

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

ARKANSAS METHODIST

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

SPEAK THOU THE THINGS THAT BECOME SOUND DOCTRINE

Vol. XLIX

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1930

No. 48

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Notwithstanding that our forefathers endured hardships and privations of a primitive life, surrounded by dangers and solaced only with meager comforts, they nevertheless bequeathed us a custom of devoting one day of every year to universal thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessing of life itself and the means to obtain it, for the sanctuary of home and the peace that pervade it, and for the mercies of His protection from accident, sickness, or death.

Our country has many causes for thanksgiving. We have been blest with distinctive evidence of His favor. As a nation we have suffered far less than other peoples from the present world calamities. We have been free from civil and international discord. The outlook for peace between nations has been strengthened. In a large measure we have made progress upon the enduring structure of our institutions. The arts and sciences that enrich our lives and enlarge our control of nature have made notable advances. Education has been further extended. We have made progress in the prevention of disease and in the protection of childhood.

Now, therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, November 27, 1930, as a National Day of Thanksgiving, and do enjoin the people of the United States to observe it, calling upon them to remember that many of our people are in need and suffering from causes beyond their control, and suggesting that a proper celebration of the day should include that we make it a day that every person in the community, young or old, shall have cause to give thanks for our institutions and for the neighborly sentiments of our people.

THE CHURCH AND THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

It must be frankly admitted that the financial situation is bad, and in our state, on account of the closing of many banks in the past week, it is accentuated. In view of the money stringency during the last three months, the collections reported at the recent sessions of our Conferences, are really remarkable, and they evince a high degree of efficiency on the part of our preachers who are largely responsible for collecting, and the loyalty to the church and the Master's cause on the part of our members, many of whom have kept what they promised early in the year, when the time of payment their resources were meager and sometimes heavy obligations loomed over them. We thank God for their courage, loyalty, and trust that they may be abundantly blessed for their sacrifices.

While we think that the bottom has been attained, if not fully reached, still we are sure that by close economy and unusual effort will enable masses of our people regain their financial footing. The financial debacle, precipitated by gambling in stocks, is not due to that fact, but to the high-pressure production and selling of credit which have in recent years caused most of our people to live beyond their means and anticipate their income. The time had to come, when, with the markets saturated with unnecessary products, selling would slow down and all industries would be forced to diminish their production unless foreign markets could and would absorb the overplus. Impoverished by the waste and inhibited by internal dissensions, most of the peoples could not buy what we have to sell.

The date of readjustment was long due; it had been postponed by the energy of our preachers and the optimism of our leaders; but it had to come, and when it came many were found unprepared for it. Nearly all of us were in debt. It may be expected of religion and the church in this trying hour?

THOU ART MY GOD, AND I WILL PRAISE THEE; THOU ART MY GOD, I WILL EXALT THEE. OH GIVE THANKS UNTO THE LORD! FOR HE IS GOOD; FOR HIS MERCY ENDURETH FOREVER. — Psalm 118:28-29.

WE THANK THEE

Not for our lands, our wide-flung prairie wealth,
Our mighty rivers born of friendly spring.
Our inland seas, our mountains proud and high,
Forests and orchards richly blossoming;
Not for these, Lord, our deepest thanks are said,
As, humbly glad, we hail this day serene;
Not for these most, dear Father of our lives,
But for the love that in all things is seen.

We thank Thee not for prestige born of war,
For dauntless navies built for battle stress;
Nor would we boast of armies massed for strife;
These all are vain, O Lord of kindness.
What need have we of swords and bayonets,
Of mighty cannon belching poisoned flame?
Oh, woo us from the pagan love of these
Lest we again defile Thy sacred name.

We thank Thee, Lord on this recurring day,
For liberty to worship as we will;
We thank Thee for the hero souls of old
Who dared wild seas their mission to fulfill.
Oh, gird our hearts with stalwart faith in good,
Give us new trust in Thy providing hand,
And may a spirit born of brotherhood
Inspire our hearts and bless our native land.

—Thomas Curtis Clark.

Roger Babson, statistician and adviser of millionaires, in a special letter of November 10, which we are pleased to publish on page 4, says: "There is nothing to worry about in the present situation. Both spiritual and economic conditions will recover and be better than ever in the past. Their interrelation, however, should be fearlessly taught. People should understand that before prosperity can return there must be renewed interest in the spiritual life of both individuals and nations. Nations should realize that the world has always possessed raw materials and labor; but has been prosperous only when the people have been actuated by a religious faith to use these resources for advancement and service. This is the law of life and now is the time when it should be taught in churches, schools, and colleges. Think it over."

These are wise words from a wise man who has always emphasized the relation between the material and the spiritual. It is evident that now is the time of all times to cultivate the spiritual life of our people, and, while they are conscious of their material losses, concentrate their thinking upon the higher values. To that end, our preachers must themselves show the heroic and self-sacrificing spirit, and must rise above the pessimism and discouragement around them. Let them make no financial demands, but dwell upon the importance of the Christian planning definitely to share with God his worldly possessions. It is not improper, in a kindly way, to direct attention to the fact that, if our people in the last ten years had been dividing fairly with God, their debts would be less and their investments of greater value. The financiers and politicians have failed to maintain the prosperity which came to us as a result of our partially unselfish participation in the struggle to save the world from tyranny. Let those who have spiritual vision show the people a better way. If our men of wealth will, during the next decade, invest more largely in the things that minister to spirit and less in those that cater solely to the flesh, we venture to predict a stabilization of industry and progress in the things that count. Suppose we

believe in Christ try to carry on our business in his name and with his spirit and motives. Let us try it.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

It has just been announced that the University of Chicago has adopted a new policy in dealing with students. Under this policy the old four-year course for undergraduates will be abandoned and a student will be permitted to graduate whenever he can pass a comprehensive examination which shows that he has a liberal education. This will make it possible for the quick and well-prepared student to graduate in much less time and will allow the slow student to take his time without disgrace.

President Hutchins says of the innovation: "It will permit a student to make an honorable exit from college after he has passed satisfactory examinations. For those of high degree of excellence, the way will be clear to higher and more special scholarship. And here is where we hope to find the answer as to whether it is worth while. In the upper divisions the classes will be smaller and the teachers will be on closer terms with the students. They will enter an atmosphere of serious effort, and I think that they will react to it."

We have long believed that something of this kind was desirable, because we think that under the old method the best students are often held back to their disadvantage and slow students are unnecessarily discouraged, while worthless students have been permitted to clutter the campus and clog the wheels of real educational progress. We shall watch this experiment in a university that has been, in many ways, a successful innovator, and if it works shall be glad to see the same plan adopted in other institutions.

PROPER PRESENTS.

At this time of the year people are considering what to give relatives and friends as Christmas presents. Of course, there are conditions that make some things more appropriate than others; but unless there are definite reasons for making other kinds of presents, books should have first place; first, because of their intrinsic value, and, next, because they can be preserved with the name of the giver inscribed as a perpetual reminder of the occasion and the giver. Let study be given to the question and books that will be appreciated selected. This may require time; hence we advise that you write to our Publishing House at Nashville, Tenn., or at Dallas, Texas, for the latest catalog, and make your selections with the catalog as a guide. However, if you are at a loss to decide, call on your pastor to help you. He may be able to suggest just the books that you need when you describe the persons who are to receive them. As Methodists we are under obligations to patronize our Publishing House as far as possible, and we should remember that the net profits go to the support of our superannuate preachers and widows and orphans of preachers. This hard year the amount coming from that source is a blessed boon to our Conference claimants, who, under the most favorable circumstances, receive far too little. Let us give proper presents, patronize our own House, and help our needy superannuates.

The Christian voters of the South should ponder the following from The Outlook, formerly dry, now wringing wet: "The election has tended to make the National Democratic Party wet. . . . The Democratic Party already has hundreds of wet delegates lined up for its national convention in 1932. It will have others before the convention assembles. Possibly the dry South will prevent the party from writing a wet platform and nominating a wet candidate, but that is unlikely. The Democratic Party is out in front on the prohibition question, running fast."

PERSONAL AND OTHER ITEMS

Rev. W. J. Faust, whose recent appointment was to Greenwood, writes: "We arrived here last Thursday evening, and have been very cordially received. We are hoping for and expecting a good year."

Sunday, December 7, is Universal Bible Sunday. If possible, every pastor should preach on the Bible and call attention to the importance of supporting the American Bible Society and should take a collection for the Society.

Last Friday, returning to his charge, Pullman Heights, Hot Springs, for his second year, Rev. S. K. Burnett called. His health has been greatly improved since he came to Hot Springs a year ago, and he is much pleased to return to his charge.

Information has just come that Rev. A. C. Graham, a supernumerary of Little Rock Conference, has been sick in bed for many months. He lives at 307 High Street, this city, and would appreciate visits from his brethren, because he is shut in and lonely.

Rev. J. J. Decker, advising change of address from Magazine to Aubrey, writes: "We received a very cordial welcome and were entertained one night in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chappelle. We are pleased with our new charge. The people are of the highest type."

If you do not secure pledges of your members of the legislature to oppose race-track gambling, a bill will be passed at the next session legalizing that nefarious sport. Remember that we have warned you in the past, and you discovered too late that the warning was justified.

The Washington Avenue Church is our youngest church in North Little Rock. It has a small membership and no large contributors; hence it must economize. It now needs pews, and would be glad to buy from some church that is reseating and wishes to dispose of the old pews. If any pastor has pews to sell for his church he may find a purchaser in Rev. George A. Freeman, pastor, Route 1, Box 55, North Little Rock. Write him immediately with description and price.

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As previously announced, Dr. M. N. Waldrip was transferred to St. Louis Conference and stationed at Lafayette Park Church. His address is 2300 Lafayette Avenue. He writes: "Have received a royal welcome to my church and to the city. Things start well. Great opportunity here, I find."

Last week the office had a pleasant call from Rev. S. B. Wiggins, who is the new pastor of First Church, North Little Rock. He reports a gracious reception, favorable conditions, and a bright outlook. He always succeeds, and, of course, will maintain his record with this growing church.

Last Sunday morning, Dr. Hay Watson Smith, pastor of Second Presbyterian Church, this city, referring to the fact that his people had been in the habit of giving him a nice Christmas purse, earnestly requested that they should not make him any such present this year, because others needed it far more than did he.

Rev. P. C. Fletcher, D. D., formerly the beloved pastor of First Church, this city, for the last four years pastor of Laurel Heights Church, San Antonio, Texas, is now presiding elder of the San Antonio District, and his address is 1137 West Ashby Street. He is chairman of a committee that is sponsoring an evangelistic meeting this month by Gypsy Smith, Sr., of London.

In order that our readers may understand the conditions in South America, which are so perplexing to the readers of the daily press, we are in this issue publishing an article on "Revolutions in Latin America," issued by the Information Department of the Federal Council of Churches. It is probably as nearly correct in its information and statements as anything that may be had.

Because of lack of space, especially if we should use only eight pages occasionally on account of a dearth of advertising, we shall probably not carry another chapter of "The Romance of American Methodism" until after the holidays. It is very valuable and should be prized by our readers. It will continue for many months next year. Readers should call attention of their friends to it.

In a few days every pastor will receive a communication from this office inclosing a circular with instructions for the circulation campaign and a card for reply to certain inquiries. It will be a great favor if all pastors, immediately on receipt of the communication, will fill the blanks on the card and return it. Without this card it is very difficult for this office to know what to expect from the pastors.

Sending in his First Round, Presiding Elder Wayland writes: "The work starts well in the Paragould District. Every pastor is on the job and at work. If there is any dissatisfaction in our District, among either pastors or people regarding the appointments at the late Conference, it has not reached the Presiding Elder as yet. I am expecting this to be a good year."

By arrangement with the presiding elders of the Prescott and Texarkana Districts and the approval of Bishop Dobbs, the following changes have been made: Geo. E. Williams of Portland and Parkdale goes to Murfreesboro to succeed J. D. Montgomery who succeeds him at Portland; and J. C. Williams remains at Montrose and Snyder and Earl Lewis goes to Lockesburg.

A million dollars as a birthday gift for Woman's College of Alabama in 1935 on the 25th anniversary of its founding, is the goal set by the trustees of the institution. The fund will be used for new buildings, equipment, and endowment. The first unit of \$350,000 in the million dollar campaign is to be raised during the present fiscal year, according to the plan of the trustees. Founded in 1908 by the Alabama and North Alabama Conferences, Woman's College will celebrate its 25th year in 1935. The institution opened its first session in September, 1910, with a solitary building, 65 students, only sixteen faculty members, meager equipment, and limited assets. It has since experienced a steady advancement to the front rank of Southern colleges for women. In contrast with 65 students enrolled the first

term, 559 students, representing 11 states and two foreign countries are enrolled today. Seventy-five faculty and staff members are now on the roster as compared with 16 the first term. Today, in addition to the first original building, Flowers Hall, central unit on a campus of 60 acres, there are nine buildings of Gothic architecture located with regard to convenience and architectural symmetry. The endowment has been increased and the institution has met the requirements of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Christian voters of the South should consider the following item: The New York World announces that former Governor James M. Cox, who was the Democratic candidate for President in 1920, says that he thinks the Democratic national platform in 1932 will contain a plank calling for the repeal of the 18th Amendment and that Governor Roosevelt of New York will be the presidential candidate as an avowed wet.

Rev. S. S. Key, veteran superannuate, writes: "Concerning the death of Dr. John H. Dye, you say, 'In 1867, at the session of the Arkansas Conference held at Searcy, he was admitted on trial, Bishop Marvin president.' I know that is not so. He was admitted on trial at Dover, 1867, Bishop Marvin presiding. I was present and know this is correct." Our information comes from Jewell's History on page 197, but as Brother Key was present he ought to know.

The church is entitled to know that charges, which were filed some weeks ago against Bishop James Cannon, Jr., are in process of consideration. A postponement of the investigation, which had been set for November 12, has become necessary on account of Bishop Cannon's confinement in a Washington hospital and the refusal of his physicians to allow him to attend to any business for a time. The matter will have attention in due course, as the law prescribes.—W. N. Ainsworth, Birmingham, Ala.—Christian Advocate.

The Home Quarterly for January, February, and March, 1931, is an interesting number. The leading article by Charles D. Bulla on, "Stonewall Jackson: Man, Warrior, Christian," is illustrated with reproductions of the General's best photograph, his last dispatch and the Chandler cottage in which he died: "What a Boy Has a Right to Expect of His Mother," by Nancy Smith Krusekonf; "Prayer," by L. A. Weigle, Dean of the Yale Divinity School; "Making a Christian Wife," by Richard L. Ownbey; "The Forgotten Hearthstone," by M. T. Plyler. Published by Lamar & Whitmore. 60 cents a year.

Next week the editor expects to be in Washington City representing our Church at the Home Mission Council and Federal Council of Churches and in New York City at a meeting of the Board of the Lord's Day Alliance. This will keep him out of the office about ten days. It is just a happy accident that all of these meetings come within a week, otherwise the editor could not afford to attend them. It is quite probable that he will also meet with the executive committee of our Board of Temperance and Social Service, and possibly with the executive committee of the National Anti-Saloon League.

Last Sunday night, preaching for the W. C. T. U. at Antioch Baptist Church, this city, Dr. Ben M. Bogard, editor of the Baptist and Commoner, related his experiences on a trip along the Pacific Coast last summer. He had not seen a drunken man nor smelled liquor on the breath of any one in prohibition states, but in Mexico and in Canada he had seen much drunkenness. He considered the Canadian system of state control as bad as the open saloon, and found nothing in it to commend. He asked, "If prohibition does not prohibit in the states, why are thousands of our people going over into Mexico and Canada to drink?"

Rev. J. J. Galloway, who last year served as commissioner for this office in collecting on pledges taken on the building and debt fund, came over from Brinkley last week, and turned over all the notes and accounts so that the balances might be collected direct through this office. Those who have made pledges should make note of this change and remit direct to this office. Brother Galloway reports a good start on his work

REPORT OF ARKANSAS METHODIST ORPHANAGE.

To the North Arkansas and Little Rock Conferences:

Dear Fathers and Brethren: The Board of Trustees begs to submit to you through the Superintendent, Dr. James Thomas, their annual report for the year closing Oct. 1, 1930. The year has been a successful one. We have had our usual experiences. We have lost two of our little boys by death, J. E. Smith and O'Dell Mabrey, both six years of age.

We had at the beginning of the year 43 children. We have placed in good homes 20. Murry Davis and Grace Ward, having reached the age and finishing their public school education, left the Home, thus making a total of 24 members of our family to leave the Home during the year. We have received 17 during the year and now have a total of 36 in the Home. To this date, we have placed 502 children in the best homes we could procure.

We give you the financial statement with much pleasure. We urge our brethren to see to it that the Christmas offerings this year will even

surpass what they have been before. We enter enthusiastically into another year of work with this Christ-like institution.

Income—	
North Arkansas Conference on Claims	\$ 1,500.00
Little Rock Conference on Claims	3,417.57
North Arkansas Conference — Sunday School Christmas Offerings	2,750.23
Little Rock Conference — Sunday School Christmas Offerings	5,306.87
Received from all other sources	1,757.00
Belated Christmas Offering from Rogers, Ark., Sunday School, 1928	12.00
Borrowed from Bank for running expenses	2,000.00
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1929	654.00
Total	\$17,399.13
Expenditures—	
Salaries	\$ 2,040.00
Insurance	334.45
Taxes	61.15
Running expenses	11,413.05

Payment of loan to bank.. 2,000.00

Total.....\$15,848.65
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1930.....\$1,550.48

After prayer and earnest consideration, your Board moved that a program be projected, throughout the next five years, to more than double our capacity, deciding to raise at least \$100,000 for the work of rebuilding and refitting our Home so we can change our charter and take children who are not orphans, but who are in worse condition than if they were, under our care. We wish to state in this connection that those who have heard of this movement among our business laymen are enthusiastically for it.

