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Our Slogan: The Arkansas Methodist in every Methodist Home in Arkansas

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PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS

THE wets have begun a campaign for teaching the moderate use of alcohol in the public schools. Those in position to know say that illegal sales of liquor are from five to ten times greater than legal. —Louisville Times.

In every month since repeal became effective, there has been an increase in both arrests for drunkenness and for drunken driving.

The Seagram Distillery, of New York City, has circularized high school girls of Brooklyn, inviting them to the cocktail hour and expatiating on the delights of drink.

The wholesale liquor dealers recently announced that they would spend \$16,000,000 in advertising during the year to popularize drinking—and, they might have added, drunkenness and all its evils.

In Illinois, where they have legal liquor, Governor Horner has said: "We have retrograded not merely to the saloon but are one-hundred years behind it. Conditions throughout the State are worse than I have ever known them."

During the campaign for repeal it was estimated that beer would yield revenue to the Federal Government of one to five billions a year. Government reports show that the returns for the first 18 months were a little less than \$153,000,000 a year.

To win repeal, the wets promised that the saloon would never return, liquor would be taken out of politics, bootlegging would end, drinking decrease, and temperance be promoted. Facts and figures show that none of these results have been attained.

"WHAT SHALL IT PROFIT?"

REPRESENTATIVES of the liquor interests are freely predicting that our Legislature will repeal our state-wide prohibition laws and either set up some kind of dispensary system or authorize the return of the saloon in some form. They argue that bootleg liquor is being sold and the sale of legal liquor will stop bootlegging and bring in needed revenue.

In articles appearing elsewhere in this paper, it is shown that there has always been bootlegging under all forms of liquor sale and there is abundant evidence that more bootleg stuff is sold under any state system of control than under prohibition. Read the following testimony: The British Columbia Liquor Board's official report says: "As much liquor is sold by bootleggers as sold in government stores." The Alberta Liquor Board officially reported: "Our great problem is moonshine." The Vancouver, British Columbia, local papers refer to that Province as a "Bootlegger's Paradise." Montreal papers carry such headlines as "Curse of Blind Pigs in Montreal." The Montreal Star reports an increase of 53 per cent in drunkenness among women. The Dispensary System in South Carolina, similar to that which the wets now propose for Arkansas, did not stop bootlegging, but created a corrupt political organization and disregard for law among the law-enforcement officials.

If Arkansas adopted the system proposed it would make the state the saloon-keeper and build up an organization that would seek to control politics and would be under obligation to promote the sale of liquor for the sake of revenue. Unless it could sell liquor cheaper than the bootlegger, the illegal sale would continue, and as the Federal Government excise fees are high the bootlegger would have the advantage. Virginia now has a "State Store System." It cost the State \$300,000 to set up the system, and it was necessary to sell \$10,000,000 worth of liquor to bring in \$650,000 revenue. The people of Virginia are already, under local option provisions, rapidly voting counties and communities dry, because they have found that drunkenness is increasing and the cost of crime, is greater than the income from the traffic. The State might be justified in running bakeries to furnish its people with bread; but is it justified in manufacturing and selling that which all au-

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HE THAT SAITH UNTO THE WICKED, THOU ART RIGHTEOUS; HIM SHALL THE PEOPLE CURSE; NATIONS SHALL ABHOR HIM; BUT TO THEM THAT REBUKE HIM SHALL BE DELIGHT, AND A GOOD BLESSING SHALL COME UPON HIM.—PROV. 24:24-25.

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thorities recognize as a destroyer of both bodies and morals?

The other plan is to repeal our prohibition laws and go back to the licensing system. We had that in Arkansas; but, through excellent local option laws, county after county voted dry, until only nine counties were left with saloons and they were confined to business blocks. Then the Legislature of 1915 gave us the State-wide law. The liquorites, through the Initiative provision, appealed to the people; but, although Missouri and Louisiana on two sides of us were still wet, our people were so pleased with the experiment that in the election of 1916, after trying a saloonless state, they voted against repeal by a majority of approximately two to one.

But the advocates of the saloon argue that, because, in the recent election on Repeal of the 18th Amendment, our voters gave a small majority for Repeal, they are now ready for the repeal of our dry laws. They forget that when we voted on Repeal, we were told that we would still have our own dry laws. We argued then that this was an attempt to deceive and that the same men who then assured us we would stay dry, are now trying to make us wet.

It is well known that last year the liquorites started to initiate a repeal law; but became discouraged and gave it up. In view of that fact and the further fact that we have ample provision for getting a question of this kind squarely before the people, we argue that the Legislature should take no action and leave it to those who want repeal of our prohibition laws to prepare their own measure and initiate it so that it may be voted on by the people at the next regular election. In that way we would have the question squarely before us and it could be thrashed out without bringing it into the realm of personal politics. It has been suggested that the Legislature submit a proposition; but that is distinctly forbidden except in the form of a Constitutional Amendment. It would not even be fair for the Legislature to pass a law without the emergency clause; because that would give the law the prestige of the backing of the Legislature and force those in favor of retention of our laws to the expense and trouble of getting the referendum petitions, while it is customary for those who want the change to bear these. We, therefore, respectfully request our Legislature to let our prohibition laws alone, and put the burden of change upon those who desire it. We heartily believe in the principle of the Initiative and Referendum. It was intended to give the people the right to express themselves directly on laws, and without a clear mandate from the people, which the Legislature does not have, it is proper and in full accord with the principles of democracy to let this important question be settled, as it was settled in 1916.

The only change that we would suggest is to give the people a real local option law on legalizing the sale of beer. The present law is a farce, and people who object to beer next to a church or residence and in hotels and drug stores have no power to protect themselves, because the requirements for a local option election on beer are unreasonable.

It is Scripture that righteousness exalteth a nation (or a State) and sin is a reproach to any people. We pray that our Legislature may not commit our State to unfair and unrighteous laws, and that the good people of the State may have the opportunity to which they are entitled, under our Constitution, to express themselves in a legal and effective way.

