of the New York Evening Journal, for reflections on his character, and that of his present wife in stories published in the issues of July 24 and 27. That paper, together with several others that are wet, has been seeking in every possible way to discredit the bishop, and it to be sincerely hoped that he may be able to win this suit and stop their continual misrepresentations of him and the cause of prohibition.

The Synod of the Seventh Province of the Protestant Episcopal Church is in session in our city this week, including Oct. 21, 22, 23. Embraced in its territory are Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas and a large part of Texas. It brings to our city a large group of distinguished clergymen and laymen of a great and aggressive denomination. We trust that they may have enjoyed their sojourn among us. A notable feature of their assembling is the celebration of the Holy Communion each morning. It would be spiritually profitable if other Protestant denominations would as frequently and as reverently celebrate this sacred institution.

## THE ASSESSMENTS THE MINIMUM

By Bishop W. N. Ainsworth

It ought to be understood by every Methodist that the benevolent collections of the Church are in no sense a measure of the Church's obligations toward these various departments of its redemptive work. The assessments really represent the minimum of the Church's need for carrying on the work that is already organized and in progress. To raise them means the projection of nothing new. Failure to raise them is to discount an obligation of honor for high tasks that are already on the way. Every Church ought to regard the assessment as the base line of necessity and then add a reasonable per cent for the support of new enterprises.

To fail in meeting the assessments is for the whole line of conquest to waver and here and there fall back. This no loyal lover of Christ's Kingdom can allow. Let all our Methodist churches dig in right here. Let it be understood that the assessments mark the line back of which they will not go. Having put their hand to the plow, loyalty will not look back. And then let all the churches push forward the lines of conquest as far as love can go.—In Methodist Layman.

## WHAT SCHOOLMEN SAY

The words below come from the heart of Henry L. Smith, president-emeritus of Washington-Lee University. They are quoted with approval by John H. Finley, formerly president of the University of New York and Commissioner of Education of that state, now editor of the New

York Times, in his book, "The Debt Eternal."

"Let but one generation of American boys and girls be rightly trained in body, mind and spirit, in knowledge and love and unselfishness, and all the knotty problems of our American life, social economic and political, would be far on the road toward complete solution. Let the training of but one generation be wholly neglected, and our civilization, losing its art, science, literature and religion, would be far on the road to primeval savagery."

Coming from schoolmen, the above words are a terrible, probably unintentional, arraignment of our boasted public school system. These educators admit that the children have not been properly trained at school. After more than half a century of enforced universal public education, whose supreme aim is character development, stating when the nation was normal in morals, we are now the most lawless nation on earth with every thousandth man in the land behind prison bars. Let him who phrased the above arraignment also phrase the formal indictment, as he did in a recent address,

"The appalling problem of a nation-wide crime wave following a nation-wide wave of American education is the most insistent moral problem of Christian America and also the unanswerable indictment of our American system of education. In this era of triumphant democracy, we cannot reach a high level of Christian citizenship until we recognize that the children of the nation are our most valuable asset and that the training of the intellect alone is fa-

tally faulty and woefully inadequate."

"Fatally faulty and woefully inadequate," as proved by "a nation-wide crime wave," is the indictment against our nonreligious public school system by an eminent educator.

Incidentally, the first of the two quotations above notes that the return of religious moral training to the public schools is the supreme moral issue in America today, essential, vital, necessary above all others. Train the children at school as they should be trained and all other moral problems will adjust themselves. Forget this, and battle on all else as we please, and doom will come.

We might as well face it, battle as we may for temperance, law enforcement, Sabbath observance, and all the rest, we will lose in the end if we fail to train the children aright at school. Neglect the rest and do our duty in this, and in the end every moral problem will be solved.—The Christian Statesman.

## THE ROMANCE OF AMERICAN METHODISM

By Paul Neff Garber  
The Itinerancy

The itinerancy, that is the frequent change of preachers at regular intervals, was a unique characteristic of pioneer Methodism. It was adopted by John Wesley partly because most of his lay preachers were untrained men. Wesley feared that if they remained long at any one place they would exhaust their message. Wesley further claimed that there was a diversity of ministerial qualities. "Nor can I believe," stated Wesley, "it was ever the will of our Lord that

any congregation should have one teacher only. This preacher has one talent, that another. No one whom I ever knew has all the talents which are needful for beginning, continuing and perfecting the work of grace in a whole congregation." Even if his preachers had been university graduates, Wesley would have adopted the itinerant system. When in 1785 Wesley heard that some Methodist ministers in America desired longer pastorates, he wrote: "Indeed this is quite contrary to the whole economy of Methodism; God has always wrought among us by a constant change of preachers."

Under the leadership of Francis Asbury, Wesley's itinerant plan was continued in America. This was not obtained, however, without some struggle. Shortly after Asbury arrived in America he wrote in his journal: "My brethren seem unwilling to leave the cities, but I think I shall show them the way." Asbury feared that a stationary ministry would cause the frontier sections to be neglected and would bring a distinction between the urban and rural preachers. "Circulation" became Asbury's watchword. The fact that Methodist ministers became known as "traveling preachers" shows that Bishop Asbury's program was successful.

Three things are necessary for the efficient administration of the Methodist itinerancy. They are, first, a responsible authority to appoint the preachers to their respective circuits or stations, second, a ministry willing to allow other to choose their fields of labor, and third, laymen who will  
(Continued on Page 4)

Recently an insurance clerk in New York died and left his estate to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It was found to be a collection of Chinese textile fabrics which he had obtained by careful purchase at a cost of some \$30,000, but is now estimated to be worth \$200,000. He spent twenty years in making the collection and enjoyed it. There are many among us who by careful saving and wise investment could put \$25,000 or even more into college endowment or something rare for our institutions. Why should we depend on the rich alone to endow our institutions? We know of one man who is carrying an insurance policy for the benefit of a college library. There should be others.

At the opening this fall of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., 365 students were enrolled, which forecasts some 425 or 450 for the year. To the fine work of this great training school for their young preachers much of the success of the Southern Baptists is undoubtedly due. Under the presidency of such great theological leaders as Dr. Broadus and Dr. Mullins and others, this institution has attracted the cream of the young Baptist ministers, and sent them forth ardent advocates of Christianity as represented by the Baptist denomination. At Southern Methodist University, Emory University and Duke University we have able faculties, but not enough students. Too many of our young preachers are going to Chicago, New York and New Haven. Let us do more for them at our own theological schools and fill these schools with the best of our rising ministry. We are training fine young preachers, but need more of them.

## BOOK REVIEW.

**Religion in the American College;** by Edward Sterling Boyer; published by the Abingdon Press, New York; price, \$1.25.

This is a study of the facts concerning the teaching of religion in American colleges. Today, when so much more attention is being given to the social sciences, it is of greatest interest to thoughtful educators to be informed on the subject of the teaching of religion and its far-

reaching influence on the social problems of the day. Dr. Boyer has made a thorough investigation and presents the subject in a clear, forceful and interesting manner. His book is a valuable contribution to the subject of college education.

**Tigers' Teeth;** by Stuart Robertson, M. A.; published by Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York; price, \$2.00.

Ministers, teachers and workers will find this book of stories most useful. Not only will it prove to be a rich source of new story-material but it will furnish an excellent model for the presentation of stories to children. Dr. Robertson seems to have an unusual insight into the mental habits of the child as well as a gift for selecting material within the range of the child's understanding and interest. These stories are presented in a simple, forceful and interesting manner. Both children and grownups will find them fascinating and helpful.

**The Atonement and the Social Process;** by Shailer Mathews; published by the Macmillan Company, New York; price, \$2.00.

A wide circle of interested readers always welcomes a book from the pen of Dean Shailer Mathews. His keen analytical style, his firm grasp on the essentials of the problems under consideration and his optimistic forward look make his writings most welcome. And this book will not disappoint his many admirers. It gives a detailed study of the various theories of the atonement and restates their permanent contribution to the religious needs of our time. The study is thus an exemplification of a new and constructive theological method. One may not accept the author's theories, but yet may thoroughly enjoy his thought-provoking discussions.

**G. A. Studdert Kennedy;** by His Friends; published by Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York; price, \$2.00.

This is a loving tribute and an appreciative interpretation of a rare personality that spent itself freely in the service of humanity. His

loving sympathy with suffering and unhappiness, enabled him to comfort the sorrowing. His services to the soldier during the world war endeared him to the world at large. Many of his writings are strong and inspiring. These intimate pictures of Kennedy give the reader a sense of thankfulness that such heroic lives are given us to quicken and inspire us to greater heights of unselfish endeavor.

## DEATH OF REV. D. L. YATES.

The following communication has been received from Rev. J. W. Wilford, pastor of Camden Station, Memphis Conference: "Rev. D. L. Yates, a member of North Arkansas Conference, died at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Outwood, Ky., October 12. Burial took place at Bethlehem, his old home church, in the south part of Graves County, Ky. Funeral services were conducted by the writer, assisted by Brothers Dunn, Norman, and Yates." Brother Yates was received on trial in 1924 and into full connection and ordained deacon in 1926. He served Yellville Circuit and Alma, but his health failed and he was compelled to take the superannuate relation while yet a young man. Seeking relief, he spent some time in Arizona. He was consecrated and promising, and it is cause for great regret that he was taken away in the very beginning of his ministry. His loved ones have the sympathy of his brethren.

## CIRCULATION REPORT.

Since the last report was published the following subscriptions have been received: Leola, J. C. Johnson, 4; Paragould, First Church, W. C. Davidson, 4; Lockesburg, J. A. Parker, 2; Texarkana Circuit, J. A. Hall, 3; Hickory Plains, C. A. Simpson, 4; Several Little Rock Churches, by W. M. Dacus, 28; Searcy, W. P. Whaley, 1; Arkansas City, W. C. Lewis, 3; Mena, C. N. Smith, 3; Blytheville, First Church, P. Q. Rorie, 1; Kingsland, B. F. Scott, 1; El Dorado, First Church, W. C. Watson, 133; Ft. Smith, Midland Heights, J. W. Moore, 9. This is good work. Let it continue. Let pastors collect as they are securing their Claims. Many Subscribers are just waiting for their pastors to collect.

forego the privilege of selecting their pastors. Pioneer American Methodism possessed these qualifications. After the Christmas Conference the power of appointment was vested in the episcopacy. The circuit-riders accepted the decisions of the bishops, while the laymen, knowing that the character of every Methodist preacher had been approved at the Annual Conferences, gladly received the ministers that were sent to them.

Although it has been popular for the opponents of Methodism to attack the tyrannical power of the early bishops, yet the records show that the episcopacy always gave careful consideration to the rights and needs of each individual preacher. The autocratic authority vested in the bishops was wielded with the most sincere motives and in a true Christian spirit. Although Asbury's maxim regarding the itinerancy was, "we wish men to labor where we say, and not where they may choose," nevertheless at conference he often announced: "Brethren, if any of you have anything peculiar in your circumstances that should be known to the Superintendent in making your appointments, if you will drop me a note, I will, as far as will be compatible with the great interests of the Church endeavor to accommodate you." Henry Boehm, the traveling companion for many years of Bishop Asbury, says that the bishop was always watchful of the health of itinerants. Boehm quotes Asbury as frequently remarking to him: "Henry, Brother A. or B. has been too long in the rice plantations or on the peninsula; he looks pale; health begins to decline; he must go to the highlands."

The bishops that followed Asbury showed even more consideration in placing the preachers. In 1808 Bishop McKendree started the policy of asking the advice of the presiding elders concerning appointments. Bishop Janes was especially conscientious in selecting the fields of labor for the ministers. He insisted that no appointment was good enough as long as it might be made better. During conference Janes met night after night with the presiding elders. Often he was forced to say to his weary helpers, "Never mind your sleep, you can lose that better than this brother can endure a mistake for a year longer."

A noble and unselfish spirit was shown by the preachers toward their appointments. Smith says that at the early Conferences, "Our business was done in peace; there was no jealousy among our little band of brothers. No scrambling for the best circuits; we had no stations; if we got a bad circuit (as circuits are sometimes called) we went to it with a willing mind, determined to make it better; if we got a good circuit, we went with a cheerful heart, resolved to show ourselves worthy of a good place." The ministers willingly placed their ecclesiastical destinies in the hands of the bishops because they actually felt that the appointments were of God. It was the proud boast of many preachers that they had never once asked for an easy field of labor. More often the circuit-riders begged to be sent to the most difficult places. Fellows writes that in the pioneer period of the Upper Iowa Conference, "the men most in honor among his brethren was the one that traveled the hardest circuit." Martin Ruter, the first American Methodist preacher to be given an honorary degree, once said: "I ask no accommodation; the

poorest circuit in the Conference deserves a better minister than I am." Such in main was the spirit of the pioneer circuit-riders toward itinerancy.

The Methodist laymen received their new preachers as "God's Men—Heaven appointed." That did not mean, however, that laymen never petitioned the bishops. This was often done. In comparison with modern times, however, there was this difference: The laymen usually did not ask for any special individual, but for a man who could save souls and who would build up Zion. The petitions were often worded in unique language. One committee asked the bishop for a "man to stir them up with a long pole; yes, send us a snorter." In 1878 there were 10,300 preachers stationed in the Methodist Episcopal Church and not a single congregation refused to accept its minister.

Wesley's original plan of the itinerancy embodied the exchange of preachers every six or eight weeks. In American Methodism, however, the tenure was never less than three to six months. Since the Christmas Conference took no action regarding a time limit this matter was left to the discretion of the bishops, who started the practice of allowing a minister to remain on a circuit only one year. In 1804 only twenty-seven Methodist preachers were serving a second successive term on the same work.

In 1804 an official time limit was adopted for the Methodist itinerancy. In that year the General Conference decided that no ministers could remain at any one place for more than two years in succession. Concerning this legislation Aaron Hunt writes: "Soon after the commencement of the present century, two or three cases occurred that gave the bishop great annoyance. Some preachers, finding themselves in pleasant stations, and by the aid of self-constituted committees—believing of course that they could do better in the place than anyone else—objected to removal, while the more pious part of the society would have preferred a change; but the officious committee prevailed." Bishop Asbury favored the new law for it gave him a legal reason for refusing to reappoint a preacher for a third year on the same circuit.

Although by the action of 1804 the ministers could remain two years at the same work, yet only a small number of them did so. The one-year tenure had become so customary that when the circuit-rider left for conference he took with him all his belongings, and gave a final farewell to his members. Indeed, the minister who was sent to the same circuit for a second year lost standing with his brethren. It was said of him that he had only half done his work during the previous year and must be given another chance to complete it.

The Methodist itinerancy meant not only frequent changes but also long moves for the preachers. The transfer of circuit-riders to distant Conferences was common in early American Methodism. Hope Hull's first appointment was to the Salisbury Circuit in North Carolina, his following year he was sent to the Pedee Circuit in South Carolina, his third move was to the Amelia Circuit in Virginia. A few years later he was preaching in New England. In 1808 Isaac Lindsey was appointed to the French Broad Circuit in East

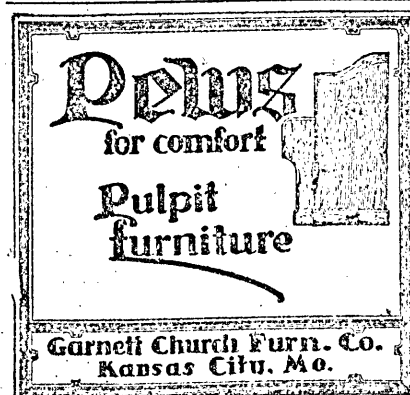
Tennessee. In 1809 he was sent to the Cold Water Circuit which was north of St. Louis. That was certainly itinerancy with a vengeance.

The itinerancy made many contributions to pioneer American Methodism. It promoted a spirit of religious earnestness. The circuit-rider had to work quickly because he had only a short time in any one place. A "now" ministry was produced. "Now" was the time for all religious activities; there could be no postponement until a second, third or fourth year. Stagnation of the people or the preacher was rendered almost impossible by the itinerancy.

The itinerancy also kept every circuit continually supplied with a preacher. A pulpit made vacant by death or resignation was filled immediately. No friction arose over the change of pastors. The preachers did not waste precious moments candidating for a church. The Methodists could boast that their whole field of labor was cultivated and that all their spiritual leaders were constantly at work. In 1857 when all the Methodist churches were supplied with ministers, 21 per cent of the Congregational churches had no preachers, 25 per cent were filled by the supplies, and only 41 per cent had regular pastors.