We recommend that your Conferences give us the same assessment as heretofore, \$5,000 each. We feel sure that if our preachers, Sunday school superintendents and officers of the Church, together with our Presiding Elders, would get this institution on their hearts, we would have no concern about our ongoing.—James Thomas, Superintendent.

"ONE BOOK FOR ALL PEOPLE"

By George William Brown,
General Secretary of the American Bible Society.

"One Book for All People" is the theme for Universal Bible Sunday which occurs this year on Sunday, Dec. 7.

The question sometimes arises whether the Bible, written so many centuries ago and by authors living in a circumscribed geographical area, has a world-wide message. Is it for a limited number of people or may everyone possess it? The American Bible Society is convinced that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments speak with authority and appeal to all races and nations. Despite difference of longitude and latitude there are universal heart-longings and soul-needs to which the Bible alone ministers effectively.

The American Bible Society has mailed to thousands of pastors throughout the United States an interesting brochure on the theme, "One Book for All People," from the pen of the Rev. James I. Vance, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville. From Dr.

at Brinkley and that his son Paul, who was appointed to Joiner, has almost recovered from the effects of the recent surgical operations and is able to go to his new charge where he finds conditions favorable for a good year's work.

Rev. Fred G. Roebuck writes: "Our reception at Prescott for the sixth year surpasses that of any of the five years preceding, and we are expecting it to be the best year of our ministry thus far. I have the privilege of serving a church whose loyalty to God and the Church is not affected by depressions and drouth. Our church raised more money last year than in any preceding year and had the best average attendance at all services during my pastorate here." The Prescott Daily News says: "Rev. Mr. Roebuck has already served the local church longer than any other pastor. During the five years he has been here he has been very popular, his popularity extending to the entire citizenship as well as his own congregation."

CHRISTMAS OFFERINGS FOR ORPHANAGE.

As has been customary for many years, our Annual Conferences, at their sessions recently held, recommended that each church and each Sunday School, on the Sunday before Christmas or the Sunday after Christmas, take a free-will offering for our Orphanage. It should not be by the Sunday School alone, but the entire membership of the church should be given opportunity to make a generous offering expressive of their interest in this wonderfully helpful and well-managed institution. Let pastors and superintendents begin now to plan for this offering so that it may not be overlooked and may be large. It will be needed. Although the Orphanage is unusually well managed and not a cent wasted, still it cannot continue to do its work without these liberal free-will offerings. All money should be sent to Dr. James Thomas, Superintendent, Exchange Bank Building, Little Rock.

A FINE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

What could be finer than a Christmas present that would be a weekly reminder of the giver throughout the year? If you have a relative or friend who is not taking the *Arkansas Methodist*, you would confer a weekly blessing by subscribing for the paper for a year and sending it as a Christmas present. Then the *Arkansas Farmer*, a very practical agricultural journal, will be sent in addition as a premium. It may be sent to yourself or to the friend. If you wish, a notice will be sent just at Christmas indicating that you have arranged to have the paper sent for a year as a Christmas gift. Such a gift is peculiarly fine for a parent to send to children in another state. It will carry much of the home news and keep the children in touch with the old home church. Try it.

BOOK REVIEWS.

A Short Psychology of Religion; by G. J. Jordan, D. D., Litt. D.; published by Harper and Bros., New York; price \$1.50.

The author of this book has spent much time and thought on the various phases of religious experience, and firmly believes that the psychology of religion taps religion at the source and enables us to have a truer understanding of its nature than any other method of study. While he insists that we need to understand the psychology of religion, he at the same time warns us against the danger of making a religion of psychology. He says: "The Psychology of Religion has a purifying effect upon religion. It bears a similar relation to religion that medicine and surgery bear toward health. They are not the life, but they are the servants of life." In spite of the limitations of the Science of Psychology, especially that branch dealing with religion, there is much food for thought contained in this little book, and many enlightening flashes that help us to get a deeper and keener appreciation of religious experiences and the part they play in the life worth while.

Margaret Fuller; by Margaret Bell; published by Chas. Boni, New York; price \$0.50.

This is the biography of one of America's earliest advocates of Woman's Rights. The book is written in a most pleasing style and contains a wealth of interesting material not formerly published. It gives a vivid and graphic picture of this most unusual personality. Many chapters from her life are stranger and more fascinating than fiction. Tragic and abnormal are many of her experiences and they leave us with a sense of sadness, sorrow for the lonely life and the heart hunger that inevitably fall to the lot of the woman who has such a keen analytical mind. The book has much of interest and entertainment.

Story Sermons for Junior Congregations; by Mary Kirkpatrick Berg; published by Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York; price \$1.50.

In this collection of Story Sermons the author never loses sight of the fact that the definite purpose of the story sermon is to bring to the child some vital religious truth. These stories are interesting enough to command the child's undivided attention—and through situations within the range of childhood experience each story interprets life in terms the child easily comprehends. Each story has a definite religious value. The book contains story sermons for all seasons and occasions. It will prove a source of unfailing inspiration to pastors, teachers, department leaders, parents, and junior pastors.

The Directed Survey and Visitation Evangelism; by A. Earl Kernahan, D. D.; published by Fleming H. Revell Co., New York; price \$1.50.

In this book the author gives from his wide

and successful experience a practical guide for the Directed Survey and Visitation Evangelism. It is an exceptionally useful and informative manual. All who are interested in this field of Christian activity, or who contemplate launching such a campaign, will find this manual very useful and suggestive.

The Master of Men, Quotable Poems About Jesus; compiled by Thomas Curtis Clark; published by Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York; price \$2.00.

There is no life so appealing to all classes of men as is that of Christ, the Master of men. Dr. Clark recognizes this appeal, and also recognizes that no other form of expression stirs the finer emotions and touches the heart so quickly and so effectively as does poetry. In this volume he has collected over two hundred and fifty quotable poems of a truly inspiring nature. This book will appeal to the general reader. It will prove of infinite value to all public speakers. Dr. Clark seems to be especially gifted in his ability to select poems inspirational, in touch with human hopes and aspirations, always timely, altogether quotable and easily retained in the memory.

The Missionary; by Edison Marshall; published by Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York; price \$2.00.

This is an interesting picture of the life of a missionary among the Eskimos. The magic beauty and mystery of the land of the midnight sun is skillfully painted, while no less skillfully does the author portray the long, cold night of the arctic land and its baleful influence on the Eskimo character. The greed of the white man and its direful influence are pictured so forcefully that the lesson of our debt to our weaker brothers is brought out quite vividly. Interesting problems, tragic situations, and a simple wholesome love story all contribute to the charm of the book.

The Christian Motive and Method in Stewardship; by Henry Burton Trimble; published by Cokesbury Press, Nashville, Tenn.; price \$1.00.

The author starts his discussions with the question, "What is life for?" and ends the book with the same question, "What is life for?" The book is arranged as a text in leadership training schools and approaches the subject of Christian Stewardship in the confident belief that the best results will come from presenting religion as a power, the function of which is to control the whole life, and that this control can become actually effective only when freely accepted by the person through inner loyalty to the spirit and program of Christ. No program of religious education would be complete without a thorough course in Christian Stewardship. The author is well known in Arkansas, having been pastor of churches in Helena, Hot Springs, and Pine Bluff.

Vance's excellent treatment of this theme we quote the following paragraphs:

"There is a message in the Book for each of us. Ever in its hand is a key that will unlock the door that opens on a better day. It places a halo around every earthly relation. Of childhood it says: 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.' Of old age it says: 'The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness.' Of marriage it says: 'For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and cleave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh.' To blind poverty it says: 'Receive thy sight.' To the paralytic it says: 'Take up thy bed and walk.' To shame it says: 'Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more.' To the homesick and lonely it says: 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'

"The Bible deals with humanity on a world scale. The religion it offers cannot be tethered to an age or a climate or a culture or a civilization. It does not deal with tribal deities. It is true there is something in the Vedas and the Upanishads, and the Koran, that matches the hoary East. But there is a spaciousness about the Bible that knows no East nor West, that matches humanity. It speaks with a universal accent. It stirs moods that are racial. It offers God and all that He can give to all people. There is something in its truths that speaks with the same winsomeness of appeal to the people of all ages and all lands. . . . It was the message the First Century needed. It is the message the Twentieth needs. And it will be just as much the message men shall need twenty centuries hence. It is the message of life. And life is the message for all people. When men cease to care for life the Bible will be out of date."

Universal Bible Sunday is promoted yearly by the American Bible Society in co-operation with the Protestant Churches in order to focus the attention of religious people upon the great contribution which the Bible makes to life. Sometimes in the hurry and confusion of present-day living the old Book is neglected. Magazines and periodicals cover our tables until the Bible is buried beneath them. Universal Bible Sunday aims through directing attention to its notable passages, its majestic literature, and its sacred message to develop a greater dependence upon it recognizing it to be pre-eminently the "One Book for All People."

CONDENSED REPORT OF PRESIDENT REYNOLDS OF HENDRIX-HENDERSON TO THE ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

The year 1929-30 at Hendrix-Henderson College will go down as notable in achievements.

First Year of the Merger.—It marks the first year of the merger of Hendrix and Henderson-Brown Colleges. The administration put into operation many measures designed to unify the constituency and alumni of the two colleges, and the process of spiritual unification has gone far toward realizing the unity which the church sought in the merger.

Association of American Universities.—Another distinguished honor came in the form of the Association of American Universities admitting Hendrix-Henderson to its list of approved colleges. This Association is the highest standardizing body in the world and gives recognition to our graduates throughout not only Amer-

ica but England and Europe as well.

One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars for Science Hall.—The year is also made notable by an appropriation of \$150,000 for a Science Hall by the General Education Board. The honor of this is seen when it is recalled that this is the third college in the South to which that board has made such an appropriation. The building is in process of construction.

Four Hundred Thousand Dollars Added to the Endowment.—The year is made significant by adding \$500,000 to the productive endowment of the college. This was done by meeting conditions of endowment contract with the General Education Board and drawing \$150,000 in cash from that Board for the endowment. This raises the endowment to almost a million dollars.

Strong Student Body.—The college has successfully passed through the financial depression and the drouth and has an unusually strong student body.

Comprehensive Religious Program.—Through able committees the college is carrying out the most thorough and comprehensive program to deepen the religious life of students in its history.

Orientation of Freshmen.—About ten of the most experienced professors through individual conferences and through an orientation course are getting a strong grip on freshman students.

PROHIBITION ORGANIZATIONS ANNOUNCE POLICY.

A conference of the representatives of the groups nationally organized for the support of prohibition with headquarters in Washington, D. C., today issued the following statement:

In view of questions raised in the present election and the consideration of prohibition enforcement by the government, we join in the declaration that the friends of prohibition will not compromise the principle of national, constitutional prohibition.

The purpose of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution is to suppress the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors and thus remove from society the curse of a habit-forming poison. Any modification by writing into law a legal fiction giving a special privilege to the manufacturers of beer and wine to monopolize a trade in intoxicants would impugn the sincerity of the Constitution and strike at the integrity of government.

Our organizations and the multitudes of people who support them can never consent to the participation of the government in the liquor business by so-called State Control or otherwise. They believe it to be wrong, morally and economically, for the government to permit a traffic which experience has shown to prey upon the appetites and weaknesses of its citizens. On the other hand, they pledge their support to all necessary measures to improve the administration of the criminal law or to make prohibition more effective, and they urge the States to assume the responsibility placed upon them by the "concurrent power" clause of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Effective prohibition enforcement cannot be achieved by placing in positions of influence and power men who are not in sympathy with the law, a fact formally recognized by the Attorney General. The appointment of men who by their training, records and habits of life may justly be considered unsympathetic to pro-

hibition, destroys the morale of the service and the public by convincing subordinates and citizens that there is no sincere purpose to enforce the law.

Recognizing that the ultimate solution of the problem needs time and that the best method is education in the true nature of alcoholic beverages, coupled with the continued exercise of the police power by prohibition of the traffic, we believe that the voters of the country ought to support in the elections those candidates who stand for the maintenance and effective administration of the prohibition laws and who will respect decisions effected by constitutional means at the ballot box.—The Anti-Saloon League of America, Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the M. E. Church, Board of Temperance and Social Service of the M. E. Church, South, International Order of Good Templars, International Reform Federation, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

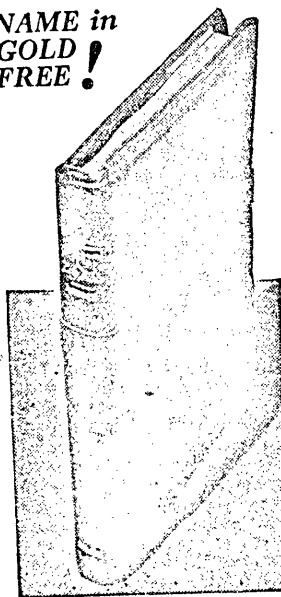
SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

In my Special Letter dated Oct. 6, I suggested that later the nations would recognize the economic value of accumulating spiritual wealth but that they are not now in the mood to do so. Reports, which have since come to me, lead me to believe that such a time may, however, be much nearer than I had then thought. Apparently, people today are not only tired out physically, but are discouraged. They lack that faith which is essential to personal or national progress. Accompanying this lack of faith is a disrespect for law, order and experience. Children are self-sufficient of their parents; and parents are self-sufficient of their God. In fact, faith to be effective must be backed up by righteousness. Faith cannot be bought or quickly obtained when in trouble—like medicine. Faith must be acquired slowly, before it is needed—like education. Faith comes through patient devotion, right living and service to others.

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ecutives and young business people have never before witnessed a severe business depression. Ever since Germany declared war in 1914—with the exception of a very short readjustment period after the war ended—there has been a constant demand for labor. Not only was the supply of available labor reduced by the war; but an extra amount of labor was needed for rehabilitation work. Moreover, the willingness of American and other investors to purchase liberally foreign bonds has provided the funds for such rehabilitation. Today the situation is entirely different. A new generation—too young to enter the war in 1914 to 1918—has swamped the labor markets of every country; the rehabilitation work has largely been completed, and owing to the reluctance of investors to buy more foreign bonds, no money is available for new work.

In view of the steady work and easy profits which the above described condition made possible, this new generation has felt sufficient in itself. Sabbath schools and churches have been neglected, family prayers have been given up, and Sunday has been made a common holiday. Hence, unlike previous generations, a large percentage of the people now unemployed, or losing money in business, have no faith upon which to fall back. When employed or making money, they did nothing to store up spiritual reserves and hence have none to draw upon, now that employment and profits have vanished. As a result, great

masses of people are discouraged and know not where to turn. The material wealth upon which they solely depended has gone. They have no spiritual wealth upon which to draw and they are tired out physically.

What is true of individuals is also true of nations. This is especially illustrated by conditions in England. England's courage and stability during the past centuries have been due to her religious faith. Although this faith has often exhibited an intolerance which is a blot on her history, yet even these acts were reactions from an abnormal and misled religious belief. This faith, however, crude as it was, provided the foundation for England's power, growth and prosperity. Furthermore, the lack of religious faith may be the real cause of England's present economic difficulties. Says a famous English correspondent, Albert Peel, in a recent article on England, entitled: "An Age Destitute of Faith":

"The other day I listened to a group of public men discussing the religious outlook in Great Britain. They were all of them men with peculiar opportunities for observation, and all had some claim to speak with authority on the subject. Some of them held that Britain could still be called a Christian nation; some, that we should be wise to recognize that Britain was now pagan. But all agreed that the masses of the people now made no place for organized religion in their lives, and had no real religious faith. Many personal experiences were offered to illustrate the view generally accepted.

"The churches still throw their doors wide open, but the people pass them by as they rush to their pleasures. Car and char-a-banc, golf and other games, fill up the day of rest and meditation, and millions live through Sunday as they do through the rest of the week, and never think of God at all. Truly, we live in an age destitute of faith!

"Everywhere the same story is told, as every pastor could witness countless times over. One day it is a girl at college, who tells you that she is the only girl in her 'set' who ever thinks of going to church. The next it is a youth, who believes that prayer is but the projection of one's own desires, and that life is controlled by instincts. The next two young married people, who ordered their married life without the slightest reference to considerations other than the physical and the material.

"Twenty years ago Sunday schools were filled with children, whose parents, while perhaps making no religious profession themselves, yet believed it was well that their children should be taught the elements of the Christian faith. Now, in British cities, at any rate, we are surrounded by children and by young people in their 'teens who have never been near either church or Sunday school."

If the above analysis of the situation is correct, certainly preachers and churches can render a wonderful service at this time, both in England and America. More religion—rather than more legislation—is the need of the hour. The solution of Britain's economic difficulties will come, as in the past, when a great religious revival sweeps the nation. This revival may be of a different form from those of 1880-1890, but its essential purpose—namely, to arouse the faith, purposes and ambitions of men to service—must be the same. Yea, I expect to see such a revival sweep

Europe and America during the next decade. It seems inevitable to anyone who studies religious and economic history;—in fact, I discussed it in the first edition of my book, "Business Barometers," written in 1907. It has been repeated in each of the 21 editions since issued.

Hence, there is nothing new in the above observation. The law of Action and Reaction has always applied to religious conditions as well as to economic conditions. The so-called Cycle Theory (which I prefer to call the Spiral Theory, as the net result of each cycle is a real progress) underlies spiritual growth. There is nothing to worry about in the present situation. Both spiritual and economic conditions will recover and be better than ever in the past. Their interrelation, however, should fearlessly be taught. People should understand that before prosperity can return there must be a renewed interest in the spiritual life by both individuals and nations. Nations should realize that the world has always possessed raw materials and labor; but has been prosperous only when the people have been actuated by a religious faith to use these resources for advancement and service. This is the law of life and now is the time when it should be taught in churches, schools and colleges. Think it over.—Roger W. Babson.