OPINIONS ON RACE-TRACK GAMBLING

SINCE it has been widely advertised that our Legislature will legalize Race-Track Gambling, it is well that we should know what it means. Consequently we are reproducing on page 3 an exhaustive article written by one who understands it thoroughly. If we were to give only our own opinion, it might be argued that the editor is a puritan who wishes to drive all joy out of life and has no toleration for any kind of sport. Therefore, while he denies that insinuation, he is reproducing excerpts from opinions of editors and others who certainly cannot be tainted with puritanism. Read them, and then decide whether Arkansas can afford to become a partner in a sport that a good authority charges thus: "Race-track gambling is wrong in itself; it injures the man who bets; it injures the man who accepts bets; it injures thousands of business men whose clerks, cashiers, or other employees steal money from employers to bet on races; it causes many suicides because of money lost; and it demoralizes the jockeys and all employees around the track and stables."

U. S. Attorney Young, Brooklyn, says: "Two-fifths of the crime committed in Brooklyn every year can be attributed to the race tracks. The records will show that this percentage is the work of youths who steal to bet on the races. The race tracks have been the ruin of thousands of young men living in neighborhoods where they are located."

Sheriff Michael Flaherty of Kings County, N. Y., says: "Everyday life in this city of New York would fill a volume with the stories of misfortunes growing out of the toleration of racing and its attendant gambling. From the president of a Savings Institution, who purloined \$300,000 of its depositors' money, down to the workman whose lost weekly stipend leaves the rent unpaid and his children in rags, all reach the same level through the same medium. . . . Wives have been known to have secretly drawn out the savings deposited in their names by confiding husbands, and gambled them all away. . . . One manufacturing company pays its employees in the middle of the week in answer to the petition of wives whose husbands return penniless after a Saturday at the race-track."

Arthur Brisbane, the brilliant newspaper writer, says: "Gambling is the worst of all the vices that afflict the human race. . . . Gambling destroys a man from head to foot. It destroys his sense of honor. It has ruined millions with weak minds, and destroyed the usefulness of many that might have done good work for their generation."

Former U. S. Attorney General G. W. Wickersham says: "In my opinion legalized gambling, whether on race-track or elsewhere, is subversive of the fundamental principles of sound social organization. . . . The act of a Legislature in licensing it in any particular is highly immoral."

Senator J. J. Dunnigan, New York, says: "The manner in which this sport has been conducted during the last few years has been a disgrace to everyone connected with it. It has caused the racing public to be disgusted with it. Instead of being an industry for the improvement of horses, it could well be named an industry for the destruction of the breed of horses."

Mr. Pierre Lorillard, who, before the passage of a race-track gambling law, had been deeply interested in horse-racing, in an interview published in the New York Tribune, said: "I am very much opposed to the book-makers, because they rob the public and owners of horses. There is no fairness in their dealings. . . . The book-making system is demoralizing and hurtful to everything and everybody connected with racing. The book-makers are, with few exceptions, rascals who would be fit subjects for prison."

The Judge of the Central Criminal Court in London describes gambling as the chief cause producing criminals out of youth. An Inspector of the London Police, before a Parliamentary Commission, stated

(Continued on Page Two, Third Column)

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Personal and Other Items

THE editor this week is at Washington, D. C., attending meetings of the Executive Committee and Board of the National Anti-Saloon League. Returning, he will spend a day at Emory University, Atlanta.

LAST week our office was honored with calls by Rev. E. C. Rule, P. E. Camden District; Rev. J. E. Cooper, P. E. Pine Bluff District; Rev. C. M. Thompson of Bayou Meto; and Rev. C. A. Simpson, pastor of Hickory Plains Circuit. All were optimistic.

REV. J. L. ROWLAND, Conference Missionary Secretary, writes that the Helena District Evangelistic Missionary Rally will meet on February 6 instead of January 22. It will be held in connection with the Educational meeting at which Bishop Moore will be the principal speaker.

ARTHUR BRISBANE, who was an ardent advocate of Repeal of the 18th Amendment, in his syndicated article of Jan. 8, says: "Monday the Federal Government seized 1,100,000 empty whiskey, wine, and liquor bottles to prevent bootleggers from refilling them with bootleg supplies." He urges drinkers to let bootleg stuff alone; but they will buy it because it is cheaper than legal liquor.

LEGISLATORS should realize that legalizing crime does not make it right; but, in truth, makes the State a partner in the crime. The only way in which a state can legitimately derive revenue from crime is in the income that accrues from fines and penalties for violating the laws. Strict law-enforcement will bring some revenue and save much in the cost of crime.

A WRITER in the Boston Herald states: "I voted wet. I preached it. I believed it. But today I am convinced that I was wrong, and am willing to admit my error. It's not a reformer speaking. I have drunk many a cocktail and shaken many a highball. But today I am through, and may I add that from my own conversations with friends, others are with me." The reason is that so-called liquor control is a huge failure.

SOMETHING new under the sun: Announcement is made in the Oklahoma City Times that, at St. Luke's Methodist Church, beginning the first Sunday in February, Dr. Paul Quillian, the pastor, will preach at 9:30 and 11:00 a. m. in order

to accommodate the great congregations that have been crowding the church. The same services will be used and the same sermon will be preached at each hour. As this church has a seating capacity of some 1,800, these large congregations are a great tribute to the preaching of Dr. Quillian.

REV. J. J. DECKER has been appointed to Harrisburg to take the place of Rev. E. J. Slaughter, who recently died. Rev. Ethan Dodgen of Colt Circuit has been appointed to Aubrey Circuit to take the place of Bro. Decker, and Colt Circuit appointment will be filled later. These changes have been arranged by Presiding Elder G. G. Davidson of Helena District.

REV. C. H. HARVISON writes: "If any of our churches have any Cokesbury Hymnals they are not using, they will help the people at the Dyess Colony very much if they will send them to us. These people have no money with which to buy the books and any church could do no better missionary work than to send us the books. We need them very much now. Send them to me at Turrell."

OUR READERS are again urged to renew their subscriptions without waiting to be notified that their time is up as it is expensive to send out individual notices. Look at your label, and, if you are in arrears, just insert a one dollar bill in an envelope with your name and address and mail it. It will be appreciated. Then see if you cannot persuade some one else to subscribe and co-operate with your pastor in getting up a 100 per cent club. The paper is going to be unusually interesting this year.