Many other advantages resulted from this frequent change of preachers. A few churches could not monopolize the services of the best ministers. Men were assigned to the places best fitted to their qualifications. The tenure of office was so short that neither the laymen nor the circuit-rider could tire of each other. If an unwise appointment was made, the laymen were willing to temporarily endure the mistake, knowing that they would be given a new preacher at the end of the year. The minister likewise did not become discouraged since he, too, realized that he would be sent to another field at the next Conference. The constant change of preachers tended to block heresy, for the minister did not remain long enough in any location to surround himself with a group of heretics.

The most serious and perhaps the most proper charge made against the itinerancy is that it worked hardship upon the preacher and his family; that it deprived them of the normal pleasure incident to a stationary life. Such arguments, however, did not carry much weight when American Methodism was in its heroic era; when the cause of the Kingdom was more important than the welfare of the worker. Bishop Marvin in the following manner once answered the opponents of the itinerancy: "You say this operates a great hardship on the preachers and their families. Be it so. No great work has ever yet been done in the world without hardship. When the spirit of self-sacrifice shall be lost in the Conferences our work will be done, and nothing will be left of Methodism but the name."



# INITIATED BILL No. 1

In Nov. 4, Bill No. 1 will be voted on. It provides for the required reading of the Bible by the teachers in the public schools of our state. The highest good of the youth of our Arkansas should impel the righteous element of our citizenship to overwhelmingly pass this wholesome measure. In voting on such questions the citizens must reckon with the highest good. No one doubts that there could be a possible abuse of such Bible reading by a teacher of unworthy character. But the great majority of our teachers are not of such unworthy character as the opposers of this wholesome measure argue; and if the teacher of "immortal character" would "disgust" school children by reading the Bible to them why not go farther and say that the "immoral teacher" should not be permitted, for fear of disgusting the children, to tell them to be honest, to tell the truth, to be reverent in language and heart to God, to be chaste or virtuous in heart and conduct? These are all emphatic teachings of the Bible and any teacher not morally qualified to read the Bible to school children is likewise unfit to tell them to be reverent, honest, truthful and virtuous. But the object to this law on the ground of the possible immoral teacher should have no weight with the candid voter who must know that far more good than harm can come from the daily reading of the Bible to our school children. The teachers of our state as a whole are suited to



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read the wholesome moral lessons of the Holy Book, with good effect upon the character and conduct of the school children. The great moral precepts given us in the Ten Commandments, the Two Laws of Love to God and Man, the Golden Rule, in the New Testament, and the wholesome moral instruction and appeal in the Old Testament are incomparable in their direction for character building and conduct of youth and old age.

The cradle of our national infancy was rocked with the hand of prayer and faith in the God of the Holy Bible. Infidelity was told to stand back while the foundation of the greatest nation and government in the world should be laid on the eternal principles of righteousness and truth put over to us in the Holy Book. Infidelity and its poisons of irreverence and immorality could have no place in the foundation structure of a Republic like ours. Any compromise by our citizenship with the things of infidelity would send the poison of disintegration into our national life. Our Pilgrim Fathers first built their altar of worship to Almighty God, then their homes and then their schools for the training of their children and the Bible was the basis of all three of them and given the first and central place in their curricula. The sanity of our people and the safety and security of our country depend on our adherence to the righteous principles of our forefathers.

The following printed uncontradicted statements were circulated very extensively over the South a few years ago: "The Jews teach their religion to their children 300 hours a year, the Roman Catholics teach their religion to their children 200 hours a year, and the Protestants of the United States teach their religion to their children 26 hours a year, and the Protestant children that do not go to Sabbath School get next to no religious instructions at all." As Protestants are nearly all the population of our public schools, one can readily see that unless the wholesome lessons of reverence and morals, from the Bible, are read to them in public schools, multitudes of our youth will get no such instruction. Education is not at all complete unless the moral and spiritual keep step with the mental. Our children must not only be smart, but they must be good and true in motive and character and conduct. The writer, when Chaplain of the Arkansas penitentiary and State Reform School, found abundant evidence of the mental side of education, but found a woeful falling down of education on the side of morals and character. Had responsibility to God and His Christ and the inseparable morality therefor; reverence, obedience, truth, virtue, honesty, faith and love to God been taught them from the Holy Book in the home and read to them in the schools these potential criminals would have (three-fourths of them) been saved a term in the penitentiary, thousands of homes saved from humiliation and dishonor, and the taxpayers of our state hundreds of thousands of dollars in the cost of criminal prosecution.

Every youth in our state should have a chance in training for useful and efficient service to his country. But this chance on the moral and spiritual side of his character in his responsibility to God and duty to man is far more important than any mere

intellectual training. The man who put a bomb under a skyscraper building in New York a few years ago, when hundreds of people had thereby such close risk of death and the man that recently destroyed, by explosives, sections of the big bridge spanning Red River in Southwest Arkansas, had plenty of mental training but there was a tragic falldown in moral training. The Bible is the Book for the essential moral training. Let it be read. It will, by the aid of its founder, enforce its own lesson. It tenaciously grips the conscience as no other book can do. There is a response in the human soul, more active in youth, than in older people, to the demands in the Bible of reverence and obedience to God and of moral accountability to Him for all our conduct.

Furthermore the knowledge of the Bible is an essential part of a liberal education. We go to its pages for the first 2300 years of the world's history, for the moral commands that underlie the statutory laws of all civilized nations, for the purest English of all the books of our language. Its poetry, philosophy, history, drama, abound with ethics so pure and true in making character and directing conduct that all other ethical literature is but the spark of a lightning bug to the Bible as the sun in his meridian.

The Bible is not a sectarian book. It is the basis of righteous Character and transcends denominationalism. Its reading will conflict with no Christian's creed, and should not be opposed by any heathen whose character the Bible would mold into a true patriotic American. To read the Bible's inerrant precepts to our youth is no violation of the doctrine of separation of church and state, for there could be no permanent state without the Bible and its Founder as the basis of the state. To oppose the reading of the Bible on the ground that the books of heathen religion have as much right to be read is folly in the extreme. As well demand that a half grain of strychnine has as much claim to be taken by a sick man as the curative quinine that would relieve him of his fever.—John F. Taylor.

#### SANE THINKING AND RIGHT LIVING

(The following address was given before a large congregation at the First Methodist Church, El Dorado, by C. H. Murphy, at the request of Dr. W. C. Watson, pastor).

Our pastor has just read to you the fifth chapter of Matthew, which is a part of the great Sermon on the Mount. In the twelfth verse of the seventh chapter we have these words: "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets." This is part of the great moral code proclaimed by the Master when he opened his mouth and taught them, saying "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled. Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy." It is known as the golden rule of morals, and it appears to me that this sermon is sufficient unto itself, for when we inquire as to what time this moral code shall be in effect the Master elucidates that point for us. "For verily I say unto you, till Heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled." According to

this Sermon, I also find that it is likened unto "a wise man which built his house upon a rock and the rains descended and the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon that house and it fell not, for it founded upon a rock."

#### Wesley's Influence

With these thoughts in view, we cannot escape the conviction that humanity is launched upon the great sea of life and should be basically governed and guided by this great moral code as proclaimed by the "Man of Sorrows." Also since we are in this Temple of Methodism, it appears to me that it would not be out of line to speak something of the progenitor of this great organization. John Wesley was born in 1703 A. D., and died 1791, he, therefore, lived fifteen years after the proclamation of our Declaration of Independence. The Bank of England was only nine years old when Wesley was born. I quote from one of the great sermons of Wesley: "To adopt and live a life of simplicity and service for mankind is difficult, but to follow the love of luxury, making a clutch for place, self and power, labeling paganism Christianity, and imaging you are a follower of Christ, this is easy."

The struggle of these antagonistic forces will continue until the end and those that align themselves with the forces of righteousness, take upon themselves a life of difficulty and, according to Wesley, it is not merely for the sake of reward, but because the life of service is the righteous life—the right life—and the life that leads to increased light.

The whole of Wesley's life was enacted within the Eighteenth Century. He lived in a period of continued improvement, the basis of which was laid in his great sermons and also in the great sermons of other great moral teachers of his time, including both Gentiles and Jew. Wesley lived two years after the beginning of the French Revolution, and a great historian has gone on record as believing that the sermons of John Wesley saved England from a reign of terror similar to the ten years of slaughter and confusion that have passed away, and business assumed normal aspect, so this depression will be dissipated as time wears along, but at just what time the bottom of the trough will be reached it would be imprudent for any responsible man to undertake to say, but without hesitation the constructive forces of the world say that this trade depression will pass away and will be followed by normal and healthy business that will in reality be better business than the business that obtained during the great boom. My own view is that the forces of correction have almost completed their work, and that probably at some time within the next year we will again have attained that normal condition so much desired by us all.

Our great material advancement is affected largely by the principle of the division of labor. Now this principle has advanced among us to a greater extent at present than during any other period of civilization. We are a dependent people one on another, and it is incumbent upon us for each one to do well his part. The labor of one man alone could never during his lifetime build an automobile, as we know them at this time. If he should undertake it, it would be necessary for him to go into the mines and dig the ore, build the transportation facilities to transport the

ore to the blasting furnaces, and then make the iron into steel, then to fashion the steel into the parts that go into the making a car. Also it would be necessary for him to go into the forest and fashion wood into parts that go into the car. It would be necessary for him to be a shepherd in order to obtain the wool that is used in upholstering; it would be necessary for him to be a cotton farmer in order to obtain the cotton that goes into the tires. But through the principle of the division of labor, millions of cars are produced by the great automobile factories in this country, and the traffic of our roads and streets is full.

All this means that co-operation is at the base of our activities. A nation of savages or even of tribal life does not know how to co-operate. As time wears along our intelligence must improve, our morals must improve, and our industry must improve. And remember that without security for person and property there can be no accumulation of capital. Therefore no improvement. The security of person and property comes largely through a healthy public opinion built up by the constant work of the great moral forces of the world working under the great code that was proclaimed by the Master in his "Sermon on the Mount," and the more we think on this question, the more we are convinced that the golden rule of morals is also the golden rule of the science of wealth.

#### LOVE OR LUST—WHICH?

The Bible speaks of both, and makes a difference as wide as the distance from hell to heaven. The one—"lust"—is hell-bred-born, and hell nurtured. The other—"love"—is heaven-begotten, heaven-born and heaven-nurtured. You often see in the daily press, in bold letters, something like this: "I killed him because I loved him." Poor, fallen, degraded woman! You did no such thing. Love, real genuine love, does not kill a husband. Love endures. Love suffers. Love sacrifices. Love will die for a husband rather than kill him. It is "lust" that kills. "Lust" when it is conceived bringeth forth sin, and sin when it is finished, bringeth forth death" (Jas. 1:15). Go and read it, reader. Then the something you see in the big dailies, "I killed her because I loved her." No sir, you killed her because you lusted after her, and when your lust was satisfied you hated her, and knew she was not true to you, as you were not true to her; hence, you killed her; not because you loved her, but because you hated

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her, and your sex-lust was the basis of your hatred.

The hour has struck when the pulpit and press and the pen should "cry aloud and spare not" against this prevalent evil that is blighting and blasting the homes all over our land. The sex-lust is not the only evil sweeping our land from side to side and end to end. But lust for power, lust for office, lust for money are all in the saddle with reins drawn, lance poised, ready to charge the thrones of virtue, honesty, decency, love—and all that it takes to constitute real, royal, imperial manhood and womanhood.

Can the pulpit be silent and be true to God and humanity? Can the press be clean and clear of responsibility and fail to point out such atrocious things? Oh, for a John the Baptist or a John Wesley to lead us out of this wilderness of sin into the realm of righteousness and godliness! Who will, in this day of great and sore need? What does the book say about "the watchman on the wall." The responsibility is on the pulpit, and it is inescapable, and also on the religious press. The wolf is not coming; it is already here, and doing its work of devastation. Bishops, connectional men, editors, P. E.'s, P. C.'s what are you going to do about it? Our Annual Conferences are good places for emphasis to be placed on these things by our bishops. It will take the elders, also the pastors, and they, with the elders, will carry it to the pew, and, "like priest, like people." And there we are.

The long-prayed-for and yet delayed revival will begin to function and Methodism will be a flame of holy gospel fire from end to end, and souls by the thousands will be born again and a new day will dawn upon us, that will brighten and gladden all hearts and glorify our God. Love then will drive lust back to hell where it belongs.—Jas. F. Jernigan.

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## FOR YOUTH

### KINGS AND KINDLINESS.

One morning a boy king was walking in the palace grounds when a sharp, ugly stone crashed through a myrtle hedge and fell at his feet. The call of the governess brought the palace guards quickly to the scene, and a search discovered a very small conspirator—a boy no older than the boy king himself. The guards would have seized him if the young ruler had not interfered. Going up to the boy, he asked in a friendly way what his name was, and urged him to tell why he had thrown the stone. The young conspirator could not understand the boy king's kindness, for he had been taught to hate all the members of the royal family. Trying to keep back the tears, he told how his father, once a laborer in the palace gardens, had been discharged, and how, during the long months of idleness that followed, his father talked bitterly against those who had deprived him of his living. At last the boy made up his mind to injure the young king.

The young king chatted kindly with the laborer's son, and then sent him home with a basket of good things. The next day the father was called back to work for the king, and ever after that he taught his children to be loyal subjects to the lad so worthy to be king, for "there is nothing so kindly as kindness."—Selected.

### KEEP THE EYES OF YOUR MIND AND SOUL OPEN.

If you set out on a hiking trip and insisted on keeping your eyes shut it is plain that you wouldn't get along very fast.

You would be likely to stumble over all kinds of hindrances which you could easily step over if your eyes were open.

You would shut out much of the beauty and pleasure of the trip.

You would, in addition to all these personal disadvantages, be a hindrance to the rest of the party who would feel responsible for getting you along somehow.

If you set out on Life's big hiking trip and insist on keeping the eyes of your mind shut the same things will hold true.

You will stumble over trifles, instead of stepping over them, and going on with the trip.

You certainly will not be able to march along at the pace set by the hikers who have their mental eyes wide open.

You will be shutting out the very beauty and joy of the trip.

You will be a dead weight, retarding the progress of the other hikers along Life's trail.

It's even more serious to shut the eyes of the mind and soul than to shut your physical eyes.—Alice C. Hoffman in Intermediate Weekly.

## FOR CHILDREN

### THE BOY THAT LAUGHS.

I know a funny little boy—  
 The funniest ever born:  
 His face is like a beam of joy,  
 Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him tumble on his nose,  
 And waited for a groan—  
 But how he laughed! Do you suppose  
 He struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks:  
 His laugh is sometimes grand;  
 Its ripples overrun his cheeks  
 Like waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awakes,  
 And till the day is done;  
 The schoolroom for a joke he takes—  
 The lessons are but fun.

No matter how the day may go,  
 You cannot make him cry:  
 He's worth a dozen boys I know,  
 Who pout and mope and sigh.  
 —Wide Awake.

### A LITTLE BOY'S SERMON.

On Monday a little boy, who had been to church the day before, thought he would have a church of his own. He arranged his four sisters in front of him, then stood up on a stool and spoke very loud. This is a part of the sermon he preached:

"This is to be a 'mind-mother' sermon. There are two ways in which you ought to mind everything she says:

"Mind her the first time she speaks. When mother says 'Mary, please bring some coal or water,' or 'Run to the shop,' don't answer, 'In just a minute, mother.' Little folks' minutes are a great deal longer than the ones the clock ticks off. When you say 'Yes' with your lips, say 'Yes' with your hands and feet.

"Mind cheerfully. Don't scowl when you have to drop a book, or whine because you can't go and play. You wouldn't own a dog that minded you with his ears laid back, growling and snapping. A girl ought to mind better than a dog."—The Watchman.

### WRENS' NEST IN COAT POCKET.

Not to be outdone by Mr. and Mrs. Robin Redbreast who chose the trucks of a freight car of the Milwaukee Railway to locate their home, a pair of wrens in Puyallup, Wash., picked out a cozy nesting site in the pocket of a khaki hunting coat hanging in a farmer's woodshed. Why these confiding couples so strangely selected such odd places for the serious business of life is beyond human ken. They were, nevertheless, quickly assured of human solicitude and co-operation.