THE LATEST PROHIBITION FACTS.

By Ernest H. Cherrington, LL.D.,
Lit.D., General Secretary,
World League Against
Alcoholism.

The freshest and fullest collection of facts and figures dealing with the liquor traffic and the temperance reform is found in the Anti-Saloon League Year Book for 1930, just issued from the press (American Issue Publishing Company; paper, 75c; cloth, \$1.15). The Year Book devotes sixteen pages to a summary of federal governmental action with respect to prohibition from the inauguration of President Hoover to the date of the publication of the Year Book. Decisions of the Supreme Court in cases relating to the Eighteenth Amendment, the National Prohibition Act, and supplementary acts since the resume published in the 1928 Year Book are given with considerable detail and with a full analysis.

Two sections of the new Year Book are especially interesting. One discusses the Canadian experiments with so-called government control, and contains articles by former Prime Minister Drury of Ontario, and Ben H. Spence of Toronto. Another section entitled "Student Survey" presents the growth of colleges under prohibition with many pages of quotation from academy and high school heads, refuting the slanders that youth is being debauched by drink under prohibition.

The economic aspects of prohibition and its effect upon health, crime and general social conditions is dealt with at considerable length. The newest scientific facts concerning the effect of beverage alcohol are set forth in special articles by Miss Cora Frances Stoddard of the Scientific Temperance Federation, and by Horatio M. Pollack of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene, and Frederick W. Brown of the National Committee of Mental Hygiene.

"Working and Results of Prohibition in United States," and the state-

ment of General Superintendent F. Scott McBride, made to the National Commission for Law Observance and Enforcement, cover the more significant phases of the current problems of prohibition.

A summary of votes on national prohibition is given in detail from 1919 up to and including 1930. President Hoover's recommendations to Congress and Chairman George W. Wickersham's appeal to the press to aid in creating respect for law are quoted rather fully. A classified bibliography of the present-day literature on the alcohol question, a list of the personnel of the Prohibition Bureau and the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, a roster of officers, directors, and superintendents of National and State Anti-Saloon Leagues and of the principal officers of national and international temperance organizations, with a very full index of the contents of the whole volume make this book one of the most valuable reference works in the library of those concerned with current aspects of the fight against beverage alcohol.

PROHIBITION IN THE RECENT ELECTION.

The election of 1930 will go into history as one of the most peculiar political contests in the life of the nation. It is probably the first election in America, if not in the world, in which a nonpartisan organization spent more money to influence and control results than either of the major political parties. Indeed, it now seems probable that when the final reports are filed, it will be found that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment spent more money than both major parties.

When it is remembered that the party committees covered every state and were concerned in the election of all candidates, while the A. A. P. A. concentrated its energy and money on only 160 of the 531 senatorial and congressional contests, the tremendous significance of the huge expenditure of the wets is better understood.

Many of the dries were quite ready to concede the probable loss of from four to eight in the Senate and from 10 to 40 in the House. This concession was the more readily made since unemployment and business depression had brought a condition of general unrest which was a powerful influence against the Republicans, and a corresponding source of strength to the Democrats. This defection from the party in power worked into the hands of the wets, and enabled them to score some effective gains in which the wet-dry question played no significant part.

As the smoke of battle dissipates and din of the fray dies, this lavish expenditure seems to have netted the wets but little.

Thirty-five senators were elected on Nov. 4. Three reliable dries were replaced by wets, and four dependable wets were defeated by dries. In the Senate, therefore, the dries made a net gain of one. Of the 35 elected not more than seven are wet. That ratio, 5 to 1 dry, should be satisfactory to the friends of the law.

The entire House of 435 Congressmen was elected. In this broad field of battle, the wets, for the first time since prohibition was adopted, made a dent in the dry line. Just how many members they gained it is impossible to determine since the stand of some of the new men is not known. The estimates vary from eight to fifteen.



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SYRUP PEPSIN
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But should the wet gains prove to be even somewhat larger than the estimates, the present Lower House would still be drier than the one which submitted the Amendment thirteen years ago.

The incessant and clever propaganda has created the false impression that the scofflaws made smashing inroads into the dry territory. But the record shows that even with the aid of the general political unrest the wets lost a little in the Senate, gained a little in the House, but that no effective change was made in the overwhelming dry sentiment in Congress. —W. G. Calderwood.

WOMEN APPEAL TO GOVERNORS TO STOP LYNCHINGS.

The twenty-one Southern white women representing eight states, who last Saturday issued a public statement denouncing lynching and repudiating the claim that it is necessary "as a defense of womanhood," followed up their statement Tuesday with a telegram to the governors of thirteen states, calling upon them to take vigorous steps for the complete suppression of such crimes.

The message was signed by all the members of the group, who pledged themselves to co-operate with public officials in support of the law, and was sent to governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Indiana. The text of the telegram was as follows:

"We, a group of white women drawn from religious, educational and political groups assembled at Atlanta to consider shocking resurgence of mob violence during the current year appeal to you as chief executive of your state. Decrease in lynching noted during the past ten years largely due to aggressive and determined attitude of governors and sheriffs of Southern States. During this year notable examples of courageous and prompt action on the part of governors preventing lynchings encourages belief that every governor has power and influence largely to erase this crime from record of his State. We pledge ourselves to support governors, sheriffs and judges upon whom responsibility rests."

The women composing the group were convened by the Commission on Interracial Co-operation to consider the lynching situation. In addition to their public statement and telegram to the governors, they made plans for a systematic anti-lynching crusade through the various agencies and organizations of women with which they are connected.

THE CHURCH IN THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

When the President of the United States, the governors of states, and the mayors of cities bring to bear the resources and facilities of government to cope with unemployment, it is time for the church to sit up and take notice. This fact registers a new sensitiveness, a recognition of a new obligation—it is the birth of a new social morality. In seeking for the creative cause, the church cannot be ruled out. Surely, this procedure on the part of government is reducing to practice the doctrine of brotherhood on a vast scale—the strong bearing the burdens of the weak. Primarily, it is not a provision for a dole, but a noble attempt to provide men the opportunity to earn their living, honest endeavor and self-respect. If

the church seems to be losing out in winning converts, it is evidently progressing in building the kingdom of God.

This determination of government to crystallize into action the very spirit of Christianity opens to the church an opportunity that it cannot afford to miss. In this hour if the church fails to use its resources to help alleviate unemployment and its attendant hardships, its preachments of social and economic justice will fall on deaf ears. Two things, at least, the church should do, and that at once. Each local church should make a survey and determine the number of its own people out of work. Then it should set itself to open jobs, if only temporary, for its own unemployed. Things that prosperous members are postponing they can have done. Long-needed repairs about churches and parsonages can be begun at once. The church must not wait until some members are in distress. Men want work, not charity. If bad comes to worse, then let the church be quick to raise a fund that no member may be in distress. Everywhere let the church be faithful to do these things and her pulpits will experience a Pentecost in proclaiming the social and economic gospel. "The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."—J. F. Knotts, in Zion's Herald.

REVOLUTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA.

Although the recent political overthrows in Latin America are due to a complex of causes difficult to analyze fully, the following brief account will afford the reader a general understanding of the principal factors involved. During the last few months the governments of Bolivia, Peru, Argentina and Brazil have been changed either by coup d'état or by force of arms. A revolutionary attempt in Chile was suppressed. The West Indian republics of Haiti and the Dominican Republic had previously evidenced their discontent. Why should almost an entire continent undergo revolution within a period of a few months? In political development, wealth and population the countries of Latin America vary widely. Bolivia is one of the most backward, Argentina one of the most advanced. There are, however, certain unifying factors; religion, basic culture and language—except that of Brazil which is, of course, Portuguese. Two other similar factors are found in the situation of each country; grave economic depression and a government that is either a dictatorship or is, apparently, trying to become one. Latin American countries have suffered severely in the present world-wide economic depression, the more so because they are all producers of raw materials and most of them export only a very few products.

In the past a dictator president, who was really head of a clique, has frequently secured control of the country and has kept himself long in power or chosen his own successor. The only way to change the government was by revolution. Some observers believe that the recent revolutions are really indicative of an increased sense of collective responsibility and a demand that the forms, at least, of democratic government shall be observed. The revolution in each of the South American countries has been against a "personalist" government. In each case, there has been a group of leaders representing different classes, not a single lead-

er trying to get power for himself. Furthermore, these revolutions have been more nearly national in scope, and popular approval has been much more of a factor than heretofore. The fact that a successful revolution is carried on in one country undoubtedly has had a psychological effect on neighboring countries.

Bolivia.

Bolivia, the first South American country to revolt, lies in part on a high plateau in the Andes and, in part, in the tropical valley east of the Andes. Her population is almost entirely Indian and mestizo (of mixed blood), with perhaps 375,000 whites out of a total population of from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000. Communication between the lowland and mountainous sections of Bolivia is very difficult so that, in spite of the fertility of the lowlands, large quantities of foodstuffs must be imported for those who live in the mountains. Bolivia's one great export is tin; about one-quarter of the world's tin is mined in Bolivia. The demand for tin increased until recently but now the price is very low. Since the tin industry has in the past paid more than one-third of Bolivia's public revenue the economic situation has become very serious especially in view of the fact that large payments on loans (mainly from the United States) will soon fall due.

Another problem in Bolivia is that of regional friction between the different sections of the country. Just how much of a factor this was in the recent revolution it is impossible to say.

In 1920 Bautista Saavedra seized control of the country by a coup d'état. In 1926 he designated as his successor Hernando Siles and as vice-president his brother Abdon Saavedra. The latter was exiled about two years ago. During this period President Siles was governing without a Congress. This spring it became evident that President Siles was maneuvering to keep himself in office. Disturbances were reported about the middle of June and a few days later the main revolt occurred. By June 27 the revolutionists had seized La Paz (the capital) and President Siles fled to Chile. The rebellion was carried out by intellectual leaders, and students working with the army. Whether or not it will result in a more constitutional regime in Bolivia is still uncertain.

Peru.

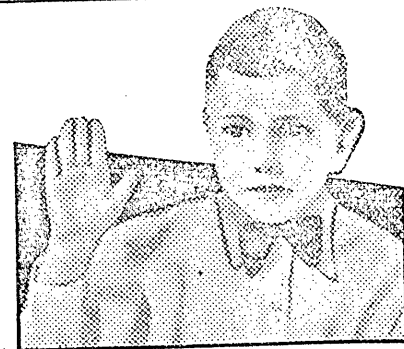
Like the other countries of northern South America Peru is mainly Indian and mestizo, with not more than 10 per cent white. Its chief exports are petroleum, cotton and sugar, and these like most other raw materials are now selling for very low prices. The value of the currency has depreciated seriously within recent months. This situation has been further complicated by the great increase in government expenditures and in the public debt under President Leguia, who has been for some years regarded as the "strong man" of Peru. He has been President for two different periods from 1908 to 1912 and from October, 1919, to August, 1930. During the last period exports have materially increased, roads, railroads and other public works have been built and sanitary conditions have been improved. But there is another side to the picture. The increase in exports is largely in petroleum and minerals, while agricultural exports have fallen. And it is the latter which bears the heaviest tax-

ation, for most of the profits from mining go to foreign corporations. Government expenses and the public debt have been enormously increased. Taxes, too, have correspondingly increased and the standard of living has fallen. Although President Leguia himself has apparently not become rich, there is no doubt that huge amounts have been spent in "graft" in one form or another. He has ruled mainly without a Congress and under his regime the constitution was changed to permit his re-election. Many Peruvian leaders have been exiled in recent years. The settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute with Chile is undoubtedly a real achievement for the country, though a rather unpopular one. Lawrence Dennis, writing in the New Republic for September 17, comments that "moral issues aside, Peru cannot now afford President Leguia." Another element in the opposition to Leguia may have been his decided friendliness for the United States.

There had been several abortive revolts within recent months. The successful effort was carried out by students and the army. It began in the South on August 23, Leguia resigned on August 25 and tried to leave the country at once. He was, however, detained and has been kept a prisoner since then. It is reported that he will be tried for the misuse of government funds.

Argentina.

Argentina is the second largest country in Latin America and one of the most developed economically and politically. Like the other South American countries it has suffered greatly from economic depression. Exports from Argentina have declined radically during 1930 both in tonnage and in value. Wheat is now



Brightest

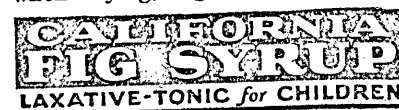
From three to twelve. That's the most important period in a child's growth. And that's the time many are retarded physically and mentally by energy-sapping constipation.

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Emphasize the name *California* when buying, to get the genuine.



selling in the world market for about half the price it brought at this time last year, the price of hides is 30 per cent lower and live stock prices have dropped considerably. The increase in American tariff rates has added to Argentina's economic difficulties.

Economic depression combined with an admittedly serious government situation brought about the revolution. Former President Irigoyen, for many years a leader in Argentinian politics, was elected for his second term in 1928 by a large majority. But difficulties soon began to appear. He is an old man and in poor health. There had been criticisms of his arbitrary actions and "personalist" government during his first term. These became more pronounced during his second term. He distrusted his ministers and attempted to supervise all that was done in the government. The inevitable result was a paralysis of governmental functions. Congress was so divided between the political parties that needed legislation could not be enacted. Certain provinces had been in revolt for some time.

On August 22, a memorial was presented to President Irigoyen from the agricultural organizations, the grain exchange, commercial and industrial interests describing the serious condition in the country, the decline in foreign trade, the depreciation of the currency, the increase in commercial failures, decrease in cash holdings, etc. (Review of the River Plate, Buenos Aires, August 29, 1930). The first evidence of the impending revolution came a few days later when President Irigoyen suddenly took elaborate precautions to have himself guarded by soldiers. On September 6, the revolt broke out and rebel forces seized the government almost at once. As in the other countries the students and the army were the chief factors in carrying it out. Since the Radical party (President Irigoyen's party) has been discredited in the country it is probable that the wealthy land-owning Conservatives will be in power.

It is evident that the revolution was overwhelmingly popular. La Prensa, a leading Buenos Aires daily, said in its issue of September 8 (quoted in Review of the River Plate for September 12) "that . . . Argentina is not a country where barrack mutinies are apt to occur, and that the declaration of the sixth of September was neither a mutiny nor a military revolution but rather the irresistible uprising of a people driven to an extreme which they would willingly have avoided; an extreme which was, however, inevitable because they groaned beneath a supremacy that had come to imply complete subversion of democratic principle and the lawfully constituted regime." It is interesting to note that the Review of the River Plate, which a week before had spoken rather caustically of South American revolutions, declared in its issue of September 12 that the Irigoyen government was "no government whatsoever." The Argentinian banks came to the support of the new government, at once and promised their co-operation.

Brazil.

The last South American country to stage a successful revolution is the largest. Brazil has long been regarded as a particularly stable country. It has been ruled by an oligarchy since the establishment of the republic in 1889. As in the other South American countries there was an economic cause and a political one. Coffee is the one great export from Brazil, and the price of coffee is now only about a third of last year's. For several years the Brazilian government has tried to keep up the price of the coffee by controlling the amount exported. This was fairly successful until 1929, when prices dropped radically in spite of the Coffee Institute's efforts. In April, 1930, "valorization" of coffee was abandoned. Large sums of money had already been borrowed in the effort to maintain prices, and in April, 1930, another loan of \$100,000,000, with coffee as a collateral, was made in an effort to improve the situation. But Brazil's export balance is already considerably below the amount needed to pay foreign obligations.

Sao Paulo is the greatest coffee producing state and has also been the leader in politics. Other states have resented the fact that so much federal money was spent in the "valorization" of coffee for the benefit of a single state. Former President Washington Luiz comes from Sao Paulo. For some years it has been customary for the presidency to alternate between the two states of Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes; President Luiz ignored this understanding and dictated the nomination of his successor, another Paulista.

The defeated Liberal candidate, Getulio Vargas of Rio Grande do Sul, led the revolution and has become provisional president. The revolution broke out in Rio Grande do Sul on October 3 and spread rapidly to the other states, although it lasted longer than in any of the other countries. On October 24, a military junta seized the government of Rio de Janeiro and forced President Luiz to resign. Sr. Vargas was then invited to become provisional president.

The United States recognized all the other de facto governments at once and took no part in the revolution. On October 22, however, President Hoover issued an arms embargo forbidding the shipment of armaments to the rebels. While such embargoes have been imposed at different times on Mexico, China and the Caribbean countries this is the first time that such an embargo has been imposed on a South American country. This action practically meant taking a definite stand against the rebels. It was done at the request of the Brazilian Ambassador, who based his request on the joint resolution of 1922 in which Congress declared that whenever the President finds that "conditions of violence exist" in any American country or in country where the United States exercises extraterritorial powers an embargo may be declared on the exportation of arms or munitions of war. The Foreign Policy Association points out, in its News Bulletin for October 31, that the embargo would have been less open to criticism if it had been based on the convention concluded at the 1928 Pan-American Conference. By this convention the signatories agree to prohibit traffic in arms except to governments, although rebels may be sold arms after their belligerency has been recognized.—Bulletin, Federal Council of Churches.

FOR CHILDREN

THE TURKEY'S OPINION

"What dost thou think of drumsticks?"

We asked the barnyard bird. He grinned a turkey grin, and then He answered us this word:

"They're good to eat, they're good to beat;

But sure as I am living They're best to run away with The week before Thanksgiving."

—Anna M. Pratt, in Christian Observer.

A THANKSGIVING GRAND-MOTHER.