POLITICIANS faithless to the solemn pledges of both Democratic and Republican Parties, threw the door open for the saloon in Illinois. They made a jest of President Roosevelt's promises and admonitions. Chicago has been flooded with evil concoctions called whiskey. The saloon is breaking the law and provoking law-breaking. It is promoting social insecurity and menacing the home. Police regulation has become a farce. The old war is on against the old enemy. The cause is one to which decency-loving citizens should give their aid in money, time and votes.—Chicago Daily News.

HUTTIG CHURCH has suffered a severe loss in the destruction of the building and parsonage by fire. In the News Column, Presiding Elder E. C. Rule explains the situation. While Huttig is a very important industrial community, our church there is numerically and financially weak, and our people need help. If any of our readers are disposed to contribute, they may communicate with Rev. E. C. Rule at Camden. Bro. B. F. Fitzhugh, the pastor, lost his entire library. As a preacher is almost helpless without his books, we suggest that friends send him such books as they can spare. Our people at Huttig have the sympathy of many readers.

A CITIZENS' CODE

INFORMATION comes that the following Citizens' Code has been approved by President Roosevelt for the United States Flag Association:

Realizing as I do that conditions . . . in my country (or county) have become so frightful that the very foundations of good government and our Republic are threatened, and that life, body and property are no longer secure from the racketeers, and,

Wishing to do my part to help remedy this dreadful situation, I hereby subscribe to the following code:

I shall obey the law, and let it be known that I am opposed to its violation.

I shall help to make good law-abiding citizens out of the youth of my community.

I shall vote at all elections, using the power of my vote for the proper enforcement of the law.

I shall support in their duty those who are chosen to enforce the law.

I shall work to remove legislators who do not help to enact proper crime laws, judges and law enforcement officers who do not do their duty.

I shall do all in my power to take politics out of courts and police departments, and all other law-enforcement agencies.

I shall strive to end all alliance among the racketeers, criminals, crooked politicians, unprincipled lawyers and corrupt public officials.

The disgraceful conditions with which my country (or county) is cursed are repellant to my ideals (and American ideals) and institutions THEY MUST GO. I SHALL DO MY PART.

BOOK REVIEWS

Prize Sermons; compiled by William H. Leach; published by the Cokesbury Press, Nashville; price \$1.50.

These sermons were selected as the best entered in a contest conducted by Church Management. The following served as the Board of Judges: Gaius Glenn Aiken, Charles W. Ferguson, William Peter King, William H. Leach, and J. W. G. Ward. The selections give a fair cross-section of the better than average preaching of our time and should prove both helpful and inspiring to all preachers who are earnestly studying to make their sermons more worth-while as they advance with the times.

The Return of Spring To Man's Soul; by Ivan Lee Holt; published by Harper and Brothers, New York; price, \$1.00.

This is the twenty-first book in Harper's Monthly Pulpit. It holds special interest for Methodism of Arkansas, as the sermons are by an Arkansas boy who has served his church while he has gone steadily forward to the front ranks of pulpits of the day. For sixteen years he has been pastor of one of our greatest churches, St. John's, in St. Louis. He is now president of the Federal Council of Churches. The selections of sermons are typical of the man, and will prove inspirational to the thoughtful reader.

The Things That Remain; by R. C. Granberry, D.D.; published by the Limestone Press, Gaffney, S. C.; price, 75 cents for paper, cloth, \$1.25.

This book contains sixteen college assembly addresses by Dr. Granberry, president of Limestone College. They are scholarly and thought-provoking, and deal with the problems confronting our youth today. They are most helpful and inspiring. Each address is a complete unit and might profitably be used as the basis of discussion in any young people's study group.

Through Two Generations; by Horace Mellard Du Bose, D.D., published by Fleming H. Revel Company, New York City; price, \$1.50.

This is a study in retrospect, a keen analytic portrayal of the last two generations which have been years marked by change and rich in progress. The colorful pages of the study unfold a story of stirring events in which the author was a vital part. Few men have touched more widely or stirred more deeply the life of their church and their nation than has Bishop DuBose and with his masterful use of words he has given a sympathetic, vivid, and interesting picture of America as he saw it.

OPINIONS ON RACE-TRACK GAMBLING

(Continued from Page One)

that more criminals attributed their first fall to gambling than to any other cause.

Texas has been experimenting with Pari-Mutuel Gambling. The Dallas Times-Herald has said editorially: "A majority of Texas merchants who answered a questionnaire circulated by the Texas Retail Dry Goods Association, are of the opinion that horse-racing has been a hindrance to retail business. . . . The race-track fever left 300,000 victims behind." The Dallas News says: "Of the \$2,600,000 bet at Arlington Downs between Oct. 19 and Nov. 11, \$500,000, the Jockey Club's share, goes out of the State, and a third of the remainder goes to the 'wise money' that drifts with the ponies." In an editorial the Dallas News says: "The moment legalized betting on the running turf is restored, the equally apparent fact is revealed that community business suffers in proportion to the prosperity of the track. . . . The legalizing of one type of race-track betting opened wide the gates to all of its companions. There is more wagering through books in Texas today, at least in the large cities, than through the pari-mutuel machines. . . . Employers are refusing to countenance their employees following the horses. Credit tightening is inevitable on the man whose settlement is slowed down by his fondness for backing unlucky judgment on horses."

The Retail Merchants' Association of San Francisco, after careful investigations, has expressed the following opinion: "The attendance of employees at the dog races helps to encourage a factor which is diverting millions of dollars from San Francisco business and by thus weakening business, has a tendency to place all employees' positions in jeopardy."

William M. Lewis, former director of the Savings Department of the U. S. Treasury, was reported in the Washington Herald, to have said that billions of dollars have changed hands in a year in gambling.

SHOULD OUR STATE LEGALIZE GAMBLING?