The railway company, upon learning of the fact, issued an order that the freight car remain idle until the little robin family had grown and vacated its property and the good farmer likewise ordered that his coat be undisturbed until Mr. and Mrs. Wren and family were done with it. To quote his own words from the Tacoma News-Tribune, which also pictured the coat with its pocket nest and the woodshed:

"The Milwaukee Railroad doesn't have anything on us. They issued orders that the cars with the robins' nest was not to be moved, and I hereby notify the world that my coat with its wrens' nest, is not to be disturbed until the family is raised and gone.

## Woman's Missionary Department

Mrs. A. C. Millar, Editor.

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

### STUDY CLASS AT TILLAR

The special study class met Monday afternoon at 2:30 in the home of Mrs. C. A. King. A few minutes were given to business, after which our special secretary was elected, Mrs. J. L. Leonard. Twelve members were enrolled with two visitors. Our very efficient leader, Mrs. V. A. Peacock, presided, having on display three very fine posters and maps connected with the first chapter of our new book, "Trailing the Conquistadores."

Mrs. James A. Gabbie, first discussed the very fine author, Samuel Guy Inman. Topics were then given by Mesdames Peacock, Harrell, Bicham, Cassidy, Leonard, King and Gabbie. Mrs. C. A. King gave a beautiful topic from The Missionary Voice, a feature which will be given in connection with each lesson. Mrs. Grisham gave the Bible lesson. Assignments were made for our next lesson which will be held on Tuesday, October 21, with Mrs. T. A. King in charge.

Very much interest was manifested and we hope to enroll a few more members for this study. Our leader is putting much time and thought on this work and we are sure of a very wonderful study.—Reporter.

### ZONE MEETING AT WARREN.

On Monday afternoon, September 29, Zone No. 1 of the Monticello district met with the Warren Society with Mrs. W. O. Pontius, zone leader, presiding. Mrs. W. S. Anderson of Wilmar had charge of the devotional, reading the Scripture lesson from Eph. 3, 18:21, using as a theme "The Place of Intercessory Prayer." Mrs. Wharton welcomed the guests in a very beautiful way. Mrs. J. C. Glenn responded in a very felicitous manner. The work of the afternoon was composed of short programs from each society, and all phases of the work was covered. Wilmar's program was in charge of Mrs. R. A. McClintock, discussing problems in the Adult Society. Mrs. Anderson and Miss Nelly Rogers gave a piano duet. Mrs. J. C. Glenn was leader for the Monticello society. Mrs. White discussed young peoples' work. Mrs. Lee Hardy reported on the junior work. Rev. J. C. Glenn gave a very interesting talk on missions. "Ye Did It Unto Me" was the title of a very impressive reading given by a member of the Warren Society, Miss Ratcliff. A beautiful solo was rendered by Mrs. Byers with Mrs. Petway at the piano. The children's work was presented by Mrs. C. L. Tarlton (primary). Mrs. Turner presented the junior work, and Mrs. A. W. Waddill discussed the "Standard of Excellence," which was followed by an open discussion. The meeting was interesting and inspiring, and was well attended, closing with a social hour. Delicious refreshments were served by the Warren Society which were enjoyed by all.—Mrs. C. B. Davis, secretary.

(Continued on Page 7)

As for me, I'll just get along without that coat until Mrs. Wren is through with it. It means more to them than it does to me right now."—Exchange.

## Rooms at Methodist Headquarters

Mrs. A. O. Evans, formerly of Arkadelphia, now has an apartment at Methodist Headquarters, 1018 Scott Street, and has

### NICE ROOMS (WITH CONVENIENT BATH)

which transients may have at \$1 a day. It is a convenient location. A nearby garage may be had at 25 cents a day

**BAUXITE AUXILIARY MEETS.**

On October 13 the Woman's Missionary Society of Bauxite Methodist church was called to order in business meeting by the president, Mrs. J. F. Gibbons. All officers gave good reports of the work. We were sorry to miss our conference treasurer, Mrs. S. H. Pace, who was absent on account of illness.

Local treasurer reported \$100 in bank and check for \$50 was voted on and authorized by the president to be given to the Board of Stewards to be used for the church budget.

Mrs. R. C. Harrington, the social service superintendent, reported 11 families supplied with food and clothing to the amount of \$152.60 and 130 visits made to sick and strangers. Mrs. Harrington is an enthusiastic worker and under her leadership the society is doing good work in this line. She received a rising vote of thanks for her report.

Mrs. Gibbons gave us a real treat when she presented Mrs. S. M. Smith of Fredonia, Kan., sister of our own Mrs. G. B. Rogers, who read for us two of Edgar A. Guest's most beautiful poems, "Home" and "Daddies," giving to us the beauty of home, association of things in the home, love, the child and mother and ending with daddies, thus completing all that makes a real home.—Mrs. W. L. Connevey, superintendent of publicity.

**ZONE MEETING AT BEEBE.**

On October 2 the auxiliaries of Kensett, Griffithville, McRae and Beebe met at Beebe.

Mrs. Hill, our district secretary, was with us to assist Mrs. Faust, our zone chairman.

Brother Faust led the morning devotional, using the Second Psalm. Brother Galloway led in prayer.

Mrs. Mollie Davis of Beebe welcomed the visitors. Mrs. Booth Davidson of Kensett gave the response.

Mesdames Smith, Jeter, Simmons, Miller and Lincoln of Conway were introduced, also Brother Galloway of Kensett.

The reports were given.

Mrs. Smith was asked to talk on "Importance of Missionary Zone Meetings." She gave us this thought: "What am I doing to spread the gospel?"

A solo, "Lullaby," was given by Miss Thelma Cordell.

Mrs. Miller told us how her society at Conway is conducted.

Mrs. Simmons outlined a good study class, saying, "Have a good leader who believes in missions and who is willing to study."

Musical reading, "Legend of Twilight Bell," was given by Miss Fern Cowan.

The morning session was closed by Brother Faust.

The Beebe Auxiliary served a lovely luncheon at the parsonage.

The afternoon session was opened at 1:30. Mrs. White of Kensett led the devotional, using Psalm Thirty-four, 4:20.

Brother Talkington, pastor at Griffithville, was introduced.

Mrs. Smith talked on "Social

Service." She stressed Bible reading in schools and urged ladies to vote in the November election.

George Faust presented a solo, "Oh Love That Will Not Let Me Go."

McRae requested the next zone meeting to be held some time in January.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to Beebe Auxiliary for their hospitality and to ladies of Conway who added so much to the meeting.

The meeting was closed with benediction by Mrs. Faust.—Zone secretary.

**HUTTIG AUXILIARY NOTES.**

The Huttig Auxiliary presented a beautiful pageant recently. It was taken from the book, "Builders of the Kingdom" and arranged by Mrs. J. D. Rogers.

The 50 years of organized missions were emphasized by showing the early organized society at Warren, Ark., and the outstanding missionaries that have been sent out by the church down through the years.

A very sacred scene was depicted when the lighted cross appeared and the melody "Old Rugged Cross" was sung as the "Spirit of Jubilee" pointed to the cross with the words, "That those who take up the work of the church must go by the way of the cross."

Miss Willie Mae Porter, worker in the home field was present and gave a very splendid and interesting account of her work in the oil field districts.

The auxiliary has taken up the mission study book, "Trailing the Conquistadores." Mrs. H. F. Mayfield is teaching the class.

The fourth Monday in September marked a very happy social meeting at the home of Mrs. A. E. Lucas. A large crowd was present to enjoy her gracious hospitality. The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church met with the society on this occasion.

Mrs. Lucas is a charter member of the Huttig Auxiliary, having been a faithful worker for the past 20 years.—Mrs. H. F. Mayfield, superintendent of publicity.

**GLENWOOD ZONE MEETING.**

Zone No. 4, Prescott District, met at Glenwood Methodist church on Tuesday, October 14. The meeting was opened at 2:30 with Mrs. Charles A. Price, local auxiliary president, presiding, and Rev. Mr. Nethercutt of Amity leading the devotional. Mrs. Lee Lane, district secretary of the Prescott District was the principal speaker for the afternoon and spoke on "Zone Organization." She also discussed our new study book, "Trailing the Conquistadores," by Samuel Guy Inman, this being previously selected for study. During the business session, Mrs. George Jackson of Mt. Ida was elected zone chairman, Mrs. Charles A. Price of Glenwood, secretary; Mrs. J. N. Pate of Glenwood, Mrs. Nethercutt of Amity and Mrs. Leonard Radford of Mt. Ida, program committee.

The invitation of the Mt. Ida Auxiliary was accepted. The meeting was attended by a large number. The churches of Amity, Mt. Ida, Rosboro and Glenwood were well represented.

Beautiful flowers arranged by Mesdames J. E. Pitts, W. O. Atkins and Jewel Self added to the beauty of the room.

After being dismissed with prayer by Rev. J. H. Cummins, local pastor, a social hour was enjoyed when light refreshments were served.—Mrs. Charles A. Price, Zone Secretary.

**Sunday School Department****MISSIONARY OFFERING FOR THE NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE FOR MONTH ENDING OCT. 17**

Batesville, First Church	\$ 12.67
Mt. Vernon	.27
Oak Grove	1.45
Desha	1.25
Cotter	7.96
Gassville	1.18
Newark	2.58
Newport	16.35

Total \$ 67.42

**Booneville District**

Adona	.96
Branch	2.29
Belleville	1.00
Booneville	10.50
Hartford	3.00
Huntington	2.73
Magazine	1.05
Mansfield	4.44
Oppelo	1.25
Prairie View	4.16
Paris	7.17

Total \$ 38.55

**Conway District**

Cabot	14.97
Adkins	22.00
Conway	37.05
Greenbrier	1.81
Dover	1.68
Knoxville	2.10
Lamar	2.30
Jacksonville	6.68
North Little Rock, First Ch.	15.20
Pottsville	3.20
London	3.00
Bell's Chapel	.65
Mt. Carmel	2.00
Cypress Valley	3.15
Vilonia	2.85
North Little Rock, Washington Avenue	6.00

Total \$ 124.64

**Fayetteville District**

Berryville	2.13
Bentonville	4.75
Council Grove	.70
Decatur	2.42
Oakley's Chapel	2.13
Springtown	2.56
Eureka Springs	2.70
Harmon	1.58
Fayetteville	11.41
Green Forest	1.74
Gentry	4.00
Cenerton	1.32
Morrow	1.29
Rogers	10.25
Springdale	9.76
Rhea	4.70

Total \$ 63.44

**Ft. Smith District**

Alma	1.61
Ft. Smith, First Church	11.57
Ft. Smith, Midland Heights	2.00
Ft. Smith, Second Church	5.25
Hackett	3.31
Kibler	.29
Van Buren, First Church	4.47
East Van Buren	2.50
Van Buren, City Heights	2.10

Total \$ 33.10

**Helena District**

Aubrey	2.14
Brinkley	5.00
Clarendon	6.00
Crawfordsville	2.70
Earle	7.65
Elaine	10.00
Forrest City	22.05
Lexa	2.18
Holly Grove	5.91
Marvel	21.84

Hughes	6.00
Marianna	7.06
Hickory Ridge	1.80
Vanndale	1.54
Birdeye	1.00
Cherry Valley	7.20
Wheatley	3.13
Madison	1.17
Wynne	10.10

Total \$ 124.47

**Jonesboro District**

Blytheville, First Church	25.34
Bono	3.20
Jonesboro, First Church	21.80
Jonesboro, Fisher Street	8.56
Jonesboro, Huntington Ave.	17.81
Leachville	4.50
Lake City	3.00
Lepanto	7.50
Luxora	5.71
Rosa	.50
Marion	14.65
Osceola	18.41
Gilmore	1.62
Tyronza	4.36

Total \$ 136.96

**Paragould District**

Biggers	5.00
Corning	38.62
Camp Ground	1.85
Gainsville	1.00
Williford	2.00
Hoxie	4.11
Mammoth Spring	2.88
Marmaduke	12.50
Pruitt's Chapel	5.75
Pocahontas	1.20
Porcia	1.35
Rector	12.00

Total \$ 88.26

**Searcy District**

Bald Knob	1.00
Augusta	4.55
Capps	3.73
Higginson	12.00
Kensett	2.90
McCrory	5.00
Garner	1.64
McRae	4.46
Searcy	24.97
Valley Springs	5.29
Weldon	5.87
Fakes Chapel	1.11

Total \$ 72.52

**Standing by Districts**

Jonesboro	136.96
Conway	124.64
Helena	124.47
Paragould	88.26
Searcy	72.52
Batesville	67.42
Fayetteville	63.44
Booneville	38.55
Ft. Smith	33.10

Total \$ 749.36

—G. G. Davidson, Conf. Sec.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY OFFERING FOR NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE, OCT. 18**

Batesville District	
Previously reported	\$439.28
Newport	66.80

Total \$506.08

**Booneville District**

Previously reported	107.17
Dardanelle	75.00
Prairie View	3.48
Hartford	19.89

Total \$205.54

**Paragould District**

Previously reported	354.00
Mt. Zion	1.55

Total \$355.55

**Standing by Districts**

Jonesboro	571.35
Conway	530.05

(Continued on Page 8)

**BOND'S PILLS**

assist Nature and drive the poisonous waste and germs out of the system. Keep the bowels active and prevent constipation, headache, neuralgia, dizziness, etc. One small pill at bed time is the dose; you wake up well. They are small, mild, effective and inexpensive. Only 25c at any drug store. Refuse all substitutes. Ad-

## Epworth League Department

### HENDERSON UNION MEETS AT GURDON

Friday night the Henderson Epworth League Union met at the Gurdon Methodist Church with eighty members present. The following program was rendered: Drew Avance, president of the Union, conducted the devotional services, assisted by Merle Smith, vice president, of Prescott. The main topic was "May There Be National Friendships as Well as Personal Friendships?" The discussion was based upon the Young People's World Peace Conference that met in Ommen, Holland, in August, 1929. Miss Lucy Lee Montgomery of Prescott presented England's interest, Miss Grace Benton of Whelen Springs, "Germany's Attitude Toward the Conference"; Russell McClain of Gurdon gave the "United States' Outlook," and Denman Wylie of Emmet gave a "Solution Toward the Outlawry of War, the Golden Rule."

A special feature on the program was an address delivered by Mr. Tom McKnight, president of the state Y. M. C. A. for colleges. He rendered a very interesting and beneficial address on "World Peace."

Ice cream and cake made to resemble a color scheme of Halloween composed the refreshments. After the business session the meeting was dismissed to meet next month at Emmett.—Reporter.

### TEXARKANA DISTRICT LEAGUE UNION

The third monthly meeting of the Union of the Texarkana District was held at the church in Dierks Thursday night, Oct. 9, with forty-one members present representing the Dierks and DeQueen Leagues.

The program consisted of a discussion of Epworth League problems led by Miss Ruby Keener of Dierks.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Adrian Williams, Dierks. Vice president, Reola Ogletree, DeQueen.

Secretary, Merna Adams, DeQueen. Treasurer, Ruby Keener, Dierks.

Corresponding secretary, Ruth Gardner, DeQueen.

Superintendent First Department, Marion Steel, DeQueen.

Superintendent Second Department, Helen Pennington, Dierks.

Superintendent Third Department, Mary Sue Steel, DeQueen.

Superintendent Fourth Department, Otis Hampson, Dierks.

Era Agent, Mr. Jaguish, Dierks.

We are sure that this Union will draw the Leagues of this vicinity into closer contact and create a keener interest in the work of the individual chapters.—Reporter.

(Continued From Page 7)

Ft. Smith	509.39
Batesville	506.08
Fayetteville	399.89
Paragould	355.55
Searcy	318.07
Booneville	205.54

Total.....\$3,911.40

G. G. Davidson, Conf. Sec.

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

## News of the Churches

### THIRD YEAR CLASS.

The committee and members of the class of the third year of North Arkansas Conference, are called to meet in the Methodist church at Helena, November, 5, at 2:30 p. m.—W. F. Blevins, chairman.

### COMMITTEE FOR ADMISSION ON TRIAL.

The committee for admission on trial will meet at First Methodist church, Helena, Tuesday, November 4, at 1:30 p. m. Let all candidates for admission on trial into the conference please be present at this time.—Jefferson Sherman, chairman.