"No school for four days," sang Frances. "I'll see you after Thanksgiving, Laura."

"You'll have lots of fun," Laura answered. "I wish I had brothers and sisters."

"You have a grandmother," declared Frances. "I've always wanted one. Like the song, you know, go driving to her house and eat pumpkin pies."

"We don't drive out to her house; she comes to ours," Laura said. "But she does bring pumpkin pies, and they're good."

"We might change," proposed Frances. "If you lend me your grandmother, I'll lend you Susy and Toney."

Laura shook her head. "I couldn't spare grandmother. It wouldn't be Thanksgiving without her."

"And I couldn't spare Susy and Toney," laughed Frances. "We'd better be grateful for what we have. I am; aren't you?"

"Yes, I am," answered Laura. "Goodby."

Frances ran out of the schoolhouse to find her father, who was waiting to drive her home, for Frances lived out in the country almost as far as Laura's grandmother.

Laura lived not far from the school. She ran home and into the kitchen, where her mother was stuffing a fat turkey. A mold of cranberry jelly stood on the table and a chicken pie and three mince pies. The pumpkin pies they left for grandmother to furnish.

"Don't they smell good?" exclaimed Laura. "I can scarcely wait until tomorrow. But, mother, I wish some children were coming."

"I wish so too," her mother said. "We'll try to be as young as we can, but it isn't like real children, is it?"

"You're better than anybody in the world," Laura declared. "Frances Mackey has four brothers and sisters, and they do have lots of fun. But Frances hasn't any grandmother. We talked about trading, but I couldn't give up grandmother, and she could not give up Susy and Toney; so we decided to be thankful for what we had and not fuss."

"That's a splendid Thanksgiving thought," smiled her mother. "And I'll tell you a secret, honey girl. When we are grateful for what we have, that always opens the door for something bigger."

"What could it open to be?" Laura asked.

"We never know. That's part of the secret."

Before dark the white flakes began dropping down. When Laura waked in the morning the earth was white.

"I never remembered such a snow-storm at Thanksgiving," her father

said at breakfast. "We'll have to get down the sleigh, pack up our dinner, and drive out to grandmother's. She can't come out in this storm. I'll telephone her now."

The snow had put grandmother's telephone out of order, and he could not get her. Finally he got a neighbor who promised to take the message in to her.

The dinner was packed up and tucked under the back seat of the sleigh, and off they went to church. It was hard going, for the wind was blowing, and the snow was piling deeper all the time. It was deeper than ever when Church was over.

"It's going to be a hard journey," the father said as they started, "but I guess Dobbin can make it."

Dobbin did his best. Sometimes he was pulling over dry ground and sometimes he was plunging through drifts that almost upset the sleigh; but nothing happened until there was a drift that was too much for him. While they sat wondering what to do the Mackey door opened, and rosy-cheeked Tony came plunging down the drive.

"Come in!" he cried. "Mother says you must eat dinner here."

"I don't believe there's anything else to do," the father said. "I would not ask Dobbin to go any farther. I'm only sorry about grandmother."

Laura and her mother and the baskets went into the house, while her father and Tony took Dobbin to the barn. The Mackey living room was full of people: Mr. Mackey and Mrs. Mackey and Frances and Susy and Mary and Fred and the baby. Frances grasped Laura's hand. "You're having your wish," she said. "You'll spend Thanksgiving with lots of brothers and sisters."

But Laura said soberly: "I'm sorry about grandmother."

"Who's sorry about me?" asked a familiar voice, and there in a chair behind Mrs. Mackey sat grandmother herself. "I started early, but this was as far as I could go; so I and my pies are having a Mackey Thanksgiving this year. They tried to telephone you, but suppose you were at church."

"And we sent a message not to start," said Laura's mother, "but you had probably started already."

Laura looked at Frances and Frances at Laura, and they both laughed. Laura had her brothers and sisters and Frances had her grandmother, and still neither of them had lost anything.

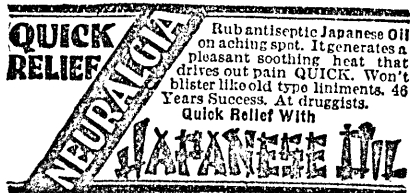
"It's what mother said," thought Laura. "We were grateful for what we had, and so we got more."—Helen Ward Banks, in Picture Story Paper.

ONLY WEALTHY PEOPLE CAN AFFORD CHEAP OIL, SAYS LUBRICATION EXPERT

One kind of oil is as good as another in the container. It's actual service that makes the difference.

Cheap oil is never worth the price you pay. For it leads you into thinking you are getting proper lubrication for your sewing machine, lawn mower, washer, electric fan, vacuum cleaner and other expensive equipment—when you are not.

If you want to get the best possible service from your household equipment, 3-in-One is the oil to use. This recognized leader is a scientific blend of high grade animal, mineral and vegetable oils and contains properties not possessed by ordinary oil. It cleans and protects as well as lubricates. Don't take a chance. Insist on the old reliable 3-in-One. At good stores everywhere, in 15c and 30c sizes. For your protection, look for the trade mark "3-in-One" printed in Red on every package.



Woman's Missionary Department

Mrs. A. C. Millar, Editor.

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

MAMMOTH SPRING AUXILIARY

The Society of Mammoth Spring is bringing to a close a very encouraging year in spite of the drouth and other disappointments. We are grateful for all the good things accomplished and hope for a better year in 1931. The basement of the church which was finished early in the year was all paid for in July. During the first quarter the "Pep" division of the Society turned the most money into the treasury and so were entertained by the "Gingers" at the home of Mrs. W. L. Miller. A pleasant and profitable afternoon was enjoyed by all. The second quarter it was up to the "Peps" to do the entertaining. They gave a 1:30 luncheon in the basement of the church which was beautifully arranged for the occasion. About twenty-five were seated at one long table, several honor guests being present. Many interesting features appeared on the program. Mrs. Clay Culver, captain of the Peps, gave the opening toast and response was made by Mrs. F. M. Glover, captain of the Gingers. A ginger cake was presented to Mrs. Glover. Mrs. Clint Dixon composed a very clever toast.

Also Mrs. M. A. Wood read an original poem dedicated to the Gingers.

In September our auxiliary accepted an invitation extended by the Society at Hardy to meet with them at the house of their president, Mrs. Daugherty. The afternoon was much enjoyed by all present and everyone thought the coming together brought much inspiration to both Societies. We are hoping the Hardy ladies will visit us in the near future.

On October 1, Mammoth Spring was hostess to the Zone meeting and this was indeed a pleasure. A goodly number attended the meeting. The dinner and social hour was very pleasant and profitable and the various numbers on the program were especially good. Many felt it was the best Zone meeting that had been held for a long time.

We have, during the last quarter, been doing some much needed work at the parsonage. One room has been newly papered and painted and is much appreciated by Mr. and Mrs. Glover, whom we are mighty glad to welcome back for another year.

We trust we have not lost sight of the spiritual side of our work. We have kept up with our study classes for the year, having just completed a very interesting study of the Book of Acts, under the leadership of Mrs. S. F. Whitaker. All in all, the year has been one of blessing and profit. —Reporter.

COLT AUXILIARY.

The Colt Auxiliary, although small, has been doing some very excellent work. It is striving to help rebuild the church and wishes to thank all who have sent help. On September 23 a most delightful social meeting was held at Mrs. L. M. Srum's. On the night of October 13 the Young People's Society gave, at the parsonage, a shower in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Weddington. From every

standpoint the evening was a success. On the afternoon of October 28 the Adult Auxiliary met at the home of Mrs. Cliff Brown. An interesting contest "What our mothers did not have fifty years ago," added to the interest of the meeting. Delicious refreshments added much to the enjoyment of each of these occasions.—Mrs. W. T. M. Jones, Supt. of Pub.

SPECIAL MISSION STUDY CLASS AT TILLAR.

Five weeks ago eleven members of the Tillar Missionary Society met in the home of Mrs. C. A. King and enrolled for the study of "Trailing the Conquistadores," by Samuel Guy Inman. Eleven members and visitors present.

The next Monday eleven members and one visitor met with Mrs. T. A. King.

The next meeting was in the home of our very efficient leader or teacher, Mrs. V. A. Peacock, with eleven members and one visitor. The next Monday, being our regular business day, a few minutes were given to business matters, after which we met in the parsonage with Mrs. Leonard, our pastor's wife. Eleven present, with three visitors. The sixth chapter of "Roads Turned to Romance" was presented in a dialogue form by Mesdames T. A. and C. A. King. Very beautiful and effective. The next week being our regular Week of Prayer, we could not get to our study until Friday. We met in the home of Mrs. W. R. Nichols for our closing lesson.

This being a very bad rainy day, and some sickness, our attendance was not so good. Up to this date we had been 100 per cent, with visitors each time. Sorry we could not have been 100 per cent every day. But we feel that this could not have been avoided. Greater interest was manifested in each lesson, each assignment being given without a substitute.

We had our course in five consecutive weeks, and each derived great spiritual benefits. In connection with regular lesson assignments a Bible lesson was prepared in keeping with the topic and a story given from the Missionary Voice—some being several years ago.

Reading material, beautiful and instructive posters, and maps had been made by our teacher, to carry out the theme and make the course attractive and inspirational. The class is greatly in debt to Mrs. Peacock for her untiring efforts and special work to convey the many suggestive points to the class. We, as a whole, agree this was the most interesting study we have had in some time, and gives us much insight into our Caribbean neighbors.

Each hostess added to the charm of our study by having beautiful flowers, a delightful fire, and lovely refreshments followed each lesson.—Reporter.

ZONE NO. 2, BATESVILLE DISTRICT MEETS.

The Missionary Societies of Zone No. 2 in the Batesville District, met at Newport, First Church, on November 12, with First Church and Umsted Memorial Auxiliaries hostesses. The following program was given:

Subject, "The Harvest—What Shall It Be?"

Devotional, "The Harvest of Our Lives—What Shall It Be?"—Mrs. James Graham, Tuckerman.

Duet—Misses Mary Katherine

Montooth and Katherine Palmer Campbell, Newport.

Organization.

Words of Welcome—Mrs. S. R. Phillips, Newport.

Response—Mrs. E. F. Fife, Stranger's Home.

Fertile Ground, "The Missionary Education of Our Children"—Mrs. Phil Deal, Newport.

"Needed Laborers in the Harvest," "Young People's Work"—Mrs. F. A. Lark, Conf. Supt. of Young People.

Broadcasting Seed. Publicity Work—Mrs. T. G. Dowell, Tuckerman.

"Fresh Seed." Best Methods of presenting the bulletin—Mrs. Mosley, Alicia.

Press demonstration by 10 publicity superintendents.

Song, "Missionary Magazine." "Sunshine and Rain"—Mrs. F. A. Lark, Augusta.

Story, "Missionary"—Mrs. H. Hanesworth, Conf. Rec. Sec.

Lunch.

Good Seed—Social Service—Mrs. B. E. Snetser, Newport.

Sharpening Our Sickles. Round table discussion of Methods—Mrs. Fife, Alicia, presiding.

Organ solo—Miss Katherine Palmer Campbell.

Gleaning by the Way, a story—Mrs. Johnston, Newport.

"Golden Sheaves." What Our Money Does—Mrs. B. E. Snetser, Conf. Cor. Sec.

"Laden Well, or Empty-Handed"—Rounding of the year's work.—Mrs. Hanesworth, Augusta.—Mrs. W. P. Jones, Dist. Sec.; Mrs. I. A. Jamison, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. E. T. Fife, Zone Pres.

ALICIA AUXILIARY ELECTS OFFICERS.

The Woman's Missionary Society of Alicia had its regular meeting November 13, at the home of Mrs. W. H. Whitlow. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. G. G. Owens; vice president, Mrs. John Moseley; secretary, Mrs. L. E. Madison; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Whitlow, Superintendent of Young People, Mrs. Berta Bush; Supt. Supplies, Mrs. Maude Arnold; Supt. Social Service, Mrs. Mary Moseley; Supt. Local Work, Mrs. Virginia Owens; Leader of Bible Study, Mrs. Katie Byrd; Supt. of Publicity, Mrs. E. J. Cox.

Mrs. J. T. Bottorff pronounced the benediction, after which delicious refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. Whitlow.

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.

Epworth League Department

A FALLACY HUNT.

Here is a suggestion for a temperance meeting. Make a collection of anti-prohibition fallacies and devote a meeting to answering them. You can collect the fallacies easily enough from newspaper editorials, from reports of speeches, from printed letters of the wets, and from personal conversations.

There will be:

The "personal liberty" fallacy.

The "States' Rights" fallacy.

The "forced on the country" fallacy.

The "put through while the boys were at war" fallacy.

The "invasion of the home" fallacy.

The "unlawful confiscation" fallacy.

The "never can be enforced" fallacy.

The "ruining of youth" fallacy.

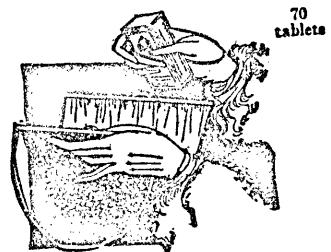
The "increase of crime" fallacy.

The "loss of revenue" fallacy.

The "destruction of business" fallacy.

Give each of these to a member and ask him to answer it at the meeting. Have someone well posted on prohibition facts ready to confirm the arguments at the close of the meeting, inviting young people from other churches, and enliven it with some

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Our Vegetable Compound is also sold in chocolate coated tablets, just as effective as the liquid form.

Endorsed by half a million women, this medicine is particularly valuable during the three trying periods of maturity, maternity and middle age.

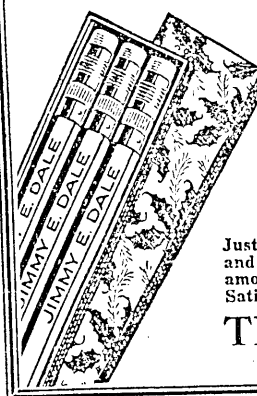
98 out of 100 report benefit

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Here's the End of Your Christmas Gift Worries! For Pupils—Friends—Children—Relatives

Christmas Name Pencils



On Orders of 10 or More Boxes.

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There are many people you want to remember at Christmas time with an appropriate, yet inexpensive gift. There is no better gift you can give these pupils, friends, children and relatives than CHRISTMAS NAME PENCILS. A box of CHRISTMAS NAME PENCILS consists of three fine 5c pencils packed in a Holly Gift Box. Each pencil is stamped in gold color with the name of the person receiving the box! Pencils come in mixed colors. Imagine the joy of anyone receiving such a distinctively personal gift.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER NOW!

Just list the names of those who will receive this splendid gift and send them today with check, money order, or currency to the amount of the order. (Orders for less than 10 boxes—25c a box.) Satisfaction and prompt delivery guaranteed.

THE DAYTON PENCIL CO.
DEPT. J-6 - - - DAYTON, OHIO

rousing prohibition songs.—(Nashville) Christian Advocate. (We suggest that for information leaders write to Dr. E. H. Cherrington, educational superintendent of the National Anti-Saloon League, Bliss Building, Washington, D. C., indicating what is needed. It will be gladly furnished free.—Ed.)

LEAGUE ORGANIZED AT SPRING HILL.

Twenty-two members of the Washington Epworth League, accompanied by Drew Avance, district secretary of the Prescott District, motored to Spring Hill, several miles below Hope, Sunday night, presented a program and organized a Senior Chapter of the Epworth League. Miss Agatha Bulard of Washington led the program, the subject being "Evangelism Abroad." The following parts were given: "What Is Evangelism Abroad?" by Orlando Beck, president of the Washington chapter; "Stewardship as a Partnership," Miss Octavia Bulard; "Sharing Through Our Money," Miss Katy Porter; "God's Means of Evangelism," by Miss Elsie Gentry. A very interesting musicale was rendered by a quartette composed of the Beck twins and the Porter sisters from Washington who sang "Faith Will Bring the Blessing" and "Dearer Than All." Miss Evie Beck gave an appealing discussion of "The Stewardship Covenant."

The following officers were elected: President, Tom L. Brint; vice president, T. M. Honea; secretary, Helen Turner; treasurer, Robert Turner; Era agent, Wilbur Powell. The four department superintendents are to be appointed by the president with the approval of the pastor. Mr. Honea and Mr. Brint gave impromptu speeches on the benefits derived from an Epworth League.—Reporter.

News of the Churches

NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE BENEVOLENCES.

The payments on the "Conference Collections" for the new year, 1930-31 have already begun. Remittances have been received from the Batesville District, Jefferson Sherman, P. E.; Conway District, J. Wilson Crichlow, P. E.; Helena District, F. R. Hamilton, P. E.; Jonesboro District, J. A. Anderson, P. E., and Searcy District, W. C. House, P. E.

Holly Grove-Marvel, Helena District, J. W. Moore, pastor, has the honor of making the first payment for the new year in the North Arkansas Conference. You can count on Brother Moore's looking after the Benevolences. Last year Brother Moore was pastor at Midland Heights, Fort Smith, and that church ranked third in amount paid on the "Claims" in the District.

The second remittance of this year came from Oak Grove Church, Desha Circuit, Batesville, Hoy M. Lewis, pastor. This is Brother Lewis' second year at Desha, and he is already busy taking care of the great interests included in the Benevolences.

McCrory leads off in the Searcy District with its first check, and expects under the same leadership that won the Hundred Per Cent record last year and also the year before to retain its high place on the Honor Roll, not for the sake of the honor, but for the sake of Christ and His Kingdom. One reason that McCrory paid in full is that it made a very early start. Rev. W. J. Spicer is the pastor and Mr. F. J. Henderson the treasurer of this church. The entire church membership shares in the honor of the victory.