After the World War, our nationwide orgy of speculation in securities inflated values enormously, but the boom broke suddenly in October, 1929, shrunk our national valuation \$150,000,000,000 (six times our expenditures in the war), closed more than 10,000 banks, and consigned to the care of physicians and undertakers more panic-crushed Americans than all of our killed and wounded in the World War. Many millions were swept from affluence to poverty by stock shrinkage and bank losses. That gambling experience should warn us and the world for all time that gambling is the archenemy of property and of prosperity. Unfortunately mankind soon forgets, and the next generation has to learn through suffering that, as Dean Inge truly affirms, "gambling is the worst of all vices that afflict the human race, the most difficult to cure, the most widespread." Long ago Dr. Samuel Johnson observed that "gambling is a mode of transferring property without producing intermediate good." Washington called it "the child of avarice, the brother of iniquity and the father of mischief." Just now the bucket-shop broker sits amid his wreckage; his ticker is silent; his stockboard bears no recent quotations.

States Share Plunder With Racing Racketeers

During the last two years, another class of gamblers, nearly as dangerous as the other, has rigged a plausible game of pillage under the use of state governments, through the state's partnership with gambling associations (Jockey Clubs), which generously offer to split their "take" with the state, in return for a monopoly of preying on the people for a limited season, and only such as they can coax inside of fenced race courses. Gambling is to be proper and lawful there, but everywhere outside of the fence it will continue to be criminal. Such proposals were made last year in the legislatures of 33 states and were enacted in ten (Calif., Mich., N. H., N. Mex., Ohio, Ore., N. Car., Tex., Wash., W. Va.). This year, two more states (Mass., R. I.) by referendum or enactments, accepted similar offers from the gamblers. In 1935, when 42 legislatures convene (39 in January), doubtlessly, there will be many bills introduced for gambling on horse and dog races, for public lotteries, for operation of slot machines, punch boards and dice games, so that the rag-tag and middle class, as well as the rich, can participate in these "innocent amusements," while aiding their beloved and virtuous country to have another panic.

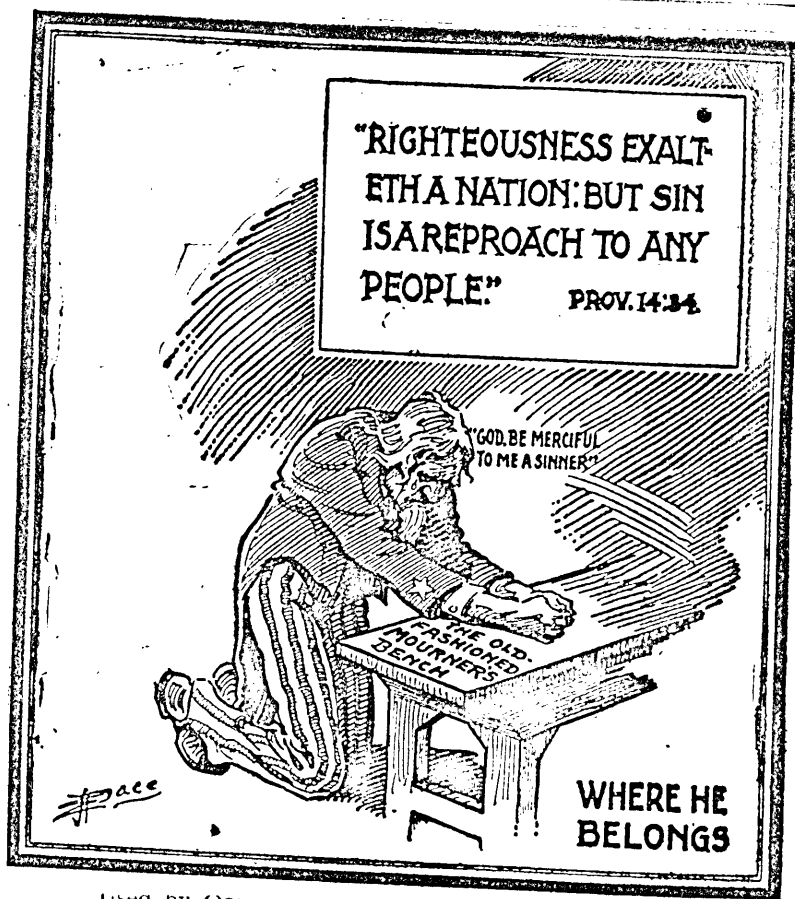
When Gambling Was Suppressed, Prosperity Reigned

Soon after the Louisiana Lottery closing in 1890, constitutional amendments against lotteries were adopted by 19 states, and in five states against lotteries and race-track gambling, and in Louisiana and New York against all forms of gambling. During the 38 years, from 1890 to 1927, through new legislation and better enforcement of existing laws, 117 tracks for gambling on running races in 31 states were closed. In January of 1915, Kentucky and Maryland were the only states where wagering on races was sanctioned by a permissive wagering law. In that year, Nevada legalized race track gambling, by a joker bill, purporting to penalize gambling more severely, but craftily tucking in these words, "except for sums not exceeding two dollars." That was the only state which legalized gambling during the first 27 years of this century although

gamblers made nearly a hundred such attempts in the legislatures of 29 states in that period. Wagering on races existed interruptedly, it is true, in one or more places in several other states where anti-gambling laws were made ineffective by court decision (La.) or by the political cowardice of governors or the corruption of sheriffs and prosecutors, as in Ohio and New York.

Gambling Retards Recovery; Undermines Confidence

The pro-gambling organizations obtained legislation in 1927, when Illinois legalized wagering on races (by majority of one in the Senate), to raise sorely needed state revenues. In 1929, Montana trackmen obtained a permissive gambling law, by another joker act purporting to do the opposite. Also in that year, Nevada legalized general gambling to provide state revenues, which Frank Williams, regent of the State University, claims increased Nevada's debt. In 1931, following the real estate gambling boom and its collapse, Florida was in dire need of state funds and legalized turf wagering. It was the first State to include dog-track gambling in its racing law. When gamblers can successfully dicker with Legislatures and be made good citizens by repeal of the criminal laws which they have been violating, public confidence is impaired, but when the State forms a partnership with gamblers, the people know that public finances and morals are in a bad way. It is significant that, although 22 States have now legalized horse-race gambling, only 12 of the 157 cities of over 50,000 population in the United States permit a gambling establishment of this kind. New York City harbors three tracks for gambling, and the betting vice has grown so strong that the absentee betting there, through handbooks and pool rooms, is about eight times more than at the race courses of Aqueduct, Belmont and Jamaica. If these tracks were all taxed five per cent of all wagers received, the city would lose eight-ninths of its revenue on the secret betting by people who have not time or money to spend afternoons at a track. Therefore, on such a tax in New York, the city must permit \$180 of gambling to obtain \$1 of tax. It is estimated that New York City has 9,000 handbooks for betting.