### CONFERENCE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Little Rock Conference Board of Missions is called to meet Tuesday evening, November 11, at 7:30 o'clock, in Lakeside church, Pine Bluff.—E. R. Steel, chairman.

### CLASS OF SECOND YEAR.

The committee will meet the class of the second year Tuesday, November 4, at 2:30 p. m., in the appointed room at First Methodist church, Helena.—James T. Willcoxson, chairman.

### NOTICE OF COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS

The Committee on Admissions of the North Arkansas Conference will meet at the assigned room in the Methodist Church at Helena, Nov. 4, at 8 p. m. All who are coming for admission on trial, readmission, admission into full connection, or admission from other church will need to come before this committee. Let all concerned meet us at the hour named above.—A. E. Holloway, C. W. Lester, J. A. Womack, Committee.

### A MESSAGE TO THE NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE

All Helena is looking forward to your coming for the Conference session Nov. 4 to 9. It is hoped that your stay in "Arkansas' Only Seaport Town" will be pleasant and profitable.

Room assignment for committees will be ready by Tuesday, Nov. 4. Entertainment will be ready with the evening meal of Nov. 4.

Dr. Charles C. Selecman, president of the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, will preach the Pre-Conference sermon Tuesday evening, 7:30, Nov. 4.

At the request of Bishop H. M. Dobbs the Conference will convene at 8:30 Wednesday morning, Nov. 5, for the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

You will be met at the railroad station by committees who will take you immediately to the church where assignments for entertainment will be made.

The Interstate National Bank will be headquarters for the Conference Treasurer. The Nicholas Hotel will be hotel headquarters.

Through the kindness of the Missouri Pacific Railroad officials a special train will be ready at Wynne, Ark., to transport all passengers to the conference arriving on train No. 204, leaving Little Rock at 9:05 a. m. and arriving at Wynne at 11:30 a. m. All preachers and delegates from the Searcy, Conway, Booneville, Fort Smith, Fayetteville and Batesville districts will find in this special train a

very great accommodation and are urged to connect with it at Wynne. The special train will leave Wynne about 12 o'clock, giving 30 minutes for lunch there between trains and arrive at Helena about 2 o'clock.—H. K. Morehead, P. C.

### THE DISCIPLINE VIOLATED.

In the chapter on "The Support of the Ministry" in our discipline is a very plain law that is too often violated. Perhaps we preachers are as much to blame for it as are the stewards. It is a common thing for a new preacher to have to face a new charge that is in debt for the benevolences and salary of his predecessor. This is an embarrassment to the new pastor and his church. A church with large resources ought not to have to do this and churches with small resources should not attempt it. But let us have the law on this point. Here it is:

"No Board of Stewards or pastor shall incur any indebtedness for the payment of the preacher's salary or the benevolences, which indebtedness shall be left upon the charge for his successor to raise."

My suggestion is that if the presiding elders, pastors, and stewards will adhere to this law it will be better in the long run for all concerned.—J. F. Simmons.

### LITTLE ROCK GETS NEW STATE AGENCY

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, to Open Branch

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Montreal, Canada, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world, opened an Arkansas branch agency on the ninth floor of the Boyle Building, it was announced by Vernon T. Motschenbacher, who has been transferred here from the Portland, Ore., office as state manager.

Mr. Motschenbacher is a graduate of the University of Oregon. For the past 10 years he has been connected with the Sun Life Assurance Company in an executive capacity. He is a member of the Life Underwriter's Association, Portland Rotary Club, past president of the University of Oregon Alumni Association and member of other civic and social associations.

K. C. Bennett, formerly of St. Louis, will be secretary of the agency. He has served as cashier and assistant secretary with Sun Company for the past two and a half years.

J. Victor LeLaurin of Little Rock has represented the company here with outstanding success the past five months and was largely instrumental in the company opening a branch office here. Mr. LeLaurin will continue with the company as a special representative, according to Mr. Motschenbacher.

"Arkansas is a great state with tremendous resources and we hope to make the same rapid progress here we have enjoyed in all other sections" said Mr. Motschenbacher. "We are anxious to make connections with keen, high-grade men who are qualified to represent an institution with an unusual appeal to the insuring and investing public."

"The Sun Company invites the public to visit its well appointed offices in the Boyle Building, and particularly members of the insurance fraternity. H. M. Moore, superintendent of the Western Department and George Bryson, inspector of agencies are present to assist in the opening Wednesday."

Assets of the company are more than \$568,197,000, with the surplus in excess of \$72,807,000, and the insurance in force amounts to more than \$2,401,237,000, figures of the company show. The company was established in 1865, and it has enjoyed a steady growth. Investments of the company are largely concentrated in the United States, with more than \$30,000,000 in United States securities and large amounts in great industrial concerns. All claims are paid in United States currency and Arkansas claims will be paid from the Little Rock office, through the W. B. Worthen Company, bankers, officials stated.

### GOOD FOR ARKADDELPHIA.

The Arkadelphia City Council in regular monthly meeting Monday passed two ordinances which will result in the driving out of the city any dance hall, pool and billiard room, bowling and box ball alleys conducted here for hire. The first ordinance, affecting dance halls, billiard and pool rooms, goes in effect at once. The other, barring bowling and box ball alleys, goes into effect January 1. The penalties are fines of \$25 to \$100 and the same fines for each day thereafter that such places are conducted after the first fines. At least two such places of business here are affected. The ordinances are aimed at all places where college students might be diverted from their primary purpose for being here and also as a moral protection to Arkadelphia youth, officials said.—Southern Standard.

### MONTICELLO METHODISTS PLAN "VICTORY" DINNER.

A "Victory-Welcome" banquet will be held at the New Ridgeway Hotel, Monticello, Friday, October 31, 7 p. m., celebrating the 100 per cent victory this year and welcoming the new chief pastor, Bishop Hoyt M. Dobbs, according to an announcement by the Rev. John C. Glenn, presiding elder.

### FOR WOMEN ONLY

WANTED, every woman reader of the Arkansas Methodist to take advantage of the following remarkable offer, accomplishing large saving in the purchase of high class silk hose direct from our hosiery mill freshly manufactured from newly imported silk. We offer our guaranteed full fashioned pure silk Siva hose, 42 gage, 7 strand, silk all the way up. Fine lisle reinforcements in sole and toe and inside silk top, selling in retail establishments for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair, at little more than half the average price for this quality.

These hose are service weight, but due to fine gage, have appearance of semi-chiffon. Slender French heel; made for both wear and appearance. Colors, Promenade, Rendez-Vous, Bahama, Sun Tan, Dusky, Brownleaf, Sable, Blond Dore, Muscadine, Plage, Florida, Almora, Light and Dark Gunmetal, Acajou. Price \$1.00 a pair, or three pair for \$2.75, 4 pairs or more 90c per pair, in any assortment of colors and sizes. We pay the postage.

Siva hosiery are even better looking after washing than before. Rarely is such delicate loveliness found in hose that afford such extra-long service.

If you are not delighted with the goods on delivery, return them unused and your remittance will be promptly returned to you. We will gladly exchange unused hose for different sizes and colors.

The Nicholson Bank and Trust Co., Union, S. C., endorses the above guarantee.

Your order will be packed in presentation Christmas boxes if requested. No nicer present for ladies could be purchased at such low cost. Color card sent free upon request.

Order at once stating sizes and colors desired from Siva Hosiery Co., Station D, Union, S. C., while this unusual offer is still in force. Send check, money order, or order hose sent C. O. D.

of the Monticello district. Plans have been formulated for the greatest program of its kind ever held in the district, it was said. All of the pastors, their wives, together with several outstanding church officials from other parts of the state, will attend, stated the Rev. Mr. Glenn.

Wonderful music, delightful fellowship, beautiful flowers, tasty eats and brief inspirational addresses have been arranged in detail. M. Z. Anderson will direct the orchestra, which will furnish excellent music. Mrs. Virgil White will render a special vocal number. Miss Virgil Cavaness, assisted by Mesdames George Spencer and R. L. Hardy, will provide lovely flowers and cards for the occasion. Mrs. V. J. Trotter and Mrs. George Fish are planning the menu. Ticket sales are in charge of Norman W. Peacock and F. H. Scott. The publicity committee is composed of Dr. Rex B. Wilkes, George Spencer and Rev. John C. Glenn. Juan Trotter will serve as treasurer.

Bishop Hoyt M. Dobbs will arrive

on the afternoon of the 31st, and be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Scott, one of Monticello's hospitable homes. It is understood that some of Methodism's greatest bishops have been entertained in the Scott home, including the late Bishops Ward, Galloway and Atkins.

The attendance at the "Victory-Welcome" dinner is limited by virtue of the space of dining hall. It is expected that there will be approximately 200 present, while many more would be glad to attend from all sections of the district which includes parts of six counties.

"Thus far, and in the very beginning, we are happy with the great response we have received," said the Rev. Mr. Glenn. Every available plate will be sold in advance.—Warren Eagle-Democrat.

#### ARKADELPHIA.

We have completed and moved into a beautiful new parsonage home. It is an eight-room, brick-veneer house,

with all modern conveniences. The ladies of the church have furnished it throughout with beautiful and substantial furnishings. It is one of the most complete and attractive homes I have ever seen. It is a great joy to the pastor and his family to occupy such a lovely home. The whole cost of the building is provided for in cash and good subscriptions.

We are closing a good year. We hope to have a good report at the annual conference. We have received 64 into the church, 42 of them on profession of faith. All our financial obligations will be met.

It has been a delightful year. The people have been exceptionally kind to us. We have enjoyed working with them.—R. E. L. Bearden, P. C.

#### DR. HAMMONS AND FIRST CHURCH, HOT SPRINGS.

It has been supposed that usually when a preacher is "read out" for Hot Springs that a pleasurable feeling sweeps over his heart, for whatever the task or however great the burden, there is the thought of the touch with the outside world and the opportunity to preach to those who come from everywhere to bathe in our healing waters.

But when Dr. J. D. Hammons was "read out" for First church, Hot Springs, a shade of disappointment clouded any other pleasurable anticipation, because there was no home for the preacher and his family.

True, there was a beautiful church and all equipment paid for, but the pastor was without a home.

With the dominating thought that it was his task to build a parsonage, the plea was presented to the church on Mother's Day, in May, when sufficient money was raised to begin the work.

Feeling that the pastor must remain at his post during much of the heated period of the year, Dr. Hammons could not be diverted from the artistic site on West Mountainside, midst stately pines and sturdy oaks, overlooking the city below. Work was begun in June and by the first of August the rough rocky mountainside had been transformed into a spot of beauty as if touched by a magic wand.

The English or Colonial type of dark red brick, now marked 820 Prospect Avenue, sits in a graceful curve of the mountain as if protected on either side, retaining the pristine beauty of nature.

On Tuesday evening, October 14, Dr. and Mrs. Hammons kept open house for the membership of First Methodist church to see the new parsonage. Lights gleamed, flowers adorned the beautifully decorated rooms and lunch was served throughout the evening. Several hundred people called and many were the congratulations that rustic nature could be so quickly converted into a spot of beauty. Dr. and Mrs. Hammons were assisted by a number of officials and members of the church, some of the young people receiving upstairs.

The church is to be congratulated in the possession of such a beautiful parsonage, the first since the great fire of 1905, and in the able assistance of Dr. and Mrs. Hammons in making it a reality.

First church shows its appreciation of the ministry of Dr. Hammons in the good congregations to hear his fine sermons, in financial obligations being promptly met and in a general satisfaction in every department with the program of work. The church finds a real help-meet in Mrs. Hammons, who works admirably in the

Sunday School and Epworth League with the young people. Such faithful emissaries of the Gospel deserve a home at the hand of the church.—Mrs. F. M. Williams.

#### HENDRIX-HENDERSON NEWS.

The construction of the new Hendrix-Henderson Science Hall has begun. Conway workmen and Conway teams have finished the excavation almost within a week. The new \$200,000 building will be finished and ready for occupancy before next September.

Consisting of 45 rooms, the building will be three stories high with a basement. The ground and second floors will house 32 classrooms, with 13 rooms in the basement to be used for storage batteries. The new hall will be furnished with an automatic, electrically-operated freight elevator, with alternating and direct electric currents at various voltages. There will also be a modern water and gas system, as well as compressed air and vacuum-creating machinery.

The third floor will house the Biology Department and will contain a laboratory for elementary courses, with two smaller laboratories for advanced courses. Besides a large lecture room, there will also be a combination office and private laboratory for each instructor, as well as a supply room, dark room, and library.

With the passing of each year the Science Department of Hendrix-Henderson has grown, and it is almost imperative that more laboratory and classroom space and more new equipment be added to accommodate the ever-increasing number of Science students, a large portion of whom is composed of pre-medics. These valuable supplements to Hendrix-Henderson Science Department, which even at present is widely recognized as one of the best in the South, will undoubtedly be the means of attracting students not only from Arkansas but from other states as well.

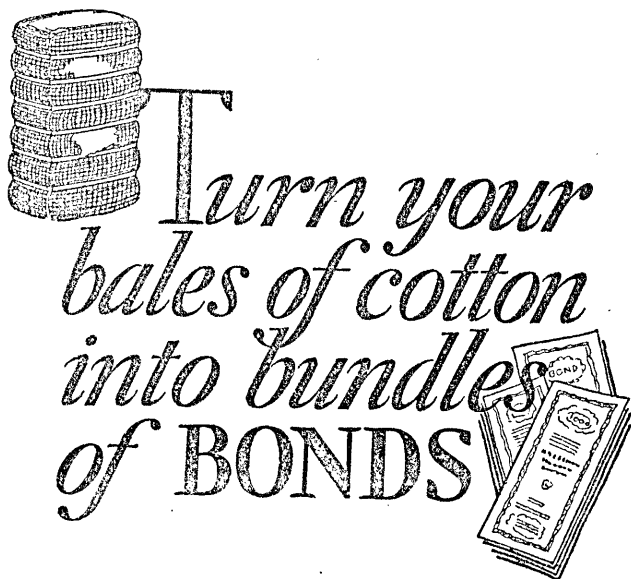
The faculty consists of Dr. Martin J. McHenry, who for 20 years has been connected with the college, and who is head of the Chemistry and Physics Departments, of Dr. Luther O. Leach, who is professor of chemistry and physics, and of Dr. E. A. Spessard, who joined the faculty this semester, coming from Ouachita College.

Under the direction of Mr. G. L. Bahner, business manager of the college, the school is its own contractor. Mr. M. E. Beeman is in charge of the work.

Twenty members of the Hendrix-Henderson Y. W. C. A. spent last week-end at Petit Jean mountain. They left the campus Saturday morning with Miss Myrtle Charles, dean of women, Mrs. N. R. Griswold, sponsor of the Y. W., and Mrs. George Workman, and returned Sunday afternoon.

The program was prepared by Miss Faye Owens of Judsonia, and it included a number of discussion groups, the visit to the group by Dr. T. W. Hardison, former Hendrix student who lives on the mountain, and the hiking trips which the girls enjoyed on the two days of the visit. The annual week-end trip to Petit Jean mountain has become a tradition among the Hendrix-Henderson Y. W. C. A.

Last Friday morning Dr. Clyde Pharr, professor of Greek and Latin at Vanderbilt University, spoke to the student body on "Vergil and Christianity." He was conducting a short lecture trip under the auspices of the American Classical League in cel-



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celebration of the 2000th anniversary of the birth of Vergil.

With the announcement of two oratorical contests the orators of Hendrix-Henderson are preparing for a busy season. The Anti-Saloon League of Arkansas has announced a prize to the winner in a contest in which prohibition is the central topic. The other is the national contest on the constitution of the United States. These two matches and the series of debates that the Hendrix-Henderson debating fraternity fosters every year will furnish a great deal of action for the students this year. Sterling Melhorn of Parkin, is the senior member of the debate council this year.—Reporter.

#### A NOTABLE MEETING OF THE MINISTERS' BROTHERHOOD OF LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT

The Little Rock District Methodist Ministers' Brotherhood met at First Church Oct. 13 at 9:30 a. m., with Dr. James Thomas in the chair.

Rev. J. T. Rodgers led in prayer.

Dr. Thomas read a lesson from the 91st Psalm, made interesting comment and led in prayer. He announced that he was two-thirds through the Quarterly Conferences of the District and that everything would be 100 per cent plus. He gave happy reminiscences of his work on the District and of his forty years' ministry. A large number of visitors were present, among them Rev. J. W. Mann, Dr. E. R. Steel, Rev. S. R. Twitty, Dr. J. M. Workman.