Here is another "First." Fisher Street Church, Jonesboro, J. E. Lark, pastor, L. S. Johnston, treasurer, makes the largest remittance that I have received for the year 1930-31. This church has for a number of years been paying its Benevolences in full at Christmas, and I am expecting it do the same this year in spite of financial conditions. You can count on the leadership of Brother Julian Lark to the limit and beyond, for his past record is one of the best in the Conference, the finest thing about it being its genuine unselfishness.

We hear and read a great deal about certain days or seasons as the "psychological times" for doing special things. We find this in the Bible under a different name. There are two great days in the Church Year that come bringing into the hearts of the people a spiritual "warmth" that makes them responsive to the appeal for Christian service in the giving of themselves, their prayers and their money in helping Christ in His loving ministry to the ends of the earth. One of these great days is only a month off. Let us make to our Christ a fitting and sacrificial "Christmas Gift" in a great offering for the Conference Benevolences. Many churches and Sunday schools have been making Christmas offerings to our Methodist Orphanage, and this is to be commended and continued, but this is by far too small a Christmas gift for us. Let us take care of our orphans and also of the other great causes of our Church and our Lord. Last year First Church and Fisher Street Church, Jonesboro, and Rector Church paid their Benevolences in full in a great Christmas offering.

The Conference Treasurer had the pleasure of being present at the best District Stewards' Meeting that he has ever attended. It was held at First Church, Van Buren, and was presided over by Rev. H. Lynn Wade, who is beginning his fourth year as presiding elder of the Fort Smith District. There was an unusually large representation both of the ministry and laity. Rev. J. Wilson Crichlow, of the Conference Commission on Benevolences, was present and mightily stirred all our hearts. Brother Crichlow has won the right to speak on "Paying the Benevolences in Full" for this has been his unbroken record both as pastor and presiding elder. This was not, however, a "one-man" meeting. Presiding Elder Wade struck a "high note" in his opening address and Lay Leader David Ford surpassed his own fine record. In a word, I never heard as many good speeches from as many different preachers and laymen, all expressing their faith and determination for the year 1930-31. Verily it was good to be there. First Church, Van Buren, served a delicious lunch that was thoroughly enjoyed by all, including "ye scribe."—George McGlumphy, Treasurer.

PARAGOULD EAST SIDE CIRCUIT.

We have moved to our new charge, Paragould East Side Circuit, and are comfortable and happy in our new parsonage home.

Our people have received us in a most gracious manner, making us feel that we are welcome in their midst. On Monday night, Nov. 17, about 100 or more people surprised us with a "pounding," bringing many good things to eat. When they had formed in two lines in front of the parsonage and began to sing, the pastor was called to the front door, the door was opened, and they passed through the dining room and deposited their gifts until the table was completely loaded, and "then some."

We have never received a warmer, heartier welcome and reception from any church or community than we have received here and elsewhere on this charge. The spirit of co-operation and brotherly love prevails over the entire charge, and everyone seems to be looking forward to this being a year of triumph and victory. The prospects are very bright and promising for a good year's work, and we covet the prayers of our brethren, everywhere that God will lead us on to a great victory in His name.—A. W. Harris, P. C.

WELDON AND WYNNE.

The fourth Sunday in October, I spent at Weldon-Auvergne with old friends. At Weldon I preached at 11 a. m. to a good congregation and baptized a sweet baby boy, D. L. Shoffner III. The great-grandparents on both sides were represented. The incident was unusual and to me of much significance, for it had never come to pass before in all my long life as pastor, and will never occur again, likely. God bless all of our dear old friends. You were so kind and cordial to me.

The first Sunday in November I spent at Wynne with Brother W. L. Oliver, who was very brotherly, as was Brother McKnight at Weldon. A coincidence both at Weldon and at Wynne, the churches were once bush arbors. The Weldon church in 1877, on the L. B. McDonald plantation, was an honored old bush arbor. So in 1884 the church at Wynne was another bush arbor, and I held the first revival ever held at Wynne.

Thank God for the old historic bush arbor. The history of Methodism can never be accurately written and leave the old arbor out. Here is practically where all we have today began. A boy was found, convicted of sin, converted from sin, called to preach and behold what God wrought through this agency! Universities, colleges, fine churches. You can well afford to pause and tip your hats to the old bush arbor out in the sticks. We can never afford to desert the country, and June, July, August and September are revival months. Leaders, look at this.—James F. Jernigan.

CHIDESTER CHARGE

Had 35 additions to the church, 22 on profession of faith. All finances in full except Conference Claims, about 50 per cent on them. Over \$200 was spent on the parsonage. The spiritual state of the Church is at an encouraging height. Having great crowds at every service, even the midweek prayer service, at Chidester. This is a fine people to serve. Have two Epworth Leagues.—H. R. Nabors, P. C.

OKLAHOMA CITY DISTRICT CHALLENGES THE WORLD.

Once more the Oklahoma City District makes a record that "challenges the world." Here is the record for the year in a nutshell.

Six hundred two accessions on profession of faith, 1,000 net gain in membership, 85 conversions under the P. E.'s personal ministry.

Three churches built and practically paid for. One new church organized in Oklahoma City, and, although only nine months old, it is paying the pastor \$1,800 a year salary. District parsonage remodeled at cost of \$4,000, and \$3,000 of that amount paid; \$17,000 raised on Missionary Maintenance, \$16,500 in cash and endowment notes on Superannuate Endowment Fund. One new parsonage built, one church debt paid, \$209,000 raised, and all salaries, Conference Claims and District work 100 per cent. The District had last year 22 charges and 9,000 members.

It is true that this District is favored by better financial conditions than are many sections, but the above results were not accomplished without heroic labor and sacrificial giving and "never say die" resolution on the part of the pastors and the laymen.

Permit a little "toot or two" of the P. E.'s horn. He has been 32 years a pastor and six years a P. E. and there has never been a deficit on salaries or Conference Claims on any pastorate or District in all these years, except a small deficit on his own salary during the panic of 1893.


This is missionary territory, too, in Oklahoma, as only 20 per cent of the state's population are members of any church. The opportunity and the need are inspiring challenges.—H. D. Knickerbocker, P. E.

JUDSONIA CHURCH POUNDS NEW PASTOR.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 18, while the new pastor, Rev. Ray L. McLester, and his family, were enjoying the quiet fellowship of the family circle in the parsonage, a large number of members of the church were gathering in the annex with an innumerable supply of "pounds."

Having organized themselves for the onslaught, two of the meekest and most innocent appearing members of the company willfully volunteered to lure the unsuspecting and unsophisti-

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cated pastoral family into the ambuscade where they were energetically set upon by hilarious entertainers, who proceeded to annihilate any and all symptoms of gloom and sorrow that might have attached to its victims during their long move and from the separation from intimate and loving friends of former fields of labor.

After an hour of beautiful fellowship and pleasure the company parted after prayer by the pastor, leaving his family rejoicing in the fellowship of new-found friends and the anticipation of a very happy and spiritually prosperous year.—Reporter.

A MESSAGE FROM BOB SHULER.

I am sure that the membership of the Southern Methodist Church at large is interested in a battle that is now being waged in Southern California, where the combined forces of righteousness have made formal charges to the Federal Radio Commission at Washington, D. C., in an attempt to deprive Station KGEF of its license to operate.

The station is owned personally by me, being the gift of a very saintly woman of San Francisco. It is operated by Trinity Methodist Church and has become a mighty voice against wickedness in high places, and on behalf of civic righteousness throughout this section. As a result of its broadcasts many professional politicians now find themselves out of of-

fice, and splendid Christian men have been elected District Attorney of this county, Mayor of this city, City Attorney, Judges, etc.

It is an undisputed fact that literally millions of dollars have been saved to the taxpayers as a result of revelations that have gone out over KGEF, and certainly it is not to be expected that men who are thus deprived of their ill-gotten gain will rest quietly while the broadcasting proceeds upon its way.

Led by the ex-City Prosecutor, who was asked to resign by the Mayor of the city, a concerted movement is now being made to prevail upon the Federal Radio Commission to cancel the license of the station. I want the people of the Church that I have loved and served through these years to know there is no charge whatsoever lodged or can lodge. Their whole contention is that the broadcasts of the station have completely upset the peace and harmony of the community and that Los Angeles is in a state of insurrection as a result of these broadcasts.

This is practically true, but the insurrection has come about because the truth has been proclaimed and the people have responded by throwing out of office men who are unworthy of public confidence.

As a result of these broadcasts a district attorney has been sent to the penitentiary, several members of the police force are there with him, other men have been voted out of office, and at the coming election quite a few more will join them, a very healthful insurrection in my opinion.

My friends over the Church should understand that the Radio Commission is not a board of censors and that I am supposed to have the same right in my relation to this station that a newspaper publisher has in relation to his publication. The constitutional provision relative to free speech is the same as it relates itself to the air as when it related itself to the printed page. All we are asking for is a square deal, and we believe the people of our great church will respond and stand by us in the effort that we are making to keep this radio voice untrammelled and unhushed here in Southern California. You will do us a great service if you will write your Congressmen and Senators, and also the Federal Radio Commission, Washington, D. C., appealing to them that we be given a square deal and that this station be permitted to continue its splendid service on behalf of the Eighteenth Amendment, the enforcement of the liquor laws, public decency, civic righteousness and moral reform in general. We will certainly appreciate anything God's people may do for us anywhere in this emergency.—Bob Shuler.

EVANGELIST HANKINS REPORTS.

You will be interested to know that we are in a good meeting with Rev. Vada Davis at Novelty, Mo.

Will spend one month in North Missouri before returning home for Christmas.

I will now commence to make my booking for meetings commencing the first Sunday of January.

Pastors of the North Arkansas Conference please write me at Springdale, Ark., soon for dates in 1931.

Let us make the coming year a great one because of many Holy Ghost revivals held, in which many souls shall be saved. Yours for the salvation of lost souls, H. C. Hankins, Conference Evangelist.

REPORTS OF LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE BOARDS.

REPORT No. 1 OF BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION.

We, your Board of Church Extension, beg to submit our report as follows:

Donation Fund.		
Balance on hand	\$	34.05
Received from Conf. Treas.		2,219.58
Total		\$2,253.63
We have made the following grants:		
	Amt. Asked	Amt. Granted
Henderson Church	\$500.00	\$500.00
Mountain Pine	400.00	400.00
Oden	250.00	250.00
Fairview (near Camden)	200.00	200.00
Okolona Parsonage	200.00	200.00
Humnoke	500.00	250.00
Ben Lomond	29.00	29.00
Vantrease Memorial Parsonage	300.00	250.00
Total	\$2379.00	\$2079.00
Balance available	Donation Fund	\$174.63

Loan Fund.		
Balance on hand		\$327.58
Interest collected		39.82
Loans repaid		400.00
Rescind from Prescott Circuit		150.00
Total		\$917.40

Loans Granted.		
Forest Park		\$700.00
Fairview (near Camden)		200.00
Total		\$900.00
Balance Available	Loan Fund	17.40
Total Loan Capital		\$2,019.40

The Board has made the following recommendations to the General Board:

Mountain Pine	\$250.00	Graded A
Alzheimer Loan	\$4,000.00	Graded A

All grant were conditioned on the entire indebtedness being paid, thus making the mortgages and refunding bonds of the two Boards a first lien. The time of final closing of the grants of the Foreman Church was extended until January 1, 1931.

The Conditional Grant made to Grand Avenue Church, Hot Springs, has been rescinded.—F. P. Doak, Chairman; G. W. Pardee, Sec.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TEMPERANCE AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

Dear Brethren:

We have met and elected the following officers: W. R. Jordan, Chairman; Fred R. Harrison, Secretary; W. C. Hilliard, Treasurer.

Prohibition is the settled policy of this republic. It was decreed by the will of the American people, evidenced by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution by the favorable action of forty-six of the forty-eight states, with speed and unanimity more marked than in the case of other Constitutional changes. Prohibition was hard won. It came into being, like all other notable reforms, through effort and conflict. Public sentiment was slowly, but surely, crystallized against the saloon and the liquor traffic as the enemies of the home and of the Church.

Today there is a serious challenge to prohibition as a principle and policy. Prior to the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, all forces working against the liquor traffic and its allied evils, were ceaseless in their programs of educating the people in the cause of temperance. When prohibition became an integral part of our national Constitution, the

temperance forces seemed to abandon their educational efforts against the liquor traffic. Today the Church and other temperance forces must renew the crusade and educate our people, especially our present generation which is ignorant of the evils of the saloon. In order that our people may renew their loyalty to the cause of temperance, we urge that our pastors inform themselves and preach more often upon the evils of drink. We call upon our presiding elders to appoint a District Board of Temperance and Social Service in accordance with Paragraph 522 in our Book of Doctrines and Discipline, and we urge our pastors to appoint a Committee of Temperance and Social Service in each local congregation in line with paragraph 523 of our Book of Doctrines and Discipline. We also call upon our pastors and people to interest themselves in the program conducted by the General Board of Temperance and Social Service at Mt. Sequoyah each summer.

We urge upon all our members personal observance of the law. We firmly set our faces against any recession from the constitutional outlawry of the liquor traffic. We urge our people to elect public officials who believe in enforcement "not only because prohibition is the law, but because it ought to be the law."

We recommend our denominational papers for their continued interest in the cause of temperance and for unbiased and correct information on the subject, and urge our members to subscribe for these papers.

We also commend the Arkansas Anti-Saloon League in its fine work of education, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in its persistent labors.

As representatives from our Conference on the Anti-Saloon League Board of Arkansas, we recommend the following: Dr. A. C. Millar, W. C. Hilliard, Lawrence Wilson, W. J. Whiteside, W. R. Jordan, Fred R. Harrison, and Mrs. B. J. Reaves.

We call upon our pastors and people to work for the cause of World Peace, keeping in mind the words of our Master, "Those who take up the sword shall also perish by the sword."

The "pagan views of marriage and divorce" frequently advocated by popular speakers and writers, are influencing our people and should be counteracted by sound teaching in the pulpit, school and Church press, because the Christian home is fundamental and must be preserved. To secure and maintain such homes it is necessary to impress upon parents the importance of carefully instructing their children in the sacredness of the marriage relation, the holy purpose of marriage and the high duty of living a clean and normal sex life.

We urge upon our preachers and members the obligation of voting in all elections and the payment of poll taxes to insure this privilege.

We call upon our pastors in communities of large negro population to work with the pastors of the C. M. E. Church in creating sentiment among the respective groups for improved recreation and health needs of our colored people.

In view of the fact that during the present year there has been a larger number of lynchings than in any year since the World War, we urge our ministers and people to give their serious consideration to this deadly and dangerous evil, and to exert their influence to overcoming this evil in their respective communities.—Re-

CRANKY BABIES

It isn't baby's fault if he's cranky, it's his way of telling you something's wrong. Spoiled stomach, constipation, teething, colic. Just give him Mrs. Winslow's Syrup and he's bright and happy again. Mrs. Winslow's Syrup, used for nearly 100 years, is prepared especially for babies. Absolutely harmless. Contains nothing your own doctor wouldn't prescribe. Send for Mrs. Winslow's Diet Instruction Book for Baby. It's full of valuable information and it's FREE. ANGLIC AMERICAN DRUG CO. 75 West St., Dept. J.L., New York, N.Y.

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ANY COUGH IS A BAD COUGH!

Always Treat a Cough Promptly

A neglected cough may develop into a permanent one. And all coughing is bad for the reason that it tears you down. At the first sign of a cough or any soreness in the chest, take good, dependable old "Piso's for Coughs". Piso's does the five things necessary to stop a cough and repair the damage done.

It checks the cough spasm, loosens the mucus, opens the air passages, soothes the inflamed tissues, and at the same time, has a tonic value that tends to build up what the cough tears down. Only Piso's supplies these five vital effects and it contains no opiates and does not upset the stomach. Safe to give, even to babies. All druggists sell Piso's in 35c and 60c sizes. Be sure you ask for "Piso's for Coughs".

spectfully submitted, W. R. Jordan, Chairman; Fred R. Harrison, Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SUPERANNUATES

Your commissioner submits the following report. I have given full time to the work committed to me by the Conference and the Board of Finance and co-operating with the Conference Board of Trustees:

We have undertaken the fourfold work of caring for Superannuates of the Little Rock Conference, namely: Assisting in collecting General Endowment, providing homes for the homeless, and taking care of the immediate physical needs of the preachers and the widows and orphans of preachers.

General Endowment.

We have assisted pastors in collecting the General Endowment where they so desired. Thirty-eight dollars have been collected and sent to the General Board.

Conference Endowment Fund.

The following has been collected on this fund:

Mr. J. J. Harrison	\$250.00
Rev. R. A. McClintock and wife	25.00

Total \$275.00

This amount has been placed with the Little Rock Conference Board of Trustees. It is gratifying to note the growth of this fund. Five years ago we had less than \$2,000. Now we have assets of more than \$40,000. Besides this, we have the promise of some laymen to do large things for this fund in the near future.

Memorial Funds.

Included in the above are the following memorial funds:

Rev. W. F. Laseter (contributed by his son, R. M. Laseter) a note for	\$ 1,000.00
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Rev. W. R. Harrison and wife (contributed by their son, J. J. Harrison) note and cash	1,000.00
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Insurance to apply on above memorial	2,000.00
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Rev. F. R. Canfield and wife (contributed by themselves)	237.38
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Rev. C. O. Steele (contributed by W. C. Ribenack, Mrs. A. A. Marlatt and Mrs. J. A. Wallace)	1,007.00
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Rev. and Mrs. Z. D. Lindsay (contributed by themselves)	30.00
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Winkler-McKenzie Memorial, in memory of Christopher Phillip Winkler and Marcus D. LaFayette McKenzie (contributed by Dr. E. H. Winkler and wife, Mrs. Martha D. Winkler, in memory of their respective fathers)	75.00
Winkler-Graves Memorial, Susan Margaret Winkler and Elizabeth Thomas Graves (The above contributed by Dr. E. H. Winkler and Mrs. Martha D. Winkler, in memory of their mothers.)	105.00

Alphonse Brewster Memorial by the late Alphonse Brewster who provided by deed that certain property in Pine Bluff should be held in trust by W. C. Reynolds, Garland Brewster, and W. T. Wooldridge, Board of Trustees, for the benefit	
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of superannuates of the Little Rock Conference, property valued at \$25,000.00 (The income from the above property this year, net amount, \$1,400.00)

Superannuate Homes.