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How Flat Racing for Gambling Is Financed

Flat racing by thoroughbreds demands long racing meets of weeks or months and always exists for the rich "profits of the betting ring." The two exceptions during the last 50 years, at Arlington Downs (Texas) and at Tan Foran (Calif.), were tests soon abandoned after the Waggoners and Mr. Spreckles learned that the public comes day after day, not to see the horses run, but to gamble on them. The talk about horse-breeding and mounts for the cavalry, is just deceitful clatter for lawmakers. Betting on races 60 years ago in the United States was entirely by auction pools and pari-mutuels, the latter having been invented in France by Joseph Oller in 1865. Book-making was then unknown in America, although it began in England in 1840 and has continued there uninterruptedly until now. In 1871, the first "book" was opened on races at Jerome Park, and three years later an Englishman began bookmaking on other New York tracks with great popularity and profit. This new method spread rapidly and monopolized turf betting so that auction pools and mutuels disappeared. However, the following tracks still used the mutuels in part of the decade following 1879: Baltimore, Brighton Beach, Covington, Guttenberg, Monmouth, Saratoga, Sheepshead and Washington Park. Richard Croker issued the order in 1888 expelling mutuels from New York tracks.

The Banned Pari-Mutuels Finally Return

Bookmakers paid the Jockey Clubs a per diem of \$30 (New Orleans) to \$150 (Jefferson Park) for the rich privilege of being assigned a position in the "ring" or on the "lawn" to work the crowds for bets on the races. The lowest rate was in New York, where, after the Hughes Law enactment, the illegal tracks did not dare to charge a usual rate, or to openly accept any fee. From 100 to 140 bookmakers paid, in a single check, the \$6 a day fee for the entire meet, John G. Cavanaugh, master of the betting ring, making the collections at the five tracks for bookmaking. New York track owners wish the pari-mutuels, but they are the

only owners in all of North America who do not have them, because of the constitutional amendment against gambling. It galls the wealthy track owners to have the old bookmakers taking the cream of gambling profits in the greatest racing city of the New World. Another secret revenue of all gambling tracts is the sale of betting information to the News Bureaus, which distribute by telegraph from the tracks all of the gambling data needed by the turf exchanges (pool rooms), which are outlaws in every state in the union, except in Nevada when licensed. These 2,500 "horse parlors," in cities all across the continent, could not do business a single day without this secret news service which helps them to make money, violate the laws and circumvent the police. In 1909, pari-mutuels were installed at Churchill Downs and the next year at Latonia, Lexington and Woodbine. In 1913, the machines were set up at Pamlico, but Havre de Grace delayed adopting them until 1917, when Mount Royal Park, the last Canadian track to oust the "bookies," made the mutuel betting universal in Canada, Kentucky and Maryland.

How Bookmakers Conduct Wagering

Under the old-time legalized bookmaking, Sol Lichtenstein, or any "bookie," stood in a box, breast-high and five feet square, with a narrow counter all around, and mounted on four stout castors. About 50 of these stalls were in the betting ring, under the grandstand in two rows, with the wagers surging back and forth between the stands to ascertain the best betting odds from the constantly changing quotations on each bookmaker's little blackboard. Competition for patronage forced the odds up, while fear of loss forced them down. These odds often changed rapidly. When a wagerer bet, he passed his money to the bookmaker, named the horse and how he would play it. The writer penciled this data on a thick card and gave it back to the player as his receipt. The player always bets in favor of the horse, and the "bookie" against the horse, which swells the cash turnover and profits. "Straight," "place" and "show" are betting lingo, which mean first, second or third place at the finish. None of the other horses are "in the money"; they run "unplaced." New York bookmaking being unlawful, as we proved by 41 convictions there in 1923, is furtively conducted and modified to facilitate concealment, especially in making betting deposits and paying winners.

The Method of Pari-Mutuel Wagering

Pari-mutuel wagering is a cowardly game in which the players assume all the risks and the layers (Jockey Clubs) none. The track owners can't lose on a day, a race or a bet, while thousands of their patrons are ruined, and many in despair desert their business, abandon their family, drop into a life of crime or commit suicide. Here is the method of the pari-mutuel betting: The money wagered on all of the contending horses or dogs of a race is pooled. After the race the pari-mutuel clerks take out 12 per cent (more or less) as fixed by law, deduct a much smaller percentage for the state's share of the "kitty," and then divide the remainder among the winners, who bet on the three contenders finishing first, second and third, paying each pro rata according to their bet tickets. Also, "place" bets win on the first and second horses, and "show" bets win on the first, second and third horses. Races are at half-hour intervals. The smallest bet accepted is \$2, and the largest ticket is for \$20 or \$50, but any number may be bought. Thous-

ands who bet on horses which run unplaced, rave and swear as they tear up their tickets. At the rail where the horses finish, hundreds cheer frantically for their winning horses, while as many revile and curse their "long-shots," which come in last, as they naturally should.

Are Pari-Mutuels Preferable to Book-making?

When racing began, horsemen controlled it. Now it is controlled by professional gamblers. More than 95 per cent of the trainers, bookmakers and their employees, Pinkerton police, judges, etc., are the same at all of the tracks in New York. As to cheating under the two systems of wagering, it is a toss-up which nicks the players most. The mutuels take thousands of dollars of players' money as "breakage," which is fractional money under ten cents; they facilitate big steals by entering track bets just after a long-shot wins, on which few have bet; if a totalizer prevents such tampering after a race, the extra tickets can be taken by the track just before the race to prevent (at slight cost) any wagerer from drawing a huge amount like the \$1,800 for \$2 on Wishing Ring at Latonia. Betting stables can run a "ringer," pocket a rival horse, or order jockeys to "pull" their mount just as well with mutuels as with bookmakers. In Canada, the Dominion police detailed to prevent pari-mutuel cheating were imprisoned for aiding such swindles. A pari-mutuel scandal in Florida in 1934 was whitewashed. However, under either system of wagering the game is so rigged that the track takes about an eighth of the player's money on each of the six to eight races per day. Thomas Clyde, a member of the Maryland Jockey Club, declared that the Hughes Law was the worst blow which racing ever received, because the two years of closed tracks showed the public "that racing exists not for improving the breed of horses, but for skinning asses." Average wagerers get only eight shuffles for their money.