Rev. Clem Baker, chairman of a special committee, arose and asked that the meeting be turned over to this committee for a time and asked Dr. W. C. Martin to preside.

After introductory remarks, in which he paid a high tribute to Dr. Thomas, Dr. Martin introduced Rev. J. L. Dedman, who spoke on "Dr. Thomas as Presiding Elder," paying a high tribute to Dr. Thomas for his brotherliness and leadership.

Dr. Martin then introduced Rev. Sam E. Lassiter, local preacher, who spoke on "Dr. Thomas as a Friend to the Laymen," in which he laid bare his heart in his high regard for Dr. Thomas for his love for and faith in the laymen.

Mrs. S. J. Steed, matron of the Arkansas Methodist Orphanage, was introduced and spoke on "Dr. Thomas as a Friend to Children," in which she told of his remarkable interest in children and of his great work for children throughout his ministry and especially of his great love for the children in our own Methodist Home.

"How Sweet Is the Love of My Saviour" was sung and Dr. E. R. Steel led in prayer.

Rev. J. M. Hamilton was introduced and spoke on "Dr. Thomas as 100 Per Cent Plus," emphasizing the great value of his example in encouraging his preachers and people in living 100 per cent lives.

Dr. Martin then introduced Ex-Governor Charles H. Brough who spoke on "Dr. Thomas as an All-Around Citizen," in which he emphasized the qualities of Dr. Thomas as a great religious leader, statesman, financier, executive, a great lover of men and a great lover of home and family.

Rev. Clem Baker told of what Dr. Thomas had meant to him in his work as Conference Sunday School Superintendent, and because of his close contact in an adjoining office, had been able to observe that he had been of great help to countless individuals.

Other tributes were paid to Dr. Thomas by Rev. J. T. Rodgers, Rev.

J. W. Workman, Rev. J. F. Simmons, Mrs. W. R. Harrison, and Mrs. J. G. Benson, and, if there had been time, many others would have spoken.

The First Church quartet sang "He Will Take Care of Him."

Dr. Paul W. Quillian, in a happy speech, presented to Dr. Thomas a beautiful traveling bag as a token of love and esteem of the preachers of the District as he is closing his quadrennium as Presiding Elder of the Little Rock District.

Dr. Thomas asked his wife to come forward and as she stood by his side he paid a high tribute to her for her tender care of him, and to his friends and fellow workers for their kindness to him.

"Blest Be the Tie That Binds" was sung and Rev. W. R. Harrison led in a closing prayer.—C. D. Meux, Secretary.

#### "HOW TO FIND GOD"

Rev. Sydney Strong, editor of the books, "We Believe in Immortality" and "We Believe in Prayer," is requesting help in the preparation of a much needed book for youth, on "How to Find God." This book, which is to be a noncommercial enterprise, will consist of the Fifty Best Replies sent him, that will be most helpful in answering the question, How to Find God. Everyone, without regard to age, nationality, race, is invited to participate and send in statements, not over 300 words in length. These may be prose, or poetry, but must be original.

The statements are to be sent to the undersigned—typewritten and not over 300 words—not later than Feb. 1, 1931.—Sydney Strong, Hotel Wolcott, 4 West Thirty-First Street.

#### PRECONFERENCE REPORT ON CONFERENCE COLLECTIONS

North Ark. Conference, Oct. 17, 1930

Batesville District, Jefferson Sherman, P. E.

Batesville, First Church, W. V. Womack, W. P. Jones, D. E. Wiles.....	\$ 483.25
Batesville, Central Avenue E. T. Boyles, C. T. Jones (65% plus).....	320.00
Bethesda, Marvin Reves, (100%, plus).....	105.00
Bexar, J. T. Heath (78%, plus).....	82.50
Calico Rock, L. L. Langston.....	5.75
Charlotte, J. J. Clark.....	32.75
Cotter, T. H. Wright.....	100.00
Desha, H. M. Lewis.....	34.85
Elmo-Oil Trough, G. N. Villines.....	32.00
Mountain Home, J. W. Glover, Mrs. N. C. Eaton, Mrs. L. Shoemaker.....	163.25
Newark, I. L. Claud, E. G. Magness.....	104.61
Pleasant Plains, W. T. Griffith.....	42.25
Salem, Eli Craig, R. L. White.....	134.00
Strangers Home, Luther Love, Mrs. J. B. Slayden.....	59.68
Sulphur Rock-Moorefield, W. E. Benbrook.....	102.75
Swiftton-Alicia, Paul Galloway, Mrs. W. T. Altman.....	160.00
Tuckerman, W. W. Allbright, D. R. Parrott.....	150.00
Wiseman, L. R. Ruble (57%, plus).....	60.00
Yellville, J. M. Fryar.....	15.00
Total.....	\$ 2,187.64

Boonville District, F. E. Dodson, P. E.

Belleville-Ola, J. T. Byrd,

B. F. Brown.....	\$ 63.66
Gravelly-Bluffton, Bates Sturdy (50%).....	125.00
Hartford, S. O. Patty, B. A. McConnell (100%).....	400.00
Magazine-Havana, J. J. Decker (56%, plus).....	156.00
Oppelo, M. L. Edgington.....	19.60
Plainview, Earle Cravens, W. W. Aldrich (100%).....	600.00
Scranton, G. R. Ditterline, J. R. Lipe, R. Roady.....	25.00
Waldron, Edward Forrest..	100.00
Waldron Circuit, V. F. Harris.....	51.00

Total.....\$ 1,540.26

Conway District, J. Wilson Crichton, P. E.

Atkins, J. B. Stevenson, R. S. Hughey (100%, plus)\$	707.00
Cabot, W. J. Clark (95%, plus).....	670.00
Cato, E. W. Nelson, F. Farris (100%, plus).....	24.50
Conway, J. W. Workman, G. A. Simmons (83%, plus).....	3,333.33
Dover, W. M. Adcock.....	83.34
Greenbrier, A. Wall (100%, plus).....	101.00
Holland-Naylor, H. J. Harger, E. E. Parsons, Mrs. S. Stevens (100%, plus).....	151.00
Lamar, B. L. Harris, M. I. Barger, M. E. Nation (100%, plus).....	303.00
Levy, no pastor, Mrs. Sadie Cullom, Treas., (100%, plus).....	51.00
Morganton, W. W. Wood (100%).....	50.00
Morrilton, C. W. Lester (54%, plus).....	900.00
North Little Rock: First Church, A. E. Holloway, R. J. Rice (83%, plus).....	1,250.00
Gardner Memorial, I. A. Brumley, Mrs. W. H. Harris (100%).....	959.00
Washington Ave., G. A. Freeman, Miss E. Robinson (100%).....	58.00
Plumerville, A. W. Russell (85%, plus).....	256.00
Pottsville, T. C. Chambliss (77%, plus).....	233.00
Quitman, H. H. Hunt (100%, plus).....	255.00
Rosebud, A. Noggle.....	15.53
Russellville, R. C. Morehead, J. G. Williams (50%).....	875.00
Salem, J. H. Hoggard, Miss Ruby Clark (100%, plus).....	156.15
Springfield, George McGhehey (75%, plus).....	75.75
Vilonia, R. A. Robertson, D. J. Dallas, W. N. Jones (100%), plus).....	251.68

Total.....\$10,759.28

Fayetteville District, F. M. Tolleason, P. E.

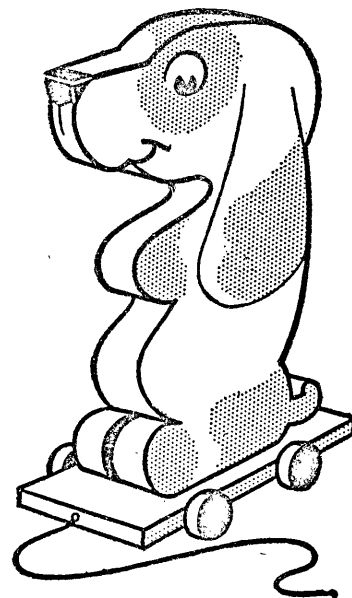
Bentonville, R. S. Hayden, P. W. Furry (58%, plus).....	\$ 527.47
Bentonville Circuit, J. W. Howard.....	15.00
Berryville, L. B. Davis, Miss Ruth McQuown.....	31.50
Elkins Community, W. A. Downum (100%).....	45.00
Elm Springs, O. M. Campbell.....	64.05
Eureka Springs, Norris Greer, Miss Mary Lena Barnes.....	182.40
Fayetteville, Central, Wm. Sherman, E. P. Pyeatt (66%, plus).....	1,634.00

Gentry, C. O. Hall, Miss Sadie Monroe.....	196.75
Gravette-Centerton, T. J. Justice (deceased).....	4.50
Pea Ridge-Brightwater, W. C. Hutton.....	11.50
Rogers, Central, J. A. Womack, R. L. Brewer (58%, plus).....	786.65
Siloam Springs, W. A. Lindsey, Paul Martin (80%, plus).....	727.35
Springdale, A. D. Stewart, V. Price.....	79.00
Winslow-Parkdale, R. D. Harding (100%).....	110.00

Total.....\$ 4,415.17

Fort Smith District, H. Lynn Wade, P. E.

Cecil, L. A. Alkire.....	\$ 39.50
Charleston, Henry Goodloe.....	36.00
Clarksville, E. H. Hook, R. S. Bost.....	525.00
Clarksville Circuit, John McCormack.....	13.10
Fort Smith: First Church, Dana Dawson, A. B. Rhyne.....	500.00
Dodson Avenue, G. W. Pyles.....	100.00
Midland Heights, J. W. Moore (53%, plus).....	375.00
Second Church, J. E. Snell, F. C. Shopfner (50%).....	125.00
Hackett, J. W. Johnston.....	52.51
Hartman, J. M. Barnett.....	71.00
Kibler, C. R. Nance.....	20.00
Lavaca, J. B. Stewart.....	75.00
Ozark, C. C. Burton, W. P. Hyden.....	50.00
Van Buren, First Church, A. L. Cline, H. W. Mitchell.....	67.50
Van Buren, East Church, R. E. Wilson.....	41.50



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**FRET** THERE are times when a child is too fretful or feverish to be sung to sleep. There are some pains a mother cannot pat away. But there's quick comfort in Castoria!

For diarrhea, and other infantile ills, give this pure vegetable preparation. Whenever coated tongues tell of constipation; whenever there's any sign of sluggishness. Castoria has a good taste; children love to take it. Buy the genuine—with Chas. H. Fletcher's signature on wrapper.



Van Buren Circuit, S. E.  
Kimberling, Mrs. S.  
Wells ..... 20.00

Total ..... \$ 2,111.11  
Helena District, F. R. Hamilton, P. E.  
Aubrey, J. W. Harger ..... \$ 165.00  
Harrisburg, J. L. Shelby  
(50%) ..... 300.00  
Haynes-Lexa, C. H. Har-  
vison ..... 115.00  
Helena, H. K. Morehead,  
Miss Eva Harris (76%) ..... 1,900.00  
Holly Grove-Marvel, C. E.  
Gray, T. Claiborne ..... 40.00  
Hughes, G. C. Johnson  
(100%) ..... 550.00  
Weiner, J. T. Randle ..... 25.00  
Wheatley, J. G. Ditterline,  
A. T. Bell ..... 90.43  
Widener-Madison, Porter  
Weaver (51%, plus) ..... 206.54  
Wynne, W. L. Oliver, C. J.  
Coffin (58%, plus) ..... 760.00  
Total ..... \$ 4,151.97

Jonesboro District, J. A. Ander-  
son, P. E.  
Blytheville, First Church,  
Paul Rorie, E. P. Cooley \$ 1,000.00  
Bono, Griffin Hamilton,  
G. A. Lamb, Mrs. A. D.  
Robertson, Miss Allie  
Patton ..... 160.16  
Brookland, C. F. Wilson ..... 10.00  
Jonesboro, First Church  
H. K. King, C. A. Mc-  
Mean (100%) ..... 2,640.00  
Jonesboro, Fisher Street,  
J. E. Lark, Mrs. C. Lind-  
ley (100%) ..... 520.00  
Jonesboro, Huntington Av-  
enue, D. C. Holmon, L.  
Elrod ..... 262.50  
Leachville-Monette, E. J.  
Slaughter, Mrs. A. A.  
Anderson ..... 252.00  
Lepanto, C. H. Bumpers ..... 110.00  
Manila-Dell, H. F. McDon-  
al, Mrs. Mae Pierce, H.  
W. Cowan ..... 190.00  
Marion, E. K. Sewell ..... 23.00  
Marked Tree, Guy Mur-

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Chemists, mechanics and lubrica-  
tion experts say only one kind of oil  
is good enough for your expensive  
mechanical devices—the BEST. To  
get best results from your sewing ma-  
chine, vacuum cleaner, lawn mower,  
washer, electric fan, refrigerator and  
other household appliances, you should  
use an oil that not only lubricates, but  
also cleans and protects.

3-in-One Oil is different from all  
others, because it is scientific blend  
of animal, mineral and vegetable oils.  
It gives you the best properties of  
each. It dissolves and works out dirt,  
protects against rust and wear and  
gives the most efficient lubrication,  
thus eliminating unnecessary repairs  
and replacements.

Naturally such oil costs more to  
make, but it really costs less to use.  
Play safe; insist on 3-in-One Oil. At  
good stores everywhere, 15c and 30c  
sizes. For your protection, look for  
the trade mark "3-in-One" printed in  
Red on every package.

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#### RHEUMATISM

For 15 years Renwar has brought  
relief to rheumatic sufferers, in  
many cases eliminating the cause  
of the trouble. Try it for gout and  
lumbago also. Send 75c to WAR-  
NER SALES CO., Nashville, Tenn.

phy, C. A. Dawson ..... 75.00  
Wilson, Warren Johnston,  
K. P. Cullom ..... 100.00

Total ..... \$ 5,342.66

#### Paragould District, E. T. Way- land, P. E.

Ash Flat, E. N. Powers ..... \$ 26.00  
Biggers-Success, E. H. Hall ..... 14.00  
Corning, W. F. Blevins,  
Mrs. F. B. Sprague, G.  
T. Director ..... 84.05  
Hoxie, E. B. Williams,  
Mrs. C. A. Bassett  
(75%, plus) ..... 300.15  
Imboden, S. B. Wilford,  
M. F. Henderson ..... 85.00  
Mammoth Spring, F. M.  
Glover, C. Culver, Mrs.  
C. T. Jones ..... 108.00  
Maynard, J. A. Gowen,  
Rev. Marvin Cherry ..... 10.00  
Paragould, East Side Ch.,  
M. N. Johnston ..... 100.00  
Paragould, First Church,  
W. C. Davidson, C. W.  
Steadman ..... 500.00  
Peach Orchard-Knobel,  
B. E. Robertson ..... 23.00  
Pocahontas, J. M. Har-  
rison, Joe Snodgrass ..... 312.50  
Rector, H. O. Bolin, J. B.  
Porter, O. T. Ward  
(100%) ..... 725.00  
Smithville, A. W. Harris ..... 41.35  
Total ..... \$ 2,329.05

Searcy District, W. C. House, P. E.  
Bald Knob, Cecil Culver,  
W. Richards ..... \$ 105.35  
Bellefonte, Ray McLester ..... 39.00  
Clinton, J. M. Hughes ..... 55.00  
Cotton Plant, Lester Weav-  
er, Mrs. C. C. Hunicutt,  
Mrs. Lula Hill ..... 339.00  
Harrison, J. A. Reynolds,  
D. N. Holmes ..... 107.88  
Heber Springs, H. A.  
Stroup ..... 30.00  
McCrory, W. J. Spicer, F.  
J. Henderson (71%,  
plus) ..... 500.00  
McCrory Circuit, A. Mc-  
Kelvey ..... 16.50  
McRae, Junior Charge, A.  
E. Goode, R. E. Lee ..... 10.00  
Scotland, Durwood Dris-  
coe, J. G. Parker ..... 23.50  
Searcy, W. P. Whaley, V.  
H. Davis ..... 54.00  
Valley Springs, Harold  
Nance, Clyde Clark, K.  
M. Wallis ..... 25.18  
Total ..... \$ 1,303.41

Grand Total to Oct.  
17, 1930 ..... \$34,140.55

Grand Total to Oct.  
17, 1929 ..... \$33,803.49

Gain Over Last Year ..... \$ 337.06

#### Special Notes.

The first name following that of  
the charge is the pastor, other names  
being church treasurers or other of-  
ficials.