We have under our control nine homes located as follows:

The Arkadelphia Home at Arkadelphia, occupied by Rev. E. F. Wilson, value	\$ 3,000.00
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Two at Pine Bluff, occupied by C. A. Fuller and Rev. L. W. Evans, value	3,500.00
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One at Malvern, occupied by Rev. J. F. Taylor, value	2,000.00
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One at Mena, occupied by Rev. A. J. Ewing, value	1,600.00
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The Richardson Home in Little Rock, occupied by Rev. W. R. Richardson, value	3,500.00
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The Owen Home in Little Rock, occupied by Rev. T. O. Owen, value	3,500.00
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The McKelvy Home in Little Rock, occupied by Mrs. McKelvy, value	2,000.00
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The Dickerson Home in Hot Springs, occupied by Rev. J. R. Dickerson, value	3,900.00
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T. W. Roseborough gives the use of a home at Glenwood	
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Total \$23,000.00

One home has been willed to the Conference.

We have indebtedness on the above homes as follows:

Pine Bluff property	\$ 2,000.00
The Richardson Home	2,600.00
The Owen Home	2,750.00
The Dickerson Home	2,100.00
The Malvern Home	600.00
The McKelvy Home	700.00

Total \$10,450.00

Thus making our total equity on these homes \$12,550.00

The Physical Needs

We have ministered to the physical needs of superannuates and widows as best we could during the year.

The following superannuates have passed to their reward:

Rev. C. O. Steel, Rev. Hugh Revelley, Rev. W. F. Laseter, Rev. R. W. McKay, Rev. J. C. McElhenney, Rev. J. C. McKelvy.

The following widows have gone to their Heavenly Home: Mrs. R. H. Poyner, Mrs. R. R. Moore, Mrs. Alonzo Monk and Mrs. B. B. Thomas.

During the year fourteen of the superannuates and widows have been under special treatment of physicians and specialists. We extend special thanks to the following physicians:

Dr. J. C. Shipp, Dr. S. P. Bond, Dr. Robert Caldwell, Dr. T. J. Richardson, Dr. W. R. Bathurst, Dr. R. Q. Parterson, Dr. L. F. Barrior, Dr. R. A. Law, Dr. W. E. Hutchinson, Dr. J. J. Livingston, Dr. J. H. Sanderlin, and Dr. F. I. Tibbetts.

All the above of Little Rock and Dr. H. A. Tribble of Hot Springs and Drs. Williams and Gill in Pine Bluff; also special mention should be made of liberal concessions made by the Baptist State Hospital of Little Rock and the special kindness given to our patients while there. There have been four major operations during the year, with apparent complete recovery in each operation.—John H. Glass, Commissioner.

The following is a summary of receipts and disbursements:

Receipts.

General collection	\$ 821.00
McKelvy Home	1,806.70
Richardson Home	800.00
Malvern Home	1,316.65
Dickerson Home	1,448.00
Owen Home	1,325.00
R. E. Simpson, Treasurer	402.51

Total \$7,920.55

Disbursements.

Dickerson Home	\$ 1,616.99
McKelvy Home	1,816.54
Richardson Home	810.50
Malvern Home	1,413.55
Owen Home	1,337.40
Sundry items	925.57

Total \$7,920.55

Other Gifts

Gay Morrison's Note	\$250.00
Overcoat and dry goods	35.00

Total \$285.00

—John H. Glass, Com.

HINDERING THE PRESIDENT FOR PERSONAL GAIN

Mr. Frank Kent, an accomplished political writer and a Democrat, has contributed an interesting article to Scribner's September number. He uncovers a program inaugurated by J. J. Raskob to discredit the administration of President Hoover. Everything emanating from the Chief Executive, of his party in power, is being subjected to scathing criticism by a high-powered press bureau, financed and directed by Mr. Raskob. Every governmental agency put in motion to ameliorate hard times, to cure unemployment, to stimulate business enterprise, to bring about abiding relations of peace and good will with foreign nations and to abate the lawlessness threatening the foundation of the republic is being ruthlessly assailed. Nothing Mr. Hoover may do or say can win the approbation or gain the cooperation of the press snipers who are hired and paid to thwart his purposes and defeat his policies. Never in the history of the nation has a President been subjected to such unscrupulous opposition for party aggrandizement or for any other reason. With industry partly paralyzed, with millions of men idle and their families on the edge of famine, with crop failures in large sections of the country and farmers on the verge of bankruptcy, with a large alien and un-American minority flaunting the laws of the land and defying all authority, it is little short of treason to misrepresent and malign the President in his efforts to improve the distressing conditions.—Bedford (Va.) Democrat.

OBITUARIES.

Townsend.—Mrs. Kate Townsend aged 75 years, died at her home in Antoine, Ark., on October 20, 1930, after a week's illness. She is survived

by two sisters, Mrs. Maggie May, of Okolona, Ark., and Mrs. Laura Cargile of Corpus Christi, Texas. Her funeral was conducted by her pastor, Brother S. B. Mann. Interment was made in the Ross Cemetery at Okolona. Mrs. Townsend had been a member of the Methodist Church for 55 years. She was loyal to her Christ and the church. We certainly miss her, but our loss is her gain.—A Friend.

Smith.—We pause amid life's varied activities to record with a feeling of genuine sorrow the passing of our friend and fellow townsman, Sanford W. C. Smith. On November 12, at 9:20 p. m., the announcement of heaven's armistice of eternal peace came to him and his tired, suffering body gently fell to sleep. Mr. Smith had lived long in our midst and those who were privileged to know him intimately found in him a man of simple tastes, of unshaken faith and possessing many attributes of head and heart that attract and endear. As a husband he was tender and devoted, as a friend faithful and true. He loved people and delighted in extending the hospitality of his home. Since early manhood our friend has been a consistent and loyal member of the First Methodist Church, where, until his health became impaired, he was active in the cause of the upbuilding of Christ's Kingdom on earth. He was called to fill many places of trust and responsibility and always the service rendered was characterized by the same conscientious fidelity to duty and the finest sense of moral obligation to God and his fellowman. We shall miss him from the walks of life and his loss will be widely felt in the church, in the community, and among the people in which he lived and moved and where he was known and loved—for the many noble qualities that make the man God intended he should be. Our hearts go out in loving sympathy to the family and to the bereaved wife, who will miss his tender care and wise counsel. Friendship weeps, but the heart of love is broken, and to the desolate home no light can come to cheer, save that which comes from heaven and promised reunion with the loved and lost. The clouds overshadow, but to the trusting soul in Jesus comes back the answering echo, "Let not your hearts be troubled."—Hot Springs Daily.

Watson.—Mrs. Annie P. Watson, daughter of Jesse and Rachel Tolbert, was born April 27, 1844, at Center Point, Ark., and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. G. Kennedy, Hot Springs, Ark., July 24, 1930. Her body was laid to rest by the side of her husband at Kemp, Ark. She was the mother of seven children, six of whom are now living. She had 24 grandchildren and 26 great-grandchildren. Her home was always the home of preachers and

(Continued on Page 14)

THE METHODIST BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

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WHAT THE CHURCHES CAN DO ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT.

The churches of the country are actively engaged in emergency efforts to relieve unemployment, according to reports received from churches in all parts of the United States by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which has offered the co-operation of the Council to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. As a guide to the correlation of church forces with those of the community, the Social Service Commission has issued a set of concrete suggestions to churches for immediate action. These suggestions have been drawn from the best practice of churches and councils of churches and councils of churches during the present and previous depression periods.

The suggested program for immediate relief follows:

1. Every local church should have an Employment Committee, with the pastor or some other experienced leader as chairman, to:

(a) Canvass all church members by telephone, letters and personal calls asking them to find or create part-time or full-time jobs for more workers in their homes or businesses. Cleaning, repairs, painting, construction work may be suggested. Such jobs should be reported, as a rule, to some community free employment agency, name of which should be published in the church calendar.

Discover also among the congregation those who would give the use of a bedroom in their home to some person recommended by an established agency. Such shelter together with personal friendship would constitute an untold service.

A blank form may be printed on the calendar to be filled in by those who have work or a room to offer or by those needing work as the case may be. Announcement might be made each Sunday on work accomplished by the Committee during the week.

(b) Use the church plant to full capacity, throw open church parlors or club rooms and provide simple equipment so that people can find warmth, reading matter, games and a friendly atmosphere. Educational classes and vocational training of various types might also be conducted.

(c) The Women's Guild or Missionary Society may want to assume as their special concern the care of older women who are finding it increasingly hard to hold jobs. Here there will be many cases for discreet relief of a personal nature. Food, shelter, friendship, will all be needed. Positions may be found for these older women in homes, looking after children and other work.

(d) The Men's Association or Bible Class might render similar service in caring for the older men.

(e) If the church can expand its

service at this time a "church nurse" might be added to the staff. She could help greatly in sickness and relief and advising on diet to forestall hazards of undernourishment and consequent illness.

(f) Provide special speakers for a church service, the Sunday School and Bible Classes and Young People's meetings. If one of the unemployed were to speak and tell what it means, it would dramatize the problem and bring home the realities of the situation.

An open forum might be conducted for four weeks following Christmas with employers, social workers, labor union representatives, economists and unemployed workers as speakers.

(g) Secure volunteers to help social and city agencies in meeting the emergency in the community.

(h) Secure increased gifts from all church people for the central relief agencies.

(i) Make financial arrangements with some reliable agencies such as the Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A. for tickets which can be given to homeless men or women who ask aid on the streets or at the door. These tickets should entitle recipients to shelter and meals.

(j) Urge a conscientious re-examination of personal standards of living that all luxury and display may give way to generous giving to those in need. Wise buying, however, is to be encouraged.

(k) Make frequent pastoral visits in the homes to encourage those out of work and to keep in touch with them.

(l) Inform the membership of the church with regard to any proposed social legislation with reference to unemployment. Write American Association for Labor Legislation, 131 East 23rd Street, New York, N. Y., for information.

2. Correlate the efforts of all the religious forces of your community with the social agencies and city, town, county and state and federal government officials for united program for the entire community.

3. Any payment of lower wage rates or maintenance of longer working hours which would tend to break down present labor standards should be discouraged. The government and leading business men have gone on record in favor of maintenance of present wage rates during the depression period. In the case of emergency jobs created for purpose of relief, when only a given amount of money is available, it is better to employ men or women for part-time than to employ them full-time at reduced rates. One of the worst possible results of the unemployment period would be a permanent impairment of present standards of wages and hours.

4. Child labor and home work should be discouraged.

5. Negroes and other racial groups should be accorded equitable treatment in the distribution of work and relief.

As far as the more permanent problems of employment are concerned, the following suggestions are made by the Federal Council:

1. Seek to bring about organization of permanent city, county, state programs. Write Director of Public Welfare, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the New York Department of Labor, Albany, New York, for descriptive literature. Are there any public employment bureaus in your community? Have you investigated methods and fees charged by private agencies?

2. Remember that unemployment is a recurring problem. Plan now, while distress is all about us, to stir the conscience of your community and focus attention on the absolute necessity of discovering permanent solutions and adopting adequate measures for the prevention of unemployment.

(a) Set up a Conference for Permanent Solutions of the Employment Problem in every community during the winter with expert speakers and general discussion on the following subjects: Long range planning of public works; stabilizing industry; national, state and city free employment exchanges; adequate employment statistics; compulsory unemployment insurance; higher wages; shorter hours; shorter working week; technological aspects; higher child-labor standards; abolition of night work for women; the effects of the profit motive in industry; the possibility of measuring production for use; a more equitable distribution of wealth and consequent increase in purchasing power of the masses; race discriminations in employment; international aspects of the problem; relation of industrial stability to international peace.

(b) Send delegates to the Conference on "Permanent Preventives of Unemployment" at Washington, D. C., Jan. 26-27, 1931, to be jointly sponsored by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the Social Justice Committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis to focus the conscience of the nation on the problem.

CHRISTMAS SEALS.



Santa Claus may not knock at as many doors this Christmas as last, but tuberculosis will knock at more. It takes advantage of hard times.

One form in which our Christmas offerings make Christmas all the year round is in the purchase of the Christmas seals. One often hears the question asked, "What is done with the Christmas seal money?" The Arkansas Tuberculosis Association and its county associations and committees have been responsible for a substantial share in the progress in Arkansas as is shown by the following story of their work.

The Association was organized by the Arkansas Medical Society in 1908. Dr. Shibley, its president, together with Judge Joseph M. Hill, Senator Kie Oldham, Governor Donaghey and others, secured passage of the bill creating the State Sanatorium in 1909. It was thought then that the Sanatorium would solve the problem but it did not, as it was impossible to either find all the patients or to care for them in an institution. So the Association was revived in 1911 and employed the first visiting nurse in the state. At Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Fort Smith and Helena volunteer workers using Christmas Seal funds began giving some service to tuberculosis families.

One month before the outbreak of

the World War the Association launched its state-wide program of education. Since that time it has secured the adoption of a compulsory course of health instruction in the State Teachers' College and has interested hundreds of rural teachers in a health program for their pupils. It has initiated and is assisting in developing a model training course in health for Negro teachers at the State Normal at Pine Bluff. More than 100 towns have had personal work from the tuberculosis staff in demonstrating to teachers throughout the state methods of teaching health habits and nutrition. No more important work has been done by the Association than in creating interest in the health of the school children.

The first widespread inspection of school children in some 40 counties has been put on by tuberculosis nurses and the findings given to the public to stimulate interest in health work.

The Association helped to secure the first appropriation from county courts for nurses. County Tuberculosis Associations are responsible for hospital provision for advanced cases in Pulaski and Sebastian counties and after seven years of effort the Association workers rejoice in the beautiful Negro Sanatorium recently constructed by the state near Alexander, as a result of their efforts. Pulaski County Tuberculosis Association has established the one permanent tuberculosis clinic in Arkansas in connection with the Arkansas Medical School. Clinics have been held throughout the state from time to time for finding early cases, and for the last three years the Association has sponsored a special campaign for the early diagnosis of the disease.

The tuberculosis campaign depends on voluntary contributions, most of which come from the Seal Sale. It is a pioneer, working out new methods and demonstrating their value. So well have they done this under the guidance of the great National Tuberculosis Association that their methods are now in common use throughout the health field.

It is just such activities as the above that have played a major part in the reduction of the death rate from tuberculosis. In 1900 with a death rate of 195.2 per 100,000 pop-

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ulation, there were 148,339 deaths from tuberculosis. In 1928 it fell to 79 per 100,000 and there were approximately 94,800 deaths. But had the 1900 rate prevailed among our 120,000,000 people in 1928 we should have witnessed the heart-breaking spectacle of 139,440 more deaths than we actually had from this scourge.

An emergency confronts the state this year which will increase tuberculosis. Each victim becomes a spreader of the disease. We may save lives by making some sacrifice this year to buy and use Christmas Seals. It is more true than ever that no Christmas is Christmas that is not sealed with the stamp of health.

THE PERSECUTION OF BISHOP CANNON.

This distinguished dry leader has undoubtedly made blunders. We have nothing to say in defense of stock speculation. But there are many honest and clever people to whose mind it has never been suggested that there is a moral question involved. Notwithstanding any blunders he may have made, Bishop Cannon is a man of great ability and fine devotion, whose life's career has been honorable. The endeavor to smirch his name and ruin that career is simply a case of wicked persecution. It is another example of the endeavor that certain unscrupulous Wets are making to pick off notable and able Dry leaders. It is vicious in conception and unscrupulous in execution. We hope the friends of Bishop Cannon will stand by him and give him the vindication that he deserves. We hope he will win his five-million-dollar lawsuit.—California Christian Advocate.

ONE THOUSAND FAMILY ALTARS

Family prayer is a real expression of simple, living faith, and a fine example of true, devoted worship. The sacred family altar in every church member's home, would mean a greater spiritual awakening and a mightier revival of pure and undefiled religion throughout America than Luther, the Wesleys, Charles Finney, or Bishop Asbury ever dreamed of. What wonderful revivals there were in those days when people prayed in their homes! Sacred in our memories is the home where we knelt in the circle of holy family worship!

Allow a humble minister and brother to beseech other pastors and evangelists to encourage, exhort and urge our people to pray in their homes.

Hearts of the multitude are not only hungry, but many are sad and broken. Prayer will comfort and heal them, God, our Father, will hear.

Personally, I am out for "one thousand family altars." If those holding family worship, will send their names and address, the writer will try to help you.—(Rev.) Irvin B. Manly, 401 Cosmos at Lilac, Houston, Texas.

THE STORY OF ARKANSAS TOLD IN HOLLAND'S.

In a well illustrated article T. C. Richardson, staff writer of Holland's, the Magazine of the South, tells nearly half a million Southern subscribers to this magazine an interesting story of the history, romance, development and resources of Arkansas. This is one of a series of articles about the Southern States, appearing in Holland's, written by Mr. Richardson, for the purpose of giving Southern people a better understanding of their own and neighboring states. A different state is discussed each month, and it is the good fortune of Arkansas to have its virtues portrayed in the article that appears in the current issue.