We Save at the Tap and Waste at the Bung Hole

When statisticians tell us that the public and private debts of the United States exceed its valuation, we would expect that waste would diminish and thrift increase, but many are like Nero who fiddled while Rome burned. We smoke over \$2,000,000,000 a year, and drink nearly two billions, but we gamble more than three billions. Some vices support large industries of agriculture, manufacture and transportation, but gambling is a parasitic vice and the foe of all legitimate business. Yet in 1934 eight State Legislatures considered permissive lottery bills which Porto Rico and Maine enacted. The latter bill was futile for lack of an appropriation clause. This year the United States Congress considered a bill to establish a two and a half billion dollar lottery to raise a billion dollars for the national treasury. Mr. Kenney intends to reintroduce it in the 74th Congress. While gambling seems to benefit the winner, it offers no commodity in exchange nor gift to the loser, nor productive service by either. It is anti-social, obliterating sympathy, producing egotism and injuring character. It puts chance in place of reason. Gambling is economically evil and was restrained as such in most civilized countries until they went crazy trying to fill sieves with water. So much cheating pervades gambling that the marked cards, loaded dice, controlled wheels and crooked accessories, are dyed with the blood of contentions.—H. N. Pringle in Twentieth Century Progress.

REPEAL ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

(Below is a statement sent, by request of the New York Herald-Tribune, by Dr. F. Scott McBride, General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America.)

The repeal cause is irreparably wrecked by the record of the first year. The facts leave nothing to salvage from the mass of broken wet promises. The saloon came back. The bootlegger stayed. Drinking and drunkenness are at high tide. Alcohol accidents, automobile and otherwise, have made the first year of repeal one of the bloodiest in our peace-time history. Young people, particularly girls, are surrounded by drink temptation more subtle and sinister than ever before. Drinking in hotels and homes has caused an unprecedented series of suicides, murders, misdemeanors, and crimes of all kinds. Revenues are less than relief money squandered for liquor and the public costs of damage and crime caused by alcohol.

No responsible official is willing to defend the results of any of the many futile control systems. Wet leaders concede disappointing conditions while they stubbornly stick to the sinking repeal ship pleading for more time. Conditions will not improve while saloons, clubs, hotels, restaurants, drug-stores, legal bars and bootleggers provide oceans of intoxicants, and liquor sales are promoted by the most extensive and intensive advertising campaign in history. Repeal is doomed by the mounting tragic proof that liquor made conveniently accessible and alluring by a legalized traffic inevitably results in more drinking and drunkenness.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

In view of the very inadequate and in some cases misleading reports in the secular press, including the Literary Digest, concerning the action taken by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America at Dayton, Ohio, on the Liquor Traffic, it seems proper and necessary to make a statement of the facts.

On July 22, 1934, at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federal Council held in the general offices in New York, the writer presented a resolution reciting the uncompromising condemnation of the liquor traffic taken by several leading constituent bodies of the Federal Council and expressing the agreement of the Executive Committee with the action of these bodies and placing the Executive Committee of the Federal Council on record as standing for educative and legislative programs which would result in action putting the brand of the criminal upon the liquor traffic. He asked for its reference to the Advisory Committee with power. This action was taken and the Advisory Committee prepared a statement, which statement was presented to the Executive Committee on September 28 and approved by the Committee. This statement will be given in full below.

At the meeting on September 28 the Social Service Commission was requested "to give serious attention to the present liquor situation with the expectation that a long-range study would be needed, but with the request that, if possible, it make a statement at the bi-ennial meeting which will afford guidance to the churches in the present critical situation."

At 5 p. m. on December 5, Dr. H. Paul Douglass, representing the Commission, presented the Preliminary Report on the Liquor Problem. This report contains approximately 7,000 words. It had been seen and read by only a few mem-

bers of the Council. After the reading of the report had proceeded for thirty minutes, the president of the Council, Dr. Beavan, arose and stated that it would be impossible to complete consideration of the report at that time, and that he would entertain a motion to postpone the matter until the morning of the 6th.

The report was evidently so unsatisfactory to many members of the Council that the writer moved that the report be referred to the Business Committee with the request that the Business Committee present a resolution the morning of the 6th declaring whether the report should be considered as before the Council for adoption, or whether it should be considered as simply a report of a committee for which the Council assumed no responsibility. That motion was adopted. The writer then offered a resolution for reference to the Business Committee, which was done.

On the morning of the 6th the Business Committee presented a resolution recommending that the Preliminary Report of the Commission be received for information only, as a statement from the committee which the Council assumed no responsibility. The Committee also recommended the adoption of the resolution presented by the writer. After some general discussion, in which some members of the Council frankly stated that it was to be regretted that the report had gone out to the press, inasmuch as the press would give the impression that the report represented the views of the Council, even though the Council disallowed any responsibility for it, a motion was made to adopt the four resolutions appended to the report.

Before voting on this motion a call was made for a reading of the resolution proposed by the writer, which had not been read to the Council. That resolution, expressive of the attitude and conviction of the Council, having been read, it was then agreed to adopt the four resolutions appended to the Preliminary Report which were unsatisfactory to the body as standing alone

without the addition of the resolution prepared by the writer. Therefore, immediately following the adoption of those resolutions, the resolution proposed by the writer was adopted with practical unanimity, which resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, in session at Dayton, Ohio, affirms and makes its own the statement authorized by the Executive Committee of the Council on June 22, 1934, which statement is as follows:

"The Executive Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has in no manner changed its attitude of being unalterably opposed to the liquor traffic and heartily associates itself with the recent actions of the constituent denominations which, in their national assemblies and conventions, have reaffirmed their uncompromising condemnation of the revitalized liquor traffic. We are committed to the objective of the ultimate extinction of the liquor traffic. Where it is at present legalized, we seek to put it under the most effective restraints possible. We put special emphasis on an educational program which will inculcate the value of total abstinence and the outcome of which should be the securing of such local, state and national legislation as will protect society from the tragic results of a legalized liquor traffic."