Gardner Memorial Church, North  
Little Rock, I. A. Brumley, pastor,  
Mrs. W. H. Harris, treasurer, wins its  
first "Paid-in-Full-Before-Conference  
Receipt," being the twelfth 100 per  
cent charge in the Conway District.

Hughes, G. C. Johnson, pastor, is  
the first 100 per cent charge in the  
Helena District for current year.

The Conway District, J. Wilson  
Crichlow, P. E., has already surpass-  
ed the best previous year's total of  
that District. The Batesville District,  
Jefferson Sherman, P. E., Fayette-  
ville District, F. M. Tolleson, P. E.,  
Helena District, F. R. Hamilton, P.  
E., are all three in advance of this  
time last year. The Jonesboro Dis-

trict, J. A. Anderson, P. E., and the  
Paragould District, E. T. Wayland,  
P. E., are both less than \$300.00  
short of this time last year.—George  
McGlumphy, Treasurer.

#### MISSIONARY ITEMS.

According to our custom we give  
below a list of charges by districts  
from which we have received no mis-  
sionary offering to October 17:

Batesville—Bexar Ct., Cave City  
Ct., Viola—Mt. Calm Ct., 3.  
Booneville—Adona Ct., Booneville  
Ct., Branch Ct., Dardanelle Sta., Dar-  
danelle Ct., Perry-Houston, Plainview,  
Scranton Ct., Waldron Ct., Waltreak  
Ct., 10.

Conway—Greenbier Ct., Morrilton,  
Springfield Ct., Vilonia Ct., 4.

For Smith—Alma-Mulberry, Altus  
Ct., Charleston, Dodson Ave., Hart-  
man, Kibler Ct., East Van Buren Sta.  
East Van Buren Ct., 8.

Fayetteville—Elm Springs, Wins-  
low-Parkdale, 2.

Helena—Colt Ct., Earle, Harris-  
burg, 3.

Jonesboro—Lake Street, Blythe-  
ville Ct., Brookland Ct., Joiner-Keiser,  
Lake City-Black Oak, Manila-Dell,  
Trumann, Tyrone, 8.

Paragould—Ash Flat Ct., Marm-  
duke, St. Francis Ct., 3.

Searcy—Beebe Ct., Denard Ct.,  
Griffithville, Jelks Ct., Scotland Ct.,  
Weldon, West Searcy-Higginson, 7.

Total for the Conference, 48.  
Arkadelphia—Oaklawn, Leola Ct.,  
Percy Ct., Princeton Ct., 4.

Camden—None.

Little Rock—None.

Monticello—None.

Pine Bluff—None.

Prescott—Spring Hill Ct., 1.

Texarkana—Paraloma Ct., 1.

Total for the Conference, 6.—J. F.  
Simmons, 1402 Pine St., Pine Bluff.

#### A CAMPAIGN OF SELFISHNESS AND VILLIFICATION

By Harry Earl Woolever  
Editor of the National Methodist Press

Washington has been unusually  
aroused during the past few weeks  
since the disclosures concerning the  
"Smear Hoover" campaign which is  
being conducted for the purpose of  
destroying public confidence in the  
President. It was a widely known po-  
litical writer who revealed many of  
the angles of this campaign being  
carried on by one of his colleagues to  
discredit President Hoover. However,  
disclosure of the amount of money  
that the rich John J. Raskob was using  
to destroy faith in Mr. Hoover and  
to belittle his every act was not so  
much of a surprise after the testi-  
mony which came out in the Senate  
lobby investigation in which it was  
shown that Mr. Raskob was helping  
to pay the salary of another highly  
regarded newspaper man in an ef-  
fort to overthrow the prohibition laws  
of the land.

One of the saddest sights in a re-  
public, in which the people are sup-  
posed to use their judgment to rule  
the nation, is the effort on the part  
of wealth and greedy interests—work-  
ing through either an individual or  
groups of individuals—to mislead  
and cloud the thinking of the people  
to the end that selfish individuals  
may gain control of the government.  
That it may be evident that the writer  
of this article is not moved by any  
partisan bias, the present evil which  
menaces our country will be cited in  
the light of two other similar in-  
stances.

Those familiar with political his-  
tory in the United States will recall  
the vigorous, concerted, and damnable

campaigns which were carried on to  
destroy the usefulness of two of the  
greatest presidents of this country,  
Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow  
Wilson. The rich industrial and the  
corrupt political interests both tried  
to control and use Roosevelt, and later  
Wilson. Both of these men were sta-  
esmen possessing unusual knowledge  
of the needs of their country, men  
with a greater acquaintance with po-  
litical history and democratic ideals  
than their contemporary political  
associates, and men of the highest type  
of patriotism. When the selfish and  
corrupt interests were not able to  
dictate and use them, immediate ef-  
forts were made to destroy their  
strength by discrediting their acts,  
their programs, and even their per-  
sonal reputations.

Those whose political interests date  
back to the early days of President  
Roosevelt's administration will recall  
some of the reproaches which the self-  
ish interests received from the "Fight-  
ing Colonel." When Roosevelt was  
placed in the governorship of New  
York against the will of State Senator  
"Tom" Pratt, who was the leader of  
the big business interests which bossed  
the state, it was not long before the  
young governor bluntly told Mr. Pratt  
that he could not appoint to the of-  
fice men selected by the "boss" and  
then he added, "It must be remem-  
bered that Mr. Pratt was to all intents  
and purposes a large part of and some-  
times a majority of, the legislature."

At once the big selfish interests  
that were accustomed to using cor-  
rupt political methods to make their  
millions despite the rights of the pub-  
lic, sought to get rid of Roosevelt.  
One desperate method was to side-  
track him into the vice presidency.  
Roosevelt fought this attempt and  
wrote to his friend, Senator Lodge,  
regarding the efforts of the "boss,"  
Senator Pratt, to get him out of the  
governorship of New York: "The big  
moneyed men...have been pressing him  
very strongly...The big insurance com-  
panies...to a man want me out...  
The great corporations affected by  
the franchise tax have also been at  
the Senator." They won, but they put  
Theodore Roosevelt into a position  
where Providence used him in a much  
larger way to fight to a standstill the  
big monopolists that were using the  
national government to rob the  
people.

With Roosevelt in the presidency,  
these interests redoubled their efforts  
to discredit him and destroy public  
confidence in him. He was courageous  
and strong enough to survive and win  
the battle against those selfish groups  
which loved power and riches more  
than country.

Many of the statements of the late  
President Wilson which show his high  
idealism and public integrity in the  
face of most bitter attacks from en-  
emies within and without his own party,  
were too recently made to need  
repeating. However, Woodrow Wilson  
went through a siege similar to that  
which beset Roosevelt. It varied some-  
what in its aspects, but was the same  
in purpose. That which selfishness  
and ambition cannot control they seek  
to destroy, but when the people real-  
ize what is back of such an attack  
upon an honest public official, they  
stand by him. In the case of President  
Wilson, for instance, when certain of  
the Republican leaders were seeking  
to oust him from the White House at  
the close of his first term, they draft-  
ed as their candidate one of the strong-  
est men of their party, Supreme Court  
Justice Charles Evans Hughes. How-

ever, despite the high calibre of their nominee, the principal method of campaign by these leaders was one of criticism of Wilson. They offered no constructive plan which promised to produce a better condition in the Nation. They tried to destroy public confidence in the man then President rather than offer a superior national program. The result was that the people continued Woodrow Wilson in power, but the severe criticism he had endured broke the man and aided in breaking his administration.

This type of attack used against Roosevelt and Wilson now is being used against President Hoover. The big financial interests and the old-time partisan bosses were against the nomination of Herbert Hoover from the first mention of his name. His knowledge of business affairs, his acquaintance with world-wide conditions and his independence of action were resented by those who scheme to use the government for personal advantage. In addition, there were among those who sought the nomination a number of rather mediocre men, each of whom seemed to think that the way to secure the nomination for himself was to discredit Mr. Hoover. But the people generally believed in Hoover. They insisted upon his nomination and then backed him by the most overwhelming election a president ever received.

The fault which even members of the Democratic party are finding with the rich John J. Raskob, now chairman of their party, is not based upon his opposition to the administration, but upon the method of his attack. It is an unpatriotic effort in which the office of the chief executive of the nation is being hampered and curtailed in order to destroy confidence in the man who heads the nation. The campaign of deception of the citizens is at variance with our system of democratic government.

This effort to thwart the normal operation of government does not have the true characteristics of a partisan opposition. The few rich men who have been disclosed, recently, as employing outstanding newspaper writers in order to deceive the people concerning prohibition and Herbert Hoover, seek not for the supremacy of Democratic political principles, but rather for personal power and selfish privilege.

The Democratic National Committee, formerly, in the period between elections, has been without funds to carry on an active campaign against the party in power. Not so at present. Instead, an organization amply financed by Mr. Raskob gives wide publicity to bitter criticisms of every presidential act.

The noted news writer who disclosed this "smear Hoover" campaign exposed Mr. Raskob's methods by indicating that this rich wet, having failed to place Alfred E. Smith in the White House, furnishes the money to employ as the head of the anti-Hoover organization the able chief of the New York World Bureau at Washington, at a salary of \$25,000 a year. It seems that for seventeen months this clever writer, familiar with all the ins and outs of Washington's political avenues and knowing all the tricks of journalism, has prepared attacks upon Hoover which ambitious senators and congressmen have given to the press as expressions of their own opinions. In this manner there has been a continuous attack against the president, intended to divide his party and to cause the people to question his leadership.

The plan is to paint in the news columns of the papers "a picture of Hoover as an inept, bewildered, weak, and unworthy man without sense of direction, backbone, or power of decision." These attacks the president has not answered and the national committee of his own party was so devoid of leadership and organization that it had no one ready to meet the onslaught. Now this committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Simeon D. Fess, has called a publicity man to its staff to counter such attacks, but the poison has been so long administered that there is a question whether or not a remedy can overtake its ravages.

In the recent lobby hearings conducted by the United States senate, it was disclosed that Mr. Raskob had joined with other directors of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in raising funds to employ the former head of the New York Herald Bureau at Washington to come to their service to write articles which would deceive the public respecting prohibition. Now stands revealed the combined campaign of the wets to employ established Washington newspaper men to destroy prohibition and to undermine the confidence of the people in the president whom the dries elected to help make more effective the national prohibition laws.

There is need of a vigorous publicity respecting politics. Every act of either party which affects the commonweal should be made known to the people in its every aspect. There is also need of a strong opposition party so that whatever party may be in power, it may not use its position for selfish or partisan advantage. The menace of Mr. Raskob's methods is in the fact that he destroys the very spirit of government by discrediting and hampering the chief executive of the nation and by deceiving the people as to the merits or demerits of each act of the president. You cannot have a stable democratic form of government unless the citizens, having knowledge of facts, hold confidence in the men whom they have chosen to act in their behalf.

One congressman opposed to Raskob's methods says: "It is right and proper for Democratic leaders to criticize the policies of a Republican administration, but for Mr. Raskob to set up a paid organization almost at the beginning of this administration for the deliberate purpose of personal misrepresentation of the president of the United States is without parallel in American politics." Another congressman, giving actual dates and statements, points out 27 instances wherein the Raskob propaganda bureau has misrepresented the acts of President Hoover.

According to the disclosures made, the adroit newspaper writer employed by Raskob's agency is "to minimize every Hoover asset and magnify all his liabilities, to take his little mistakes and make them seem big, to obscure every Hoover virtue and achievement and to exaggerate all his personal shortcomings, missteps, and mishaps, and to widen in every way possible any breach between Mr. Hoover and the leaders of his party in the House and Senate." The question arises, "If such an unpatriotic effort as this is even measurably successful, how can any president accomplish a constructive program for the nation?"

The American people generally will support a fair campaign of publicity carried on by the partisans of any and all parties, but irrespective of party creeds, they will denounce an effort to destroy the usefulness of a public servant to the end that some selfish individual or group may gain control of the national government. No president in the history of the nation, outside of Abraham Lincoln and his immediate successors during the Reconstruction period, has faced so difficult a period of national administration as has President Hoover. As the head of the nation, he merits the support and the prayers of the people. As to the question of his possessing the qualities and motives of a great president, this should be judged by the people in the face of each act, truly and fairly presented, and not by any deceptive campaign intended to make citizens think that black is white or that white is black.

American ideals of justice and the rights of the people demand that President Hoover be given an opportunity to lead the nation through these days, aided or checked by the public after a truthful understanding of his acts and not as a result of befogged thinking produced by a selfish campaign of misrepresentation and deception.

#### SCIENTIFIC RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION ESSENTIAL.

There are several million owners of public utility and railroad securities in the United States. In other words, several million hard working American men and women have put some \$35,000,000,000 of their savings into steam railroad and electric light and power properties for public service.

These security holders are entitled to fair treatment at the hands of law-making and regulatory bodies and they are entitled to a fair return on their investment from the users of the services which they render.

Much misinformation has been broadcast about railroad consolidations. Such railroad geniuses as E. H. Harriman were prevented by law from making the very consolidations and unifications of transportation systems which today are recognized as being essential to the future requirements of the country.

The need for unified transportation systems became so evident after the war that Congress included in the Transportation Act of 1920 a provision looking to such an end and delegated to the Interstate Commerce Commission the task of preparing a plan for uniting the railroads into a limited number of systems.

After ten years' labor the commission issued its complete plan in December, 1929. The plan may not be perfect but it has furnished the basis for future progress.

There are many arguments pro and con on this important subject but an outstanding fact is that consolidations to be successful must be voluntary and apply to properties that lend themselves to practical unification.

The subject should be viewed as a national problem affecting all citizens. Objections to specific allocations in the Interstate Commerce Commission's plan should not lead to a condemnation of the plan as a whole, particularly as the plan is changeable on a showing that the public interest requires it.

It is safe to say that improved service will follow the uniting of the railroads into a limited number of well-balanced systems. Railroad credit will be sustained, restoring full value to

its \$25,000,000,000 of outstanding securities, and the way opened for a new and greater phase of railroad development.—M. & I. Bulletin.

#### HERE'S A NUT FOR THE WETS TO CRACK.

In the Literary Digest poll Minnesota cast 55,867 votes for dry law repeal, 42,017 for modification and only 41,017 for enforcement—an anti-Prohibition total of 97,884. Yet in the Republican senatorial primary just held, Senator Schall, ardent dry, was renominated and his nearest rival was Governor Christianson, also a dry. The combined vote of Schall and Christianson exceeded 325,000, while John F. Selb, urging dry law repeal, received less than 15,000.

The pioneer Prohibition state of Maine turned up in the Digest poll with a clear majority of 19,794 against the present dry law. The recent senatorial primary was won by Congressman White, dry, with Governor Brewster, dry, next in line, the two receiving a combined total of 87,284. Only 7,915 votes were recorded for the wet candidate.—Seattle Daily Times.

#### THE LAXATIVE WITH HIGHEST ENDORSEMENT

When you get out of bed feeling headachy, sluggish, weak, half-sick, here's a simple measure that will have you feeling yourself again in a jiffy.

Take a little Phillips Milk of Magnesia in a glass of water—or lemonade. Two to four tablespoons is the usual adult dose. Taken in lemonade, Phillips Milk of Magnesia acts like citrate of magnesia. Take it like this an hour before breakfast. By the time you leave home, you'll be surprised by your improvement.

As a mild, safe, pleasant laxative, Phillips Milk of Magnesia has the highest medical endorsement. As an anti-acid to correct sour stomach, gas, indigestion, biliousness, it has been standard with doctors for over fifty years. To know its quick relief in digestive and eliminative troubles of men, women, children—and babies—is to keep a bottle always handy.

Full directions for all its uses come with every bottle. All drug stores have the generous 25c and 50c sizes.

"Milk of Magnesia" has been the U. S. Registered Trade Mark of the Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Co., and its predecessor, Chas. H. Phillips, since 1875.

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 investigation. Address him at 1822 Scott Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

#### Doctors Endorse

Pioneer Ointment originally prepared by a druggist for his customers. Now doctors everywhere prescribe it for blind, protruding, itching, or bleeding. Low cost. Relief or money back. Write:

Pioneer Remedies  
2501 Pioneer Bldg.,  
St. Paul, Mich.