Referring to Arkansas, Mr. Richardson writes: "The material transformation that has come to the Diamond State—or the Wonder State, if you prefer—within the past decade, is making modern cities of unpaved towns. Her educational system has been developed by rural school consolidations, state loans to small districts, increased appropriations, and better classification. The Parent-Teacher Association record of membership is just one indication of the spirit that is moving over the state for better education. Commercial and civic bodies are active and their efforts are better co-ordinated than ever before. Industrial thought is spreading rapidly, and Arkansans are proving their faith in their own state both by heading industrial developments and by assisting in the capitalization of those headed by others. The next quarter century will see a transformation that can be only partially forecast, but regarding a state with such splendid natural resources, the development of which has been retarded until the present aggressive age, one can but see in Arkansas a land with golden opportunities for her people and others who are wise enough to grasp them."

THE "SOGGY-BRAINED" WETS.

Arthur Briggs, in an article in the current number of The Forum, says that "as soon as a wet begins to talk about prohibition his brain goes soggy." In explanation, he says a wet's brain "doesn't function. If these men used the warped logic, the stale sentiment, the distorted memory in their professions that they use in discussing prohibition, they would be in the poor house. When prohibition comes, they go "ga-ga," and he proves it unanswerably in his arguments that follow. There is absolutely no argument for beverage alcohol that will stand the light of reason and enlightened sentiment. All the arguments used against prohibition are based either on a depraved appetite, or an avaricious spirit that would sell virtue for money.

Collier's recently sent Clarence Darrow and Dr. Clarence True Wilson to Canada to observe their system of so-called government control of the liquor traffic. Dr. Wilson found that instead of a government-controlled liquor traffic, they had a liquor-controlled government—that their system creates a corrupt partnership between the liquor interests and the government, in which the government works for the brewers and distillers as a salesman and collector, and is engaged in making vast sums of money for the privately owned breweries and distilleries. He found unmistakably that their system not only permits but fosters a flourishing bootlegging industry; that crime is on the increase; and that drunkenness has in-

creased 300 per cent in three years; that there are 150,000 known home-brewers in Canada. He says, "Ontario is making a nation of drunkards," and pronounces their systems failure, and worse.

Of course, Clarence Darrow's observations were in favor of liquor. They would be. The man who so heartily defended Leopold and Loeb, the murderers of an innocent boy to get a thrill out of it, and saved their worse than worthless lives—the man who volunteered his services to defend bootleggers, hijackers and racketeers, would, of course, be on the side of liquor. Nobody would expect anything else, and the moral element of this country will attach no weight whatsoever to his opinion.

To be sure, we hear voices out of Chicago, New York and other wet Eastern cities where hijacking and racketeering flourish most, that are for liquor, for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or the emasculating of the Volstead law. They would be. But these communities will have to clean out their gangs of thugs that have their politics and government by the throat before they can persuade the rest of the country to listen to them on any moral or economic question.

Beverage alcohol is outlawed by science, by the great bulk of the educators of this country, by sane economics, and by the moral and religious elements of the nation. The saloon will not come back, much less do we think that America will permit the baser element of society, or pin-headed politicians, to make a liquor-dealer out of any of our states, for that would put our whole citizenship of that state in the liquor business and would make all particeps criminis in the infamous traffic, with its long train of evils and crime. Criminals may not obey the laws, but this country is in no humor to let the criminals, or their sympathizers, write the laws that they are willing to obey.

That the brain of the wets is "soggy" is shown by the fact that they have absolutely nothing, that has any sense to it, to offer as a substitute for our national prohibition. All of their schemes for the regulation of the liquor traffic have been demonstrated by experience to be ridiculous and silly. Prohibition is here to stay, and if I mistake not, the political party that champions the cause of liquor in its platform or by the voice of its candidates is doomed to defeat, and rightly so.—H. Beauchamp, Dallas, Texas.

PROHIBITION SENTIMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(The following from Miss Maud Carmichael, a member of our State Teachers College faculty, who is doing graduate work in Harvard, is interesting.):

Friday night at a dinner given under the auspices of a committee which is opposed to the repeal of the state prohibition enforcement law, I heard a most interesting and unusual program. As you know, prohibition is a very live issue in this state, and the fate of the state enforcement law will be decided in the general election, November 4.

As I listened to the evidence of the various district judges as to the effectiveness of the law, and as to the great improvement in social conditions generally since prohibition legislation was enacted, I could but wish that the whole state of Arkansas were present. The industrial East, with its acute problem of unemployment, and its mixed and less stable element of population, is fac-

ing at this time a complicated situation with respect to law enforcement which the South knows little of. The stand that the South has taken on prohibition, and the saneness of this stand from the economic and social point of view, were pointed out and praised. Any Southerner would have experienced a feeling of righteous pride in hearing the South spoken of in such complimentary terms.

The judges were careful to point out the fact that it is unusual and politically unsafe for the "bench" to take a stand on a political issue, but that, in this case, a position can be taken from the standpoint of expediency in upholding and enforcing a national law which is the sworn duty of every office-holder in the United States. Five judges spoke, and letters from twenty others were read; all without exception declared that a state enforcement law is absolutely essential to law and order.

One of the most interesting personalities at the speakers' table was Herbert C. Parsons, State Probation Commissioner, a man of national and international renown, and a pioneer in probation work in Massachusetts. He was not only brilliant and highly entertaining as an after dinner speaker, but convinced one right off that he was in constant contact with the problem under various and harassing conditions. He declared that the judges were more nearly right than they knew when they said that social conditions in Massachusetts have improved under prohibition.

AVERT THE CRISIS.

Western railroads have formally advised the Interstate Commerce Commission that the present income of Western lines is inadequate to assure maintenance of transporting revenues. Eastern lines are in much the same position.

Here is a problem that is of vital interest to the public. Railroad passenger business has fallen to a shadow of its former magnitude; competing transportation agencies are being rapidly developed, some with governmental aid; a tremendous decline in car loadings has occurred and the rate structure fails to reflect the increase in operating costs. As a result, railroad net income in the Western district has been so depleted during the present year that it is less than the interest accruals upon the funded debt, with no margin for either dividends or surplus.

Such a condition is first felt by railroad workers and stockholders. But the inevitable result will be a blow to the entire nation. The farmer, manufacturer and business man depend largely for prosperity upon adequate and improving railroad service. Once the standards of that service decline, progress is retarded.

The Commission was likewise told that there is an urgent need for co-operative effort between those who regulate the railroads, those who operate them and those who use them in order to assure an adequate system of transportation. Only by immediate action can the threatened transportation crisis be averted.—M. & I. Bulletin.

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OBITUARIES.

(Continued From Page 11)
there they could go, as did Christ to the home of Mary and Martha, to find rest and counsel. To her the church was the greatest institution in the world, and to worship God was the constant joy of her great soul. She really walked and lived with God. On retiring July 23, she seemed to be in fine health, but when her daughter went to her room to call her for breakfast, July 24, she found that she had slipped away to her heavenly home some time during the night. The church needs more such consecrated Christians and the world needs more such mothers, but heaven is richer by her going away. To the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren I would say, if you want to be happy and successful here on earth and find your way to God and heaven, just live the simple life of faith and trust that she lived.—S. K. Burnett.

Cason.—Thirty-nine years ago it was my good fortune to be serving as the pastor of the Methodist Church in the fine little town of Stephens, Arkansas, where the District parsonage of the Camden District, of the Little Rock Conference was then located, and there I spent four happy years. Three years of the four, Rev. John R. Cason was my presiding elder, and his family were members of the Stephens church. During those three years the Casons were our neighbors and almost daily associates. The ties of friendship which were formed between our families were very strong and tender and have continued so to be during the many years which have passed since we were associated together. There was deep and sacred sorrow in our home when the *Christian Advocate* brought to us the news of Mrs. Cason's death, which occurred in her home in Delray Beach, Florida, July 10, 1930. Mrs. Cason was the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Ingram, and was born near Pine Bluff, Arkansas, January 31, 1858. Her father was an honored officer in the Confederate Army and a leading citizen of his section of the state. He received his death wound in the battle of Shiloh. Her mother was a cultured Christian woman of unusual force of character. Her second husband was Mr. J. A. Hudson. The family was related by blood and association with many of the finest families in that section of the state, and was prominent in the religious and civic life of the community. Mrs. Cason grew to womanhood in one of those comfortable, cultured Christian homes for which the old South is so justly famous. She enjoyed the best educational advantages which the schools of that time afforded, and was intimately associated in social life with many of the most cultured people in that fine section of the state. In life and character she was a worthy product of her noble heritage. It would be difficult indeed even to imagine a finer type of womanhood than was exhibited in her daily life. Judged by any true standard she measured up to the highest ideals of Christian womanhood. Mrs. Cason seemed especially fitted both by nature and grace to be the wife of an itinerant Methodist preacher. When, a few years after their marriage, her husband decided to devote his life to the work of the ministry she not only encouraged him in his holy purpose but dedicated her own life completely to the work of a preacher's wife. In countless ways she was a source

of constant helpfulness to her husband in his ministry. For nearly fifty years she bore without murmuring or complaint the hardship and privations incident to the life of the itinerancy. Better still, she threw herself wholeheartedly and joyously into the work of the church, and her life was a blessing to every community in which she lived and labored. Mrs. Cason was the mother of eight children, seven of whom are still living. They are Mrs. M. C. Ives, Dr. J. R. Cason, Jr., Mrs. J. L. Love, Miss Claribel Cason, F. W. Cason, attorney, Mrs. J. F. Wilson, and Mr. A. E. Cason. Mrs. Roberta Cason Waters preceded her to the better world. Her home life was especially beautiful, and her devotion to the comfort and welfare of her husband and children knew no bounds. They will "long for the touch of a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is stilled," but they will be comforted by the memory of her beautiful, Christlike life, and by the blessed hope of meeting her again in the heavenly home. From an invalid's chair in my far-off Arkansas home, I send this imperfect but loving tribute to the memory of one of the noblest women I have ever known.—J. A. Sage.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES

ARKADELPHIA DISTRICT: FIRST ROUND

Arkadelphia Ct., at Hollywood, 11 a. m., Nov. 30.
Dalark Ct., at Dalark, 11 a. m., Dec. 7.
Benton, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 7.
Hot Springs Ct., at New Salem, 11 a. m., Dec. 14.
Grand Avenue, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 14.
Carthage-Tulip, at Carthage, 11 a. m., Dec. 21.
Holly Springs Ct., at Providence, 11 a. m., Dec. 28.
Arkadelphia Station, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 28.
Friendship Ct., at Friendship, 11 a. m., Jan. 4.
Malvern, 7:30 p. m., Jan. 4.
Leola Ct., at Leola, 11 a. m., Jan. 11.
Percy Ct., at Pine, 11 a. m., Jan. 17.
Pullman Heights, 11 a. m., Jan. 18.
Oaklawn, 7:30 p. m., Jan. 18.
Sparkman-Sardis, at Sardis, 11 a. m., Jan. 25.
Traskwood Ct., at L'Eau Fraie, 11 a. m., Feb. 1.
Princeton Ct., at Princeton, 11 a. m., Feb. 8.
First Church, Hot Springs, 11 a. m., Feb. 15.
—J. W. Mann, P. E.

HELENA DISTRICT: FIRST ROUND.

Parkin, Nov. 16, a. m.
Aubrey, at Moro, Nov. 23, a. m.
Forrest City, Nov. 23, p. m.
Elaine, at Elaine, Nov. 30, a. m.
Harrisburg, Dec. 7, p. m.
Colt, at Colt, Dec. 14, a. m.
Haynes-Lexa, at Haynes, Dec. 14, p. m.
Vannale-Cherry Valley, at Cherry Valley, Dec. 21, a. m.
Wynne, Dec. 21, p. m.
Holly Grove-Marvell, at Holly Grove, Dec. 28, a. m.
Clarendon, Dec. 28, p. m.
Helena, Jan. 4, a. m.
West Helena, Jan. 4, p. m.
Wheatley, at Brasfield, Jan. 11, a. m.
Brinkley, Jan. 11, p. m.
Hughes, Jan. 18, p. m.
Widener-Madison, at Madison, Jan. 18, p. m.
Hickory Ridge, Jan. 25, all day.
Marianna, Feb. 1, a. m.
Hulbert, Feb. 1, p. m.
Crawfordsville, Feb. 8, a. m.
Earle, Feb. 8, p. m.
—F. R. Hamilton, P. E.

LITTLE ROCK DISTRICT: FIRST ROUND.

Austin Ct. at Concord, 11 a. m., Sat. Dec. 6.
Carlisle Station, 11 a. m., Sun. Dec. 7.
Lonoke, 7:30 p. m., Sun. Dec. 7.
Hickory Plains Ct., at Cross Roads, 11 a. m., Tues., Dec. 9.
Bryant Ct., at Mt. Carmel, 11 a. m., Sat., Dec. 13.
Hazen-De Valls Bluff, at Hazen, 11 a. m., Sun., Dec. 14.
Des Arc, 7:30 p. m., Sun., Dec. 14.
Mabelvale-Primrose, at Mablevale, 11 a. m., Sun., Dec. 21.
Douglassville-G. Spgs., at G. Spgs., 2:30 p. m., Sun., Dec. 21.
Forest Park, 7:30 p. m., Sun., Dec. 21.
England, 11 a. m., Sun., Dec. 28.
Keo-Tomberlin, at Keo, 2:30 p. m., Sun., Dec. 28.
28th Street Church, 7:30 p. m., Sun., Dec. 28.
Winfield-Hunter at Winfield, 7:30 p. m., Mon., Dec. 29.

First Church, 7:30 p. m., Wed., Dec. 31.
Highland, 11 a. m., Sun., Jan. 4.
Asbury, 7:30 p. m., Sun., Jan. 4.
Henderson Church, 7:30 p. m., Wed., Jan. 7.
Carlisle Ct., at Hamilt., 11 a. m., Sat., Jan. 10.
Pulaski Heights, 11 a. m., Sun., Jan. 11.
Capitol View, 7:30 p. m., Sun., Jan. 11.
Bauxite-Sardis, at Bauxite, 7:30 p. m., Wed., Jan. 14.
—J. A. Henderson, P. E.

MONTICELLO DISTRICT: FIRST ROUND.

Dumas, 11 a. m., Nov. 30.
McGehee, 7 p. m., Nov. 30.
Montrose-Snyder, at Montrose, 11 a. m., Dec. 7.
Dermott, 7 p. m., Dec. 7.
Portland-Parkdale, at Portland, 11 a. m., Dec. 14.
Wilmot, 7 p. m., Dec. 14.
Monticello, 11 a. m., Dec. 21.
Warren, 7 p. m., Dec. 21.
Crossett, 11 a. m., Jan. 4.
Hamburg, 7 p. m., Jan. 4.
Lake Village, 11 a. m., Jan. 11.
Eudora, 7 p. m., Jan. 11.
Wilmar, 11 a. m., Jan. 18.
Hermitage, 3:30 p. m., and 7 p. m., Jan. 18.
New Edinburg, 11 a. m., and 2 p. m., Jan. 25.
Tillar, 11 a. m., and 2 p. m., Feb. 1.
Arkansas City-Watson, at Watson, 7 p. m., Feb. 1.
Fountain Hill, 11 a. m., and 2 p. m., Feb. 8.
District Stewards' meeting, Dermott, Dec. 2, 10 a. m.
J. L. Dedman, P. E.

PARAGOULD DISTRICT: FIRST ROUND.

Rector, Nov. 23, a. m.
Marmaduke, Nov. 23, p. m.
Ravenden Springs Ct., at Ravenden, Nov. 30, Pr. 11 a. m., Q. C. 3:30 p. m.
Imboden, Nov. 30, p. m.
Black Rock-Portia, at Black Rock, Dec. 7, Pr. 11 a. m., Q. C. 2:30 p. m.
Walnut Ridge, Dec. 7, p. m.
Paragould Ct., Dec. 13-14, Pruitt's Chapel, Q. C. Dec. 13, 2:30 p. m.
Paragould, East Side Ct., at Bard, Dec. 14, Q. C. 2:30, Pr. p. m.
Gainsville Ct., at Gainsville, Dec. 20-21, Q. C. Dec. 20, 2:30 p. m.
Lorado-Stanford, at Warren's Chapel, Dec. 21, 2:30 p. m., Pr. p. m.
Hardy-Ash Flat, Dec. 28, Pr. 11 a. m., Q. C. 2 p. m.
Mammoth Spring, Dec. 28, p. m.
Paragould, East Side, Dec. 31, p. m.
Walnut Ridge Ct., at Old Walnut Ridge, Jan. 4, Pr. 11, Q. C. 2:30 p. m.
Corning, Jan. 4, p. m.
Paragould, First Church, Jan. 7, p. m.
Smithville Ct., at Smithville, Jan. 11, Pr. 11 a. m., Q. C. 2 p. m.
Hoxie, Jan. 11, p. m.
Maynard Ct., at Maynard, Jan. 18, Pr. 11 a. m., Q. C. 2 p. m.
Pocahontas, Jan. 18, p. m.
St. Francis Ct., at Pollard, Jan. 24-25, Q. C. at 2 p. m., on 24th, Pr. 11 a. m.
Biggers-Success, at Biggers, Jan. 25, Q. C. 2:30 p. m., Pr. p. m.
Piggott, Feb. 1, p. m.
Peach Orchard-Knobel, at Peach Orchard, Feb. 1, Pr. 11, Q. C. 2 p. m.
—E. T. Wayland, P. E.

PINE BLUFF DISTRICT: FIRST ROUND.