The writer believes that the country at large, and especially the members of the constituent denominations of the Federal Council, should know the exact terms of the resolutions which were adopted by the Federal Council at Dayton, and also that the Council flatly refused to accept any responsibility for the voluminous 7,000-word report. The real attitude and conviction of the Federal Council concerning the liquor traffic is contained in the sweeping, positive, clear-cut resolution, previously authorized by the Executive Committee, presented by the writer and adopted with practical unanimity.—James Cannon, Jr.

Scientists Find Fast Way to Relieve a Cold

Ache and Discomfort Eased Almost Instantly Now

NOTE

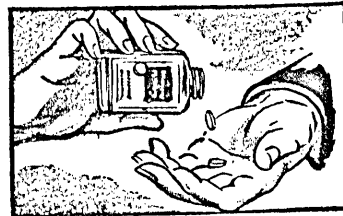
"DIRECTIONS PICTURES"

The simple method pictured here is the way many doctors now treat colds and the aches and pains colds bring with them!

It is recognized as a safe, sure, QUICK way. For it will relieve an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

Ask your doctor about this. And when you buy, be sure that you get the real BAYER Aspirin Tablets. They dissolve (disintegrate) almost instantly. And thus work almost instantly when you take them. And for a gargle, Genuine Bayer Aspirin Tablets disintegrate with speed and completeness, leaving no irritating particles or grittiness.

BAYER Aspirin prices have been decisively reduced on all sizes, so there's no point now in accepting other than the real Bayer article you want.



1. Take 2 BAYER Aspirin Tablets. Make sure you get the BAYER Tablets you ask for.



2. Drink a full glass of water. Repeat treatment in 2 hours.



3. If throat is sore, crush and stir 3 BAYER Aspirin Tablets in a third of a glass of water. Gargle twice. This eases throat soreness almost instantly.

NOW
15¢



PRICES on Genuine Bayer Aspirin Radically Reduced on All Sizes

REPEAL FULFILLS PROMISES OF ITS OPPONENTS

The results of repeal have fulfilled every promise its opponents made for it. The records prove it. Its friends admit it.

Repeal has brought back the public drunk. Arrests for drunkenness during the first three months of 1934, after repeal, as compared with the same months of 1933, dry, increased sharply over the entire nation. Typical cities are New York with 55.5 per cent, and Los Angeles with 95.5 per cent increase while Denver and some other cities more than doubled. Boston reports an increase of 75 per cent in drunkenness among women.

Repeal has brought back the saloon. Figures of the United States Department of Justice show that prohibition closed 177,000 saloons. The Internal Revenue Department reports show that on June 30, 1934, there were over 700,000—four times the number in pre-prohibition days.

Repeal has increased auto fatalities. The Chicago Tribune on July 18, 1934, editorially deplored the fact that auto fatalities chargeable to drunken driving had increased four-fold in that city since repeal. The Automobile Chamber of Commerce figures show that with car registrations and gas consumption down in 1933, as compared with 1932, traffic deaths are up. The United States Census confirms with a report showing an increase of 1.2 deaths per 100,000 population.

Repeal has greatly increased bootlegging. Director Choate of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration emphatically says so, and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau supports the claim.

Repeal debauches and ruins young girls. Dr. Alice Aldrich, Chicago Welfare superintendent, says: "Chicago present-day saloons are causing delinquency among young girls to an extent never equalled even in the old days. Young people of opposite sexes drink openly until they are no longer responsible for their acts. . . . The saloons, with their back room and upstairs facilities, constitute an alarming cause of immorality." Similar reports come from every quarter of the Union. —W. G. Calderwood.

12 REASONS WHY REPEAL IS WORSE

1. Convictions for drunken drivers have increased 60 per cent following Repeal. (Gov. Ely, Mass.)
2. Drunken drivers increased 162 per cent after Repeal in Philadelphia. (Asst. Supt. of Police.)
3. Deaths from auto wrecks increased 500 per cent in Idaho since Repeal. (Record compiled Jan. 1934.)
4. Arrests from drunkenness in Denver, Colo., increased in one month from 142 to 444 after Repeal. (Police Record of Arrests.)
5. "Our highways are more dangerous and drinking is more freely than before prohibition." (Boston Herald. Favored Repeal.)
6. Traffic deaths due to drink in Oregon, after Repeal, increased 90 per cent for December, 1933, over 1932. (Record compiled Jan., 1934.)
7. Traffic accidents caused by liquor in Detroit increased 164 per cent after Repeal. (Official Police Traffic Survey.)
8. The year before legalized beer in Chicago, auto death DECREASED 162. The year following Repeal auto deaths INCREASED 195. (Official Records Chicago.)
9. 4 months after trying Repeal, the local option election in Chicago suburbs, 21 of the 23 precincts voted overwhelmingly "dry." (Official Returns.)
10. After Repeal, deaths from auto

wrecks INCREASED 77 per cent in U. S. (Div. of Vital Statistics.)

11. Since Repeal, Keeley Institute patients have increased 55 per cent. (Sec'y Nelson of the Institute.)

12. Arrests for drunkenness increased 113 per cent in 12 principal southern cities after repeal. (Compiled from Court Records.)

SENTIMENT FAST CHANGING IN TEXAS AGAINST BEER, ACCORDING TO RECENT ELECTIONS HELD IN COUNTIES

The promotion headquarters of the United Forces Against the Liquor Traffic have been making a survey of the exact conditions in each county of the state as to local option sale of beer in said counties.

Several counties held elections at the time of the general election and others at various recent times. Reports from some of these are as follows:

Walker County—Rev. Guy F. Jones, presiding elder at Huntsville, writes: "I am happy that on last Saturday Walker County voted about three and one-half to one in favor of prohibition of beer and all other alcoholic liquors. So down goes old John Barleycorn again in this county. The other preachers had the campaign all lined up when I moved in from Dallas on November 12."