**PILE**  
Relief  
GUARANTEED  
SIMPLE  
CHEAP

#### CLEAN EYES ARE HEALTHY

To keep your eyes clean and healthy use regularly Dickey's Old Reliable Eye Wash. All stores or by mail 25c. DICKY DRUG CO., Bristol, Va.

**TOURISTONES**  
Get \$50 stone for \$19.95 or \$100 stone for \$29.95 direct from Quarry, by sending names of neighbors needing tombstones. Every stone cut from beautiful Georgia Marble. Lettering Free. Hundreds of satisfied purchasers. Money back guaranteed. Don't miss this chance to mark your loved one's grave. Write quick. Wilburn Marble Co. Dist. R. Atlanta, Ga.

## HE SHOWS WHY IT CAN'T BE DONE

There is a simple way to be clear about the impossibility, as a practicable matter, of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. If the paragraphs following this are read carefully and thereafter borne in mind, a good many readers will be equipped with useful information for future arguments about Prohibition.

Before the Prohibition amendment came the dries were on the outside of the Constitution trying to get in. In order to get in they had to change the Constitution, they had to win three-fourths of the states, or 36 out of the forty-eight. Finally, after more than seventy-five years of fighting they got their thirty-six. (Actually they got their thirty-six and a surplus of ten more, for forty-six out of the forty-eight states ratified Prohibition).

At this point we turn around. Now the dries are in the Constitution. Now the wets are on the outside trying to get in. Now the wets must change the Constitution. To make that change the wets now must win thirty-six states.

To express the same differently—and more convincingly—let us put it this way: The dries in order to get into the Constitution had to win thirty-six states. Now the dries in order to stay in the Constitution need only hold thirteen states. That is, the dries need only to hold the wets down to this one state.—Ex.

## LAME BUT GAME.

We offer no excuses for Bishop Cannon's adventures in the stock market. They have made him "lame for life."

But we must still credit him with a lifelong fight against booze, as honest a fight as was ever made. Once he mortgaged his own home to get money for the dry campaign.

We must remember also that the attacks upon him have been made by the enemies of society. It was not

## ENGINEER GAVE UP

**Says He Could Not Stand Indigestion Any Longer.—Relieved By Black-Draught.**

Pulaski, Va.—How a railroad engineer was relieved of indigestion was described by Mr. C. K. Nelson, a Fourth Street resident of this city. Mr. Nelson said:

"I was suffering from stomach trouble in 1917, and had been suffering for some time. I had a tightness in my chest, a shortness of breath. There seemed to be a heavy weight in the pit of my stomach, and quite a bit of nausea, yet I couldn't vomit. I tried different remedies, yet suffered on just the same. When in West Virginia, on a work train, I was in such a condition that I just gave up and came home. I couldn't stand to work, in my condition.

"Some one told me about Black-Draught. I started taking it in small doses after meals. It helped me, and I went back to work.

"One morning while on my engine I felt like I would smother. I stopped in a little town, bought a package of Black-Draught, took a dose and later in the day took another dose. It relieved me and I have not had a bad spell like that in more than two and a half years."

Thedford's Black-Draught contains no chemicals. Composed of pure botanical roots and herbs. HC-239



done by the good folks trying to clean up the bad folks, but by the wet folks trying to clean out the dries.

We do well to heed Bishop Cannon's own words in The Christian Herald: "I have recently been reliably informed that since 1928, these politicians have had me followed by detectives, both in this country and abroad, with the purpose to 'frame' me if possible, but if not, to prepare false affidavits concerning me. They will literally stop at nothing to destroy me, and this same group would deal in the same way with any other man who might stand in the way of the accomplishment of their purpose to elect a wet President, repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, and bring back the legalized liquor traffic. I simply happen to be the target today. They will not hesitate to attack any other man under similar conditions tomorrow."—Michigan Christian Advocate.

## THOMAS JEFFERSON AND DANIEL WEBSTER ON THE BIBLE IN SCHOOL.

Jefferson was probably the greatest political thinker that America has produced. He was a leader in the struggle for religious liberty and separation of church and state. As minister to France, he must have studied the French secular theory of education, and he surely did not accept their theory that God must be shut out of the public school house.

In 1818 he asked the Legislature of Virginia to pass a law requiring all students in the State University to study Bible truths as the basis of the course in ethics. Later as administrator of the university he plainly showed by many acts that in his judgment the Bible has a vital place in public education, and he put it into the university.

With him separation of church and state did not mean the absence of Bible truths from the public schools. In fact he said positively, "The Bible is the cornerstone of liberty." To him religious liberty did not include the right to refuse to learn the truths of the Bible at school, but only the right to accept or reject them after study.

This nation has not produced a greater defender or expounder of the constitution than Daniel Webster. In 1802 as a young school teacher he read the Bible and prayed in his school morning and night for the good of his students.

Later in a powerful argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, he said, "The right to punish crime involves the duty to teach morality." This famous dictum voices one of the most inalienable rights of every youthful citizen, to be given proper training by the government; also one of the most profound obligations of the government to give each youth such training. Webster knew that the nation must punish criminals, and he saw that the state must then teach the principles of morality.

Shall a father punish his child for doing what the father never taught him is wrong? But the nation does that today, and Webster protested against such practice. This nation very widely neglects the Bible and moral instruction in the schools or leaves them to the option of the teacher. But the minute a boy or man goes wrong, then he is hustled off to reform school or prison. And there we force Bible matters upon them. We compel the convict to go to church. We force the boy to go to church and Sunday School. What folly! How unjust! How much better to do as did Jefferson and Webster, put Bible

truth and moral instruction before them at school, and thus give the children a chance.

The purpose of the Arkansas Bible Bill, Initiative Act No. 1, to be voted on at the election on November 4, is not to force upon the schools any task of home or church, but to supplement what these do, and to give every child a chance to know the moral truths of the Bible to help him become a good citizen.—Moral Culture League.

## DISTRIBUTION OF SCRIPTURES.

An average gain of nearly 50 per cent in the distribution of the Scriptures for the first six months of this year was reported at a recent conference of the home agency secretaries of the American Bible Society who serve Chicago, Dallas, Denver, San Francisco, New York city, and other large centers throughout the United States. That people feel the need of the Scriptures and are eager to secure copies is evidenced by the fact that the increase is largely in the inexpensive paper-bound portions of the Bible, which the society publishes in large quantities.

The inability to secure devoted and effective Bible colporteurs was reported by the secretaries. This lack is particularly felt in those communities where there are no mail-order facilities and where the Bible man must travel many miles between his house-to-house calls in order to reach Bibleless homes. Emphasis was also laid on the fact that in sections of many of our large cities many people are found who have no knowledge of the Bible.

## DRUNKENNESS, 1907-1930

Police Chief Wiley W. Driskell of Anderson, commenting upon the orderliness of the circus crowd recently in Anderson, when only three arrests were made, all growing out of use of liquor, is reported by the Anderson Mail as saying: "Back in 1907 Ringling Brothers came to Anderson with their big circus. You may not remember those days but liquor was pretty free then and a pint could be bought for less than a quarter. On the day the circus was in Anderson we made exactly 85 arrests and practically all of them were the result of the use of liquor. I figure the prohibition law today has a pretty good batting percentage." Remember too the great growth of the city of Anderson from 1907 to 1930!—Exchange.

## DR. TURNER TO STUDY FOREIGN MISSION'S MOVEMENT.

Dr. Fennell P. Turner, for the past two years secretary of Foreign Sunday School Extension, General Sunday School Board, has accepted an invitation from the executive committee of the Layman's Foreign Missions Inquiry to co-operate in the study of the Foreign Mission's movement in India, China and Japan.

The Layman's Foreign Missions Inquiry has been organized by a group of laymen who are interested in and sympathetic with foreign missions for the purpose of making an extensive study of conditions on foreign fields and of the work of Foreign Missions.

The commission which is being sent at this time to the foreign fields is made up of a group of outstanding leaders in the missionary programs of the several denominations of this country and Canada.

Dr. Turner's special responsibility will be the study of personnel problems of the Foreign Missions Movement. To this end he will spend three months in India, three months in

China, and two months in Japan. Dr. Turner's experience as general secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement, secretary of the Board of Missionary Preparation, and secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference, has given him an unusually wide knowledge of the work in the mission field which fits him to make this inquiry regarding the personnel of the Missionary Movement.

Upon the recommendation of Dr. William F. Quillian, general secretary, and Rev. J. Q. Schisler, secretary of the Department of the Local Church, the executive committee of the General Board of Christian Education has given Dr. Turner leave of absence for a period of nine months in order that he may take part in this work. His experience in this study will undoubtedly be of great value to him and to the church.

## NOVEMBER 2, WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

Since the wet press loses no opportunity to flaunt its wet propaganda in glaring headlines both morning and evening of every day, it would seem opportune for the Christian pulpit to ring out on World's Temperance Day, November 2, clear as a silver bell on the truth that Prohibition, even as now, in some places, poorly enforced, is vastly better than any system of regulation or license of the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

## ENDS HEADACHE SPEEDILY

**HEADACHES** from nerves or eyes or stomach, pains that follow hard, tedious work, women's aches and pains, all can be relieved speedily by Capudine, the liquid preparation. It acts quickly, contains no narcotics, and does not disturb the digestion.

Sold at Drug Stores, 10c, 30c, and 60c bottles and by the dose at soda fountains.

**HICKS**  
**Capudine**  
FOR HEADACHES

## Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up a stubborn, lingering cough. It takes but a moment to prepare and costs little, but it gives real relief even for those dreaded coughs that follow severe cold epidemics.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture soothe and heal the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bronchial tubes, thus aiding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of distressing coughs, chest colds, and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

### OUR MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

The dairy industry, in the value of its products on the farm, greatly exceeds the total value of the cotton crop of the United States or the corn crop, and is considerably more than double the value of all the wheat produced in the country. Its rewards, too, are distributed among a larger number of farmers than participate in the proceeds of any other product of the farm. In truth, we are reliably informed that the value of dairy products exceeds the total value of the products of the great steel industry at the mills. We have crowned cotton king of the South. We have crowned corn king of the North. Can not we say truthfully that the cow is queen of agriculture, both North and South? Milk in its relation to the health of our more than a hundred million people, is just beginning to be appreciated. It is the cheapest balanced ration in the dietary of the human race.

The cow is a most wonderful laboratory. She takes the grasses of the pasture and the roughage of the field and converts them into the most perfect food for man. In that food there is a most mysterious something which scientists have found essential to the health of the human race, and which can be found nowhere else. Men have sought for centuries the fabled Fountain of Youth. The nearest approach to that fountain which has yet been discovered is the udder of the cow. Without her milk, children languish, the vigor of the adult declines and the vitality of the human race runs low.—Gov. F. O. Lowden in St. Louis C. of C. News.

### MAKING ATHEISTS VERSUS MAKING CHRISTIANS.

The terrible strength of the Russian program lies in the attention given to the training of the young. The far-sighted Soviet chiefs soon saw that they could not win over the present adult generation. Their hope lay ahead. If they could hold their own by terror, force, and roseate promises until the present adult generation should retire from active conduct of affairs, and at the same time mold the minds of the children to Bolshevik ideas and thought-forms, the future would be assured. This they accordingly set themselves to do.

No child attends school in Russia without being indoctrinated with the hero-worship of Lenin, with abhorrence of capitalism, and with contempt for religion. All books which might go against such a system of belief are banned.

It has been made almost impossible to secure and circulate Bibles, and formal religious instruction in schools is not permitted to youths under eighteen years of age. Clubs, societies, and leagues have been organized among the various age-groups to assist in the cultivation and practice of the Soviet theories. Even the museums of art are made to contribute to the same end by subtle ex-plantations of the paintings and sculpture to groups of visiting children. Thus by every conceivable means that child is brought up to hate the old regime, and to give loyal and enthusiastic support to the new system.

Compare this intensive training with the haphazard method by which Christianity is inculcated in the rising generation of Americans.

To illustrate: Without the reading of the Scriptures and the practice

of prayer in the home, only slight religious impression can be made upon the young. Yet these fundamentals are largely neglected. The schools, public as well as private (always excepting the parochial school), cannot legally give formal religious teaching. In many families, children have ceased to attend church. This crowds the whole responsibility upon the church school (Sunday School), which is unfortunately so poorly equipped with teachers that its work, however valuable, falls far below any adequate standard of efficiency. The time is ripe for a rededication of the Church to its work as a teacher.

The churches must be made to realize their responsibility so keenly that their most intelligent members will accept training as teachers, and every member will give of his substance to provide educational buildings and equipment worthy of this indispensable branch of service.

One thing is sure. If the present neglect of Christian child-training is permitted to continue for another quarter-century, the Church will face such a crisis as it has not met in centuries.—Christian Advocate, (New York.)

### A NEW BATTLE IN THE OLD WAR

The saloon is gone. In taking stock of the present status of the liquor business it is well to mark that down on the credit side. Even the most rabid anti-prohibitionists usually begin their tirades against the Constitution with the stereotyped announcement that the saloon must never come back. The saloon is gone.

The brewery is gone. It is true that a few of them are making near beer and probably a fraction of these are also manufacturing a thin trickle of illicit beverages where rivers of toxic poison formerly flowed. But the brewery as an institution is gone.

The street bum is gone. That repulsive, revolting and yet pitiable hulk of humanity, that dangerous drifting derelict on the social sea, is no more.

The old-time booze boss in politics is gone. In short, the old-time liquor traffic is gone and the old-time fight against it is won! That's that—and thanks be!

That fight was against the brewer and his bullies; against the rough-necks and the riff-raff; against the no-accounts and the nobodys; against the venal and the vicious.

Yet the war still rages. It rages with renewed fury and on new fronts. The captains of the hosts who faced us before were largely of the lower crust.

Formerly it was the brewers and saloon-keepers, fighting to save their investments which rested upon the appetites of alcohol addicts, and thrived on the hunger, want and privation of the women and children of the drinkers' families.

It is now the billionaires, fighting to unload the fair and just taxes from their bloated corporations onto the appetites of the victims of alcohol.

Here is a brief story of the amazing conspiracy of big business to force these taxes which their fat profits could carry with ease, onto the working and under-privileged people upon whom they would be a crushing burden.

Before the U. S. Senate Lobby Investigating Committee a subpoenaed form letter, addressed to "Mr. Millionaire," stated that if beer could

again be legalized "working men and others would willingly pay a tax of 3c per glass, and that that amount would enable the government to get rid of the burdensome corporation and income taxes. \* \* \* Mr. du Pont made the statement that one of his companies would save ten million dollars in corporation taxes if we should have the British tax on beer."

These millionaires are the men who made immense fortunes in the World War. They now propose to force the just taxes levied against their wealth upon the poor who made nothing, but lost much, in that war.

Further, another subpoenaed letter said, "If the taxes should be taken off corporations there would be a rise in stock values and all owners of stocks would profit accordingly"—and men and women and children would suffer accordingly!

Was a darker and more damnable conspiracy ever conceived? Does history record a parallel to this greed and diabolism?

This is a new battle in an old war to make this world a better place to live in.—W. G. Calderwood.

### FARM TIMBER TIDES OWNERS OVER DROUTH

Cash income from farm woodlands is proving a lifesaver for many farmers hit by short field crops, says W. R. Mattoon, extension forester, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Too often young timber is sacrificed for immediate returns, but with good management and careful marketing, timber farming pays good profits and helps out the farm income, he says.

Accounts of Southern farmers who have profited by the sale of logs, poles, crossties, posts and fuel wood are given in a new booklet, Profits from Farm Woods, just issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., copy of which is free on request.

The right use of ax and saw is an important part of good woods management, says the publication. Doing most of his own labor, a North Carolina farmer cut only the "waste" wood from an acre of 28-year-old shortleaf pine, leaving the 320 best trees for a later timber crop. He netted \$34 for his labor at the going rate and \$18 stumpage from the sale of cordwood, and had a good forest stand left for the future.

An Arkansas man cuts a "winter cash crop" of \$130 each year from 10 acres of young hardwood. He says he practices a Swiss system of forestry, learned from his father. Fire prevention is a chief element in his success, he declares.

Certain fine old Southern estates have been kept out of bankruptcy by the annual cash income from forested land in Georgia. A Mississippi farmer shows a loblolly pine 34 inches in diameter in a timbered field which he cultivated to corn when a boy.