Stuttgart, 7:30 p. m., Wed., Nov. 26.
Gillett and Little Prairie at Gillett, 11 a. m., Sun., Nov. 30.
DeWitt, 7:30 p. m., Sun. Nov. 30.
Lakeside Church, 7:30 p. m., Mon., Dec. 1.
Grady and Gould at Grady, 7:30 p. m., Wed., Dec. 3.
Humphrey-Sunshine at Humphrey, 11 a. m., Fri., Dec. 5.
Alzheimer-Wabbaseka, at Alzheimer, 11 a. m., Sun., Dec. 7.
Hawley Memorial, 7:30 p. m., Sun., Dec. 7.
Pine Bluff Ct., at Sulphur Springs, 11 a. m., Wed., Dec. 10.
St. Charles Ct. at St. Charles, 11 a. m., Thurs., Dec. 11.
Roe Ct. at Roe, 11 a. m., Fri., Dec. 12.
Rison, 11 a. m., Sun., Dec. 14.
Sheridan-New Hope at Sheridan, 7:30 p. m., Sun., Dec. 14.
Carr Memorial, 7:30 p. m., Wed., Dec. 17.
First Church, Pine Bluff, 11 a. m., Sun., Dec. 21.
Sherrill-Tucker at Sherrill, 7:30 p. m., Sun., Dec. 21.
Rowell Ct., date and place to be announced later.
Star City, date and place to be announced later.
—James Thomas, P. E.

PRESCOTT DISTRICT: FIRST ROUND.

Bingen Ct., 11 a. m., Sat., Nov. 29.
Okolona Ct., at Okolona, 7:30 p. m., Sun., Nov. 30.
Bingen Ct., 11 a. m., Sat., Nov. 29.
Prescott Ct., 11 a. m., Sat. Dec. 6.
Center Point Ct., 11 a. m., Sun., Dec. 7.
Mineral Springs Ct., 7:30 p. m., Sun. Dec. 7.
Nashville, 7:30 p. m., Wed., Dec. 10.
Mt. Ida-Oden, 7:30 p. m., Fri., Dec. 12.
Glenwood-Roseboro, 11 a. m., Sun., Dec. 14.
Amity Ct., 7:30 p. m., Sun., Dec. 14.
Murfreesboro-Delight, 7:30 p. m., Wed., Dec. 17.
Emmett Ct., 7:30 p. m., Thurs., Dec. 18.
Springhill Ct., 11 a. m., Sat., Dec. 20.
Washington-Ozan, 11 a. m., Sun., Dec. 21.
Hope, 7:30 p. m., Sun. Dec. 21.
Prescott Station, 7:30 p. m., Mon., Dec. 22.
Gurdon, 7:30 p. m., Wed., Dec. 31.
—J. M. Hamilton, P. E.

TEXARKANA DISTRICT: FIRST ROUND

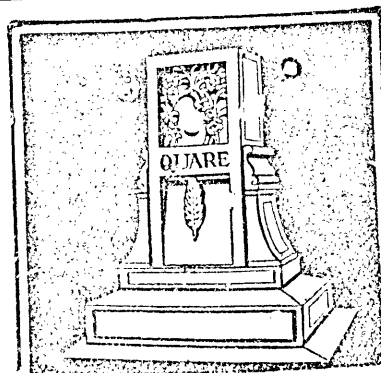
Stamps, Nov. 30, 11 a. m.
Lewisville-Brady, at Lewisville, Nov. 30, 7:30 p. m.
Doddridge Ct., at Doddridge, Dec. 7, 11 a. m.
Fouke Ct., at Few Memorial, Dec. 7, 8:30 p. m.
College Hill, Dec. 7, 7:30 p. m.
Foreman, Dec. 14, 11 a. m.
Ashdown Ct., Dec. 14, at Winthrop, 8:30 p. m.
Ashdown, Dec. 14, 7:30 p. m.
Lockesburg, Dec. 21, 11 a. m.
DeQueen, Dec. 21, 7:30 p. m.
Paraloma, Dec. 28, at Oak Hill, 11 a. m.
Fairview, Dec. 28, 7:30 p. m.
Umpire Ct., Jan. 8, at Liberty Hill.
Dierks, Jan. 4, 11 a. m.
Horatio Ct., Jan. 4, 7:30 p. m.
Hatfield Ct., Jan. 11, at Vandervoort, 11 a. m.
Mena, Jan. 11, Jan. 11, 7:30 p. m.
Richmond Ct., Jan. 18, at Richmond, 8:30 p. m.
—W. C. Watson, P. E.

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GENERAL CONFERENCE ACTION ON THE CONTINUATION OF THE SUPERANNUATE ENDOWMENT MOVEMENT

(Dallas, Texas, May, 1930)

1. No High-Pressure Methods. The continuation of the effort to be of a character similar to what the movement has been previously; that is, without exacting from the Church such attention as will disrupt her regular program. It is expected, however, that every Charge, having an unpaid quota balance for this Cause, will make a real effort to pay its adjusted quota each year of the quadrennium, until the obligation is fully met.

2. Adjustment of Unpaid Balances. The first Quarterly Conferences of the ensuing quadrennium (Conference year 1930-31), to take up the matter of adjusting the quota balances of the Charges. If any Charge cannot possibly pay its unpaid balance, as it is at that time, its Quarterly Conference may reduce said balance to an amount it can and will pay within four years (at least one-fourth annually), and these adjustments to be reported to the Board of Finance, St. Louis, Mo., on forms furnished by the Board.

Also, at the first Quarterly Conferences of the Conference year 1930-31, to give an opportunity to the Charges, that have paid in full or overpaid their original quotas, to approve additional quotas for payment during the ensuing quadrennium.

3. Budgeting the Charge's Unpaid Balance. Those Charges having unpaid quota balances (as adjusted) or Charges which voluntarily assume new quotas, and which use the budget system in their local financing, shall be urged to include in their annual budgets, throughout the quadrennium, part of the amount they have to raise for Superannuate Endowment, looking to raise the whole amount by May, 1934; and, the Charges using this plan, to prorate to this Cause its portion of the total sum collected and remit same promptly to the Board of Finance, Security Building, St. Louis, Mo.

4. Yearly Period of Special Endeavor. Each Annual Conference to be urged to designate a "Superannuate Endowment

Month" for each Conference year throughout the quadrennium of 1930-34, in which special endeavor will be made by the Charges to raise their adjusted Superannuate Endowment unpaid balances; and the bishop, presiding elders, and pastors of each Annual Conference to be requested to regard the month so designated as inviolate for this purpose.

5. Gifts on Annuity Plan to Apply on Quotas. Any pastor so desiring to have the privilege of applying, on his Charge's unpaid balance (as adjusted) or his Charge's voluntarily assumed new quota, any contribution which he may secure for Superannuate Endowment on the Annuity Plan.

6. The Pastors. That the pastors be requested to co-operate with the presiding elders in adjusting the Charges' Superannuate Endowment unpaid balances at the First Quarterly Conferences of the Conference year 1930-31; to budget the adjusted balances yearly throughout the ensuing quadrennium in the Charges using the Budget System; to make diligent use yearly of the designated month for raising the adjusted balances in the Charges which do not use the Budget System; and in every possible way to give earnest direction to the continued effort for the Cause; also, when making their verbal reports to the Annual Conferences on results achieved in various activities, to state what was accomplished during the year in their respective Charges for Superannuate Endowment.

7. The Presiding Elders. That the presiding elders, in the District Stewards Meetings, in the Quarterly Conferences, in the District Conferences, and in the designated month for raising the adjusted balances of the Charges, be requested to call emphatic attention to the continued effort for Superannuate Endowment and to urge the pastors and lay members to give it their faithful support; and, when making their reports to the Annual Conferences on results of the year's work, to include what has been accomplished in their respective Districts during the year for Superannuate Endowment.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson for November 30

ZACCHAEUS THE PUBLICAN, A BUSINESS MAN CONVERTED

LESSON TEXT—Luke 19:1-10.
GOLDEN TEXT—For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.

PRIMARY TOPIC—A Man Who Thought Jesus Would Not Care.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Man Who Righted His Wrongs.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—How Religion Changes One's Life.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Making Business Christian.

I. Jesus Passing Through Jericho (v. 1).

Jericho is noted as the stronghold of the Canaanites, which was miraculously delivered into the hands of Israel in response to their faith (Josh. 6), and also for the faith of Rahab which saved her from destruction with the city (Heb. 11:30, 31). It was thus noted as a city where faith and unbelief played against each other. It was fitting that Jesus should pass through Jericho. Faith and unbelief again were manifested. Two notorious sinners, Rahab and Zacchaeus, were saved at Jericho.

II. Zacchaeus Seeking Jesus (vv. 2-4).

1. His object (v. 3).

He sought to see who Jesus was. Though perhaps prompted by curiosity, he eagerly sought Jesus.

2. His difficulties (vv. 2, 3).

(1) His infamous business (v. 2).

He was a tax collector for the Roman government. The very fact that a Jew held such an office under the hated Romans would make him extremely unpopular. Then, since he was rich, it was evident that he had practiced extortion in collecting the taxes. Many men and women have a hard time in coming to Christ because of their questionable business relations.

(2) His shortness of stature (v. 3).

He was too small to crowd his way through to Jesus, and being hated by the people they had thrust him aside.

3. His persistence (v. 4).

He ran before the multitude and climbed up into a tree. What he lacked in stature he was determined should be made up by the height of the tree. Though Zacchaeus' legs were too short to enable him to see Jesus they were long enough to run past the crowd and enable him to climb the tree.

III. Jesus Finding Zacchaeus (vv. 5, 6).

While Zacchaeus was trying to see Jesus, Jesus was looking for him. This is always the case. When desire is stirred up in a heart to see Jesus, Jesus is seeking that one. When Jesus saw him he commanded him to come down from the tree and declared his intention to go home with him. Zacchaeus got more than he expected. Jesus called him by name. He did not utter a word which would humiliate Zacchaeus. Jesus knew his heart's desire and dealt accordingly with him. All souls who earnestly seek Jesus shall be found of him. How wonderful his grace, that regardless of one's past life, Jesus will receive him as a friend and enter into fellowship with him! Zacchaeus quickly responded. He came down and with joy received Jesus.

IV. Zacchaeus' Conversion (vv. 7-10).

His conversion was sudden and thorough. He was converted before he had reached the ground.

1. What the crowd said (v. 7).

They said just what they say today when sinners come to Christ. They

call to mind the man's former sins. They also reproached Christ, saying that he had gone to be a guest of this notorious extortioner, the tax collector. That for which they reproached Jesus was his glory. His supreme mission was to save sinners (v. 10).

2. What Zacchaeus said (v. 8).

His conversion was thorough. It took hold upon his heart. His new life began with resolution and restitution. He dedicated half of his goods to the poor. The man who a little while ago was a grafter was now a generous giver. His conversion got hold of his pocketbook. His determination to make restitution wherein he had wrongly exacted taxes shows the genuineness of his conversion. While God forgets the past of a sinner when he comes to Christ, the sinner who is converted will seek to right all wrongs, be they unkind words or unrighteous deeds. Sorrow for sin is not enough when restitution is possible.

3. What Jesus said (vv. 9, 10).

"Today is salvation come to thy house." The publican was now a child of God, a son of Abraham. Salvation is a present reality when one receives Christ.

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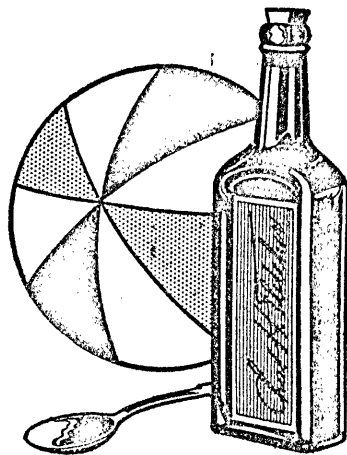
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ELECTION RESULTS FORESHADOW 1932 BATTLE, DECLARES PROHIBITION FOUNDATION HEAD.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 7.—“The results of the November elections, with their series of ‘wet’ victories, mostly however, in states and centers that were liquor strongholds before 1920, do not foreshadow any immediate nationwide triumph of the anti-prohibition forces, but they make a greater battle certain in 1932, and do emphasize the need of a great, popular educational campaign to intelligently present the scientific facts regarding alcohol and the human system and the constructive results of the Eighteenth Amendment, wherever ef-

ficiently administered,” declared Charles R. Jones, chairman of the American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation, here, today.

“The ‘wet’ victories are the direct results of three things: (1) A rampant deluge of liquor propaganda, which has been focused in American cities during recent months; (2) the widespread forgetfulness of many millions, regarding the serious and vicious conditions everywhere existing in the days of the open saloon; (3) the opportunist use of the present temporary depression by the liquor champions, who confused and misled many with the specious claim that restoration of the liquor traffic to lawful standing would benefit

revenue and decrease unemployment.

“In this connection, one extraordinary fact has been overlooked, namely, that all present attacks upon prohibition, on behalf of a re-legalized traffic in liquor, when examined and compared with the records of the days before the Eighteenth Amendment, turn out to be largely ‘old stuff,’ exactly the same in every particular as that of the arguments and claims of pro-liquor champions during all the years prior to National Prohibition.

“Although the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment claims that it no longer receives the financial support of brewers and distillers, yet the facts show that most of its

published propaganda, except for some revisions up to date, are found in the Year Books of the United States Brewers' Association from 1862 to 1916 inclusive.

“Some of the things which America has escaped through National Prohibition are clearly revealed in the contents of the 53rd Annual Year Book of the Association, published in New York in 1914. On page 15 of the 1914 Brewers' Year Book appears the following official prophecy:

“‘Realizing that the beer business grows much faster than the population, and that within the next decade it is possible that the beer sales of the United States will reach 100,000,000 barrels annually, the committee is looking ahead so a future may be provided for.’

“The Federal Government's estimate of the maximum production of beer in the United States, designated chiefly as home-brew, as reported a few days ago, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, was 683,000,000 gallons. This, reduced to barrel measure, is less than 23,000,000 barrels of intoxicating malt liquor.

“The startling difference between the present illegal and extra-legal producing and the United States Brewers' Association expectations, recorded in 1914, is just a trifle over 75,000,000 barrels!

“Instead of beer, and, to a large extent, instead of other alcoholic liquors, the people of the United States, according to authentic official and industrial records, are now using 100 per cent more milk and other wholesome beverages, as a result of the banishment of the saloon and the liquor traffic through the Eighteenth Amendment.

“Among other outstanding changes which have appeared since National Prohibition came into effect, and which have been completely ignored and, to a large extent, have been suppressed by the liquor propagandists, are the following:

“Again referring to the United States Brewers' Year Book for 1914, we find there recorded the Government's official report, that there were exactly 252,571 regularly licensed, wide-open, Government-protected, liquor selling saloons in the United States at that time. Every one of these 252,571 liquor shops have been outlawed and completely closed up so far as open public appeal is concerned. The claim, that there are many bootleggers and blind pigs now operating, is merely offset by the fact that before prohibition there were many thousands of these illegal liquor selling places running just as defiantly under the license system.

“Throughout the pre-prohibition period in the United States, millions of columns and display pages of liquor advertising fairly saturated the public press and the popular magazines. Today this is gone, and in its place are found countless advertising presentations of wholesome food and refreshing non-alcoholic drinks.

“When these, and the countless related facts regarding bettered conditions under National Prohibition have been adequately presented to the people of America, their verdict will be awaited with entire confidence by the friends of the Eighteenth Amendment.”

The Growing Wet Menace Must Be Stopped!

NATION-WIDE elections prove that the wets are coming out boldly from under cover. Blatant orators, promising anything and everything, are taking advantage of emotional opportunities to further the cause of their liquor-interest backers. Prohibition, America's greatest blessing, is at stake!

In the name of American justice this must stop!

Friends of Prohibition must rally the support of the greatest moral and economic reform that has ever been achieved in the world. But how are we going to stem the tide when public sentiment, spurred on by a biased, if not prejudiced, press is following the path of least mental resistance . . . because the public does not know the facts!

Every day 5,715 young men and women in the United States reach the age of 21 years . . . and are entitled to vote. Where were they in 1920 when Prohibition was put into effect, and when the honest facts of Prohibition's benefits were on every adult's lips?

The new voters of today were then in 5th or 6th grade of grammar school, learning their fractions and decimals, entirely unaware of the promise of prohibition and its moral and economic benefits.

What has been done in the public press—educator of the masses—to give this new majority the truth about prohibition during these last ten years? Little indeed.

Not because valiant efforts were found wanting—simply because the indifferent, wet, or other unfair press would not support this mighty movement.

Now we are going to give the youth of the nation, and those millions of adults who need it, the Truth about prohibition. We are going to buy space in the metropolitan papers. Then any prejudiced paper cannot refuse to publish the Truth about Prohibition.

Already the work has started in many metropolitan centers; a nation-wide program is planned. As rapidly as possible the FACTS will be published, in full page advertisements, where they will do the most good.

This takes money.

But if the foes of prohibition can raise \$1,000,000 in the past eleven months to destroy the greatest blessing of modern mankind, surely the honest law-abiding citizens of the United States will contribute “till it hurts” to this stupendous program for the protection of our homes and children.

Every one should give, for this job must be done right, and will require a lot of money. A budget, carefully planned, insures the utmost results from every dollar contributed.

We are fighting a dinosaur-like monster of vested interests. Feeble efforts will be useless; we must strike with full force, unrelentingly, untiringly.

And we will! The future of American ideals—of American youth—of American manhood and motherhood are at stake!

It is a tremendous job, and it can be done only with your help. There is no time for delay. This coupon and your contribution—now—will help to insure the success of this vital cause!

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN'S PROHIBITION FOUNDATION 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

The American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation is incorporated in Illinois “not for profit” and is a voluntary association organized to collect, correlate and disseminate facts regarding the results of National Prohibition and its relation to the welfare and progress of the people of the United States. Your personal contribution, small or large, will help.

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