In Louisiana, a farmer sowed 4½ acres with tree seeds 26 years ago. The money return has been \$73.11 an acre. Another thinned a 17-year-old stand of pine and sold the trees taken out for pulpwood, netting \$5.66 an acre and leaving a good stand of growing timber. A Maryland man got \$75 for cordwood from the thinnings of a five-acre field of loblolly pine.

"Pine-straw" (the leaves raked from beneath pine trees) when sold to berry growers brings 75 cents to \$5 an acre.

Locality and marketing must be taken into account, it was found, in

realizing the best returns from farm woods. Marketing lumber has plenty of pitfalls, as one farmer found who sold a crop of poles. He underestimated his stand and let it go for \$600—half of what it was worth. Careless cutting, delayed hauling, and other factors reduce the expected returns.—Arkansas Democrat.

### WHAT IS BREAKING UP COUNTRY CHURCHES

It was Monday afternoon. All the preachers had finished their say and departed. The waste-basket was full and running over and the editor was congratulating the people on what he was keeping out of their paper. He was listening to the birds singing in his heart and longing to depart to his garden when the door opened and a good Methodist woman entered. She lives in a good old country community and is one of the pillars in that old country church that for many decades has been a place of worship for some of the best people of Old Virginia. After we passed our words of greeting she said: "Do you know what is breaking up many country churches?" I listened for some expert theory from some modern surveyor who has found out the modern ills of the country church and prepared the cure-all in the form of efficiency programs, but she did not touch on that line. You may not agree with her, but listen to her, for as sure as water runs to the sea the sister has much ground for what she says:

"Country visitors are breaking up many country churches. They get up Sunday mornings and start out somewhere. They do not care much where it is just so they can take a good ride into the country to see some of their kin or friends and get a good dinner. They usually get to your house a little before church time, and you have to stay home cooking for them. They do not stop to think of the trouble and worry of cooking over hot stoves heated with wood, for we have no gas in the country. Some of them want milk and some coffee and some tea. After we have served them we have the dishes to wash and we are all worn out. This happens Sunday after Sunday in many homes. They do not think of the fact that they keep us from church, nor does it occur to them how much it amounts to in a year both in food and labor."

The editor saw she had the floor and he let her have it, feeling she

# 666

Relieves a Headache or Neuralgia in 30 minutes, checks a Cold the first day, and checks Malaria in three days.

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was scoring a point that was well taken. She went on:

"I love my little country church and like so much to go on Sunday. I made up my mind my church meant more to me than these Sunday visits, and I adopted a rule to always go to church, regardless of who comes. If they are there at church time, I tell them goodbye and ask them to please shut the door when they leave, and I go on to church."

We nominate this good sister as president of a club to organize all other church members to sign a pledge to do the same thing, and let it be understood that if your city friends and kin come out for Sunday they have to eat what they can get, or, better still, bring their lunch and go on to church with you and swell the congregation. If they do this and put fifty cents in the collection for every visitor you can afford to fix them a dinner.

Then before she departed she added: "I know one woman who decided that every Sunday they would close up the house and after church go themselves somewhere and spend the day on the road, taking sandwiches, just to get rest from the stream of city visiting that had poured in every Sunday."

As she went out we were thinking of a visit to a country church some time ago when several of the leading families were absent. As we went down the road after services we passed a farm house with four big cars in the yard. These were from the city and had arrived just in time to keep the people from going to church. The pastor pointed to the cars and said:

"That is the reason my people cannot get to church."—Richmond Christian Advocate.

#### STATISTICS ON COST OF OPERATING SCHOOLS

In times like the present people are inclined to cut down expenses. Some do it because they must, others because retrenchment is in the air.

When sailors at sea find it necessary to lighten the ship they try to throw overboard things of least value. When a woman goes shopping with a list longer than her bank account, she cuts out the articles she thinks she can best get along without.

It is a question of values. What do the sailors value most? What does the woman value most? It is easy to discover what scale of values people have by watching them when they are cutting things out. They always cut out what to them seems least worth while.

Now that we have to cut things out, the question arises: What shall we cut out? Shall we cut out father's golf, or the baby's milk? Shall we ask mother to cut out bridge or the children to buy second-hand books?

One item in our state and local budget is sure to be attacked—the school expense account. Complaining at the cost of schools is a favorite indoor sport with a great many people. Office-seeking demagogues are continually telling the people that their schools cost too much, and promising to reduce the bill if given a chance. There is no sort of doubt about it—our school expense account is facing the sharp edge of the reducing ax.

I do not know whether our schools cost too much or not. It all depends upon what we consider our children worth. That is a question each man must answer for himself.

There is another way to approach the subject. We may be unable to fix an absolute value upon the child's welfare, but we can perhaps decide

whether the child or something else is of more worth. By comparing the sums we are spending on education and some other things, we may be able to decide upon what we can best afford to cut.

Arkansas spends annually upon her schools—elementary, high and college—\$15,946,309, or 2.55 per cent of her total income. That is, out of every \$100 we get we spend \$2.55 on the education of our children.

A pretty big bill, grant you. But read on.

Arkansas spent in 1928 the sum of \$102,114,200 for passenger automobiles.

A little figuring will reveal the fact that our schools—all of them, country schools, town schools, city schools, agricultural colleges, teacher colleges, the state university—cost only 15.62 per cent as much as passenger cars.

Some difference, I grant you. But read on.

Arkansas spend annually for tobacco \$13,917,930. For soft drinks, ice cream, candy and chewing gum, \$12,126,560. For theaters, movies, etc., \$7,138,135. For jewelry, perfumes and cosmetics, \$5,380,310. For sporting goods, \$5,247,790. Total for luxuries, \$41,619,725.

Now put the cost of public education, \$15,946,309, over against our luxury bill of \$41,619,725, and decide where to cut.—J. P. Womack, in the Arkansas Gazette.

#### WHY SHOCKING?

One of the Roman Catholic newspaper, describing a ceremony which recently took place in the city of Washington, stated:

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new administration building of the National Education Association in Washington was a striking—and to Catholics, rather shocking—manifestation of the close relation between the N. E. A. and the Masonic organization.

Why shocking? Masonry has always defended and supported free, public education, and it does not prohibit its members from sending their children to the public schools. In many localities in the early days the Fraternity supported schools until the settlements became strong enough to support them without Masonic aid.

Masons are called upon frequently to lay cornerstones of churches, synagogues, libraries, temples, etc. The cornerstone of the first railroad in the United States was laid by Masons. Participating in this ceremony was Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who turned the first spade of dirt. Is it equally shocking that this shows the close connection between Masonry and the railroads, Masonry and the churches, Masonry and libraries, and so on ad infinitum?

The laying of a cornerstone with formal ceremonies is peculiar to the institution of Freemasonry, which it has inherited from operative masonry. It signifies principally the recognition of the existence of God as the foundation of all laudable undertakings.—Scottish Rite Bulletin.

#### GETTING MARRIED

"If a Catholic woman marries a non-Catholic man in court, is she ever able to receive the sacraments? What must she do to be able to receive them again?" Such a marriage is null and void. It ought to be made right by a priest. See your pastor, and he will advise you. As long as the marriage is not made valid, you cannot receive the sacraments. If the non-Catholic party refuses to have the marriage blessed, you will have to leave him.—The Messenger (Catholic).

## SUNDAY SCHOOL

### Lesson for October 26

#### SPIRITUAL WEAPONS IN A WORLD WAR (World's Temperance Lesson)

LESSON TEXT—Galatians 5:13-26.

GOLDEN TEXT—And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Learning Self-Control.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Law in One Word.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—The Secret of Self-Control.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Making Prohibition Effective and Permanent.

The lesson topic is not a happy one. The Scripture text chosen clearly refers to the inner conflict going on in the believer. Having been born of the flesh and of the Spirit (John 3:6), there is an unceasing conflict going on between the two natures (Gal. 5:17). The insurrection springing out of the carnal nature cannot be put down by the Law of Moses. Victory can only be accomplished through the energy of the indwelling Holy Spirit.

The committee has further designated it "a temperance lesson." It has a real bearing on temperance in that it shows the only way to destroy the infernal liquor business; namely, to lead individuals to a personal knowledge and experience of Jesus Christ.

Having in Galatians 3 and 4 shown that the believer is free from the law as a means of justification, Paul makes practical application of this doctrine as follows:

I. Christian Freedom (vv. 13-15).

1. It is not an occasion to the "flesh" (v. 13).

Liberty is not license. The notion that when one is free from the law he is free from constraint, is wickedly erroneous. License of the flesh means not merely the indulgence of the flesh in actual material sins, but in the expression of a self-centered life (v. 15).

2. By love serving one another (v. 13).

Freedom from the Mosaic law means slavery to the law of love. Love thus becomes the fulfillment of the law—"Love thy neighbor as thyself" (v. 14).

II. Walking in the Spirit (vv. 16-18).

Walking in the Spirit results in:

1. Loving service to others.

2. Victory over the flesh (vv. 16, 17).

By the "flesh" is meant the corrupt nature of man expressing itself in the realm of sense and self.

III. The Works of the Flesh (vv. 19-21).

By works of the flesh is meant the operation of the carnal nature. The one who chooses to live according to the impulses and desires of his natural heart will be practicing the following sins:

1. Sensuality (v. 19).

The sins enumerated here, practiced in the sphere of the body, are:

(1) Fornication. Fornication includes all sexual sins in married and unmarried life.

(2) Uncleanness. This includes all sensual sins, open or secret, in thought or deed.

(3) Lasciviousness. This means the wanton, reckless indulgences in the shameful practices of the flesh.

2. Irreligion (v. 20).

These acts take place in the realm of the spirit and are:

(1) Idolatry.

(2) Witchcraft or sorcery. This means all dealing with the occult, such as magical arts and spiritism.

3. Sins of temper (vv. 20, 21).

These take place in the sphere of the mind and are:

(1) Hatred. (2) Variance, which means strife and contention. (3) Emulations; jealousy. (4) Wrath; bursts of passions. (5) Seditions; factions in the state. (6) Heresies; factions in the church. (7) Envyings. (8) Murders.

4. Sins of excess (v. 21).

(1) Drunkenness. This means indulgence in intoxicating liquors.

(2) Revelings, acts of dissipation under the influence of intoxicants.

IV. The Fruit of the Spirit (vv. 22-24).

This indicates action in the realm of life. The product of the Holy Spirit indwelling the believer.

1. Love to God and man.

2. Joy; glad-heartedness because of what God has done.

3. Peace with God and fellowman.

4. Long suffering; taking insult and injury without murmuring.

5. Gentleness; kindness to others.

6. Goodness; doing good to others.

7. Faith; believing God and committing all to him.

8. Meekness; submission to God.

9. Temperance; self-control in all things.

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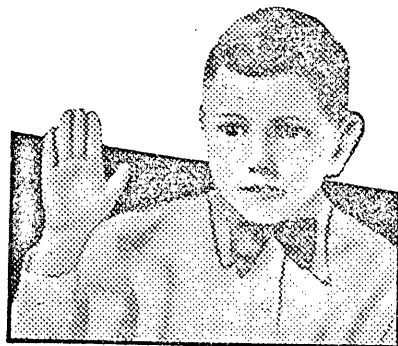
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## THE DRY ANSWER TO THE WET CHALLENGE

During this summer of primary elections, it has been news whenever an avowed wet has been victorious over a dry opponent. The spokesmen of anti-prohibitionist organizations have made the most of this situation. Hearing them exult, a visiting foreigner might draw the conclusion that the Eighteenth Amendment already lies on its deathbed.

As a matter of fact, the extent of the wet gains has not been large, and whatever happens at the November elections the complexion of Congress will remain overwhelmingly dry. Nevertheless, it would be foolish for prohibitionists to attempt to blink the fact that the attack on the dry laws now under way is sharper and more widespread than has been the case heretofore. The wets are challenging prohibition in a way that cannot be ignored.

The best defense for prohibition is aggressive championship of it by the organized dries of the nation. The Executive Committee of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, composed of representatives of 30 national prohibition associations, has done well to pledge its members and the prohibitionists they represent to resist to the last every effort to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, or to nullify its effect by repeal of enabling legislation, state and national.

When the wets see in the present drift of events evidence that prohibition in the United States is about to be swept away by a switch of popular feeling regarding it, they fail to take into account the depth and strength of the feeling of millions of American fathers and mothers, wives, business men and moral leaders, church and home-loving folk of all sorts and conditions, that America never again must be cursed, not alone with the saloon, but with a legalized liquor traffic of any kind. The more sharply the attack on prohibition is pushed, the more surely will this deep-rooted and almost religious sentiment be brought to the surface and made too strong to overcome.—Ark. Gazette.

Cardinal Manning said: "For thirty years I have been priest and bishop in London, and now I approach my eightieth year. I have learned some things. And the first thing is this: The chief bar to the working of the Holy Spirit of God in the souls of men and women is intoxicating drink. I know no antagonist to the Holy Spirit more direct, more subtle, more stealthy, more ubiquitous, than intoxicating drink."

## OBITUARIES.

**Edington.**—Rev. Joseph Perry Edington was born September 22, 1854, near Camden, Benton county, Tennessee and grew to manhood in that state. Early in life he was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He heard the spirit of God as it called him into the ministry. He was licensed to preach, and having met all the requirements of the church, was elected to deacon's orders and ordained by Bishop Harbottle at Union City, Tenn., November 17, 1895. As a local deacon he labored in the church with such men of the Memphis Conference as Revs. A. C. Moore, R. N. Norman, Robert Brassfield and others. Since coming to Arkansas he has always been ready to assist his pastors who have been sent to the charges where he was a member. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Hudson, December

21, 1894. To this union seven children were born. One son, like his father, has answered the call to preach, and is now a local preacher in our church. Brother Edington was loved and respected by all who knew him. He has rendered valuable service in the church he loved. He slipped away to his reward August 20, 1930, and his body was laid away in the cemetery of Spring Creek church, on the Calico Rock circuit. The church has lost a faithful servant but heaven has gained another saint to add to the company that shall praise God forever.—C. J. Wade, his pastor.

**Scott.**—The people of Paragould received a stunning blow when on August 25, the word went out that Mrs. Mattie J. Scott had suddenly died. This elect woman was a native of Arkansas, having been born about 17 miles north of Lonoke, February 1, 1867. She was married to Dr. F. M. Scott, September 13, 1881. Soon after her marriage she was converted and united with the Methodist church at Hebron, a church on the Hickory Plains circuit. This young couple spent the first year of married life in Galloway, an important farming center a few miles east of Little Rock. Dr. Andrew Hunter was their pastor. They moved to Paragould in 1883, the year the First Methodist church of this city was organized and became charter members of this congregation, taking part the following year in the erection of the First Methodist Church building. In 1888 the doctor and his wife went to Florida where they resided for seven and a half years. From Florida they went to McGregor, Texas, where they spent 18 months, returning thence, in 1897, to Paragould where they were to spend the remainder of their married life. Paragould had become a little city. The congregation had already outgrown its quarters and was occupying a splendid new brick structure which had not been completed and paid for. Thus did they have a hand in this new enterprise also. Twenty-nine years later this congregation was to move into a third building, and one of the handsomest church structures in the state. In all of these forward steps of this progressive church this elect woman with her devoted husband had an important part. Personally, she was a woman of rare charm. Born and reared in a cultivated Presbyterian home where she inherited womanly beauty and acquired culture and refinement, and consecrated in her married life to Christian service in the home, church and community, she became a woman of the finest type, and at the time of her death she retained much of the freshness and beauty of youth, and her lovely face fairly beamed with Christian amiability. She was the mother of four children only one of whom survives her, namely, Mrs. T. S. Holloway of Newport. She is also survived by her husband, five grandchildren, one great grandchild, and one sister, Mrs. H. E. Hackney of McGregor, Texas. Her funeral was conducted from the First Methodist church by her pastor, assisted by Rev. E. T. Wayland, presiding elder; Rev. F. G. Villines, pastor of the Paragould circuit; Rev. James W. McNutt, pastor of the Paragould Presbyterian church, and Rev. C. L. Castleberry of Portia, in the presence of a congregation that filled the large auditorium. Her body was laid to rest August 27, in the Paragould cemetery, in the presence of a host of admiring friends and loved ones who will cherish her memory to the end of life.—W. C. Davidson, pastor.

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