Sabine County—Rev. J. Russell Brown, Methodist minister, writes: "We won our fight in Sabine County by voting beer out 661 to 477. Yet we did not have to make a strong fight. Now the wet element are very resentful and are circulating a petition asking for election in Hemphill precinct. We are not afraid of the results, for we can win by a big margin." Since writing this the Attorney General has ruled when a county votes dry, no subdivision can vote wet until the county as a whole goes wet again.

Cass County—Was already dry, but election was called on October 20 in Linden precinct and it went dry by nearly five to one.

Mason County—Wets called an election for November 6, but dries won by 569 to 486.

Upshur County—Mr. A. L. Bradfield writes from Gilmer: "We certainly thank you for your help and interest you showed in our campaign to keep beer out of this county. You do not get complete returns in daily papers. I wish they would publish complete returns. The vote in the county was 796 for beer and 1,817 against beer—over two to one dry victory."

Real County—Already dry. Wets called election October 20 and won by 10 votes out of 2,612 votes, but all the county remains dry except one precinct.

Dawson County—Was already dry. Wets called two elections this year, but both remained dry by a good margin.

Cameron County—Rev. Earl Hill writes from Santa Rosa, saying: "I am glad to say that we defeated the wets two to one. Ours is a new town in the Valley and was technically wet territory, but the city commission had held beer out until they demanded a show-down and we showed them convincingly."

HAWAII

The trend of events is very serious here since the repeal of Prohibition. The enemy has come in like a flood. The usual results are appallingly manifest; motor accidents through intoxicated drivers, family troubles, etc., etc. The sales of milk, cream and ice-cream have fallen; and now the "soft" drink people are crying out about diminished trade. We emphatically warned the

people of the all too certain results that would follow Repeal, but these have been far, far more dreadful and more rapid than anyone anticipated. The advertising over the Radio, in magazines and papers, is sickening, and the boot-legging has gone up instead of down.

ALCOHOLISM IN WINE-DRINKING FRANCE

The bulletin of the Academy of Medicine in France for May, 1926, contains some observations on the question of alcoholism in France, which deserve special mention. The following extracts are significant:

"Whilst rejoicing to see wine replacing brandy, we ought not to remain content because wine, we cannot repeat it too often, is perfectly capable of producing alcoholism, and in our own country, the land of vineyards, wine is the great cause of alcoholism."

The evidence of asylums and hospitals demonstrates the effect of wine in the production of various disease conditions, so that while the prohibition of absinthe has yielded good results, and while the substitutes are less dangerous, but not inoffensive, it is the excessive consumption of wine which constitutes the national scourge.

"Alcoholism still represents a grave peril for our country. The moral means of combating it seems to us the most important; they rest upon the education of the individual and the improvement of social conditions. The education of the young should commence early in all places of instruction, in order to create a generation with a new consciousness of the danger. Amelioration of the social conditions would create a new mentality and give a higher interest in life."

In 1925, the same journal contained the result of some investigations, amongst which was the testimony of M. Maurice de Fleury, consulting physician for the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway Company, who said:

"Amongst the cases brought to my consultation, which are necessarily delicate, or litigious, more than half, last year, were due in an important part, if not exclusively, to an habitual alcoholism, and I hasten to add, to wine alcoholism. It is almost never a question of brutal and open alcoholism, but, on the contrary, of a complex pathological state, progressively brought about by the abuse of a drink considered hygienic. Among these cases are found precisely those slow epilepsies with rare attacks. But congestive epilepsy does not consist simply in attacks. It is very frequently manifested by simple absence of mind, the characteristics of which you all recognize and therein you perceive how difficult it is for the medical adviser who is unforwarned to have his attention attracted by it, and it is easily supposed to be a consequence of the railroad service."

A COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF BEER AND WHISKEY

A pint of beer of 3.2 per cent alcoholic content represents half an ounce of pure alcohol.

An ounce of whiskey is equivalent to a pint of this new beer in alcoholic potency. A whiskey glass holds about two ounces. Figure it out for yourself what effect a pint or even a glass (half a pint) of the new beer is likely to have, especially on a child.

There is one feature about the new beer that makes all the fine talk about never permitting return of the saloon seem insincere, and that is the fact that beer is now sold in grocery stores, markets, lunch rooms and soda fountains, and it is going to take a great deal more determination for the young

boy or girl to avoid cultivating a taste for the stuff.

Upon all who believe my teachings are scientific, sensible and honest, and particularly parents or guardians of young children, I earnestly urge that this is a good time to exact a pledge of total abstinence from your children—and while you are giving your children the boon of such a solemn pledge include tobacco in the list, as well as beer, wine, gin and other alcoholic beverages.

If there is the right kind of understanding and love and respect between parent and child, such a pledge is indeed a boon for the child, because it will help the young boy or girl to decline to "try just a little one" when the circumstances are exceedingly hard to face. The boy will stick it out because he is unwilling to make his mother unhappy; the girl will preserve her independence, her own personality, against the demoralizing appeal of "all the girls," because she is anxious to maintain her loyalty and keep the trust of her dad.

We still hear occasional assertions to the effect that beer is strengthening, nourishing, a valuable food, or that it helps us stand the depression! Compared with milk, beer is inferior in all these respects. Anyone who spends a penny for beer when he or his family is in want of food is surely a selfish brute, and there should be some adequate penalty attached to such misuse of money in these hard times.

From Europe recently there came a bit of propaganda that would be funny if it were not so dangerous to ignorant people. It was a statement that the scientific authorities, the great specialists, now advocate the use of more wine and less milk in the family dietary.

The best wine ever made is inferior to milk in every conceivable respect, even if we could consistently assume that all the alcohol in wine is utilized in the body as food, oxidized as fuel to furnish tissue. Of course we know that as soon as anyone takes enough beer or wine to leave an alcoholic odor on the breath that in itself is proof that more alcohol has been taken than the body can possibly utilize—and excess only intoxicates.—Wm. Brady, Civic Bulletin.

CONSTIPATION Can be Helped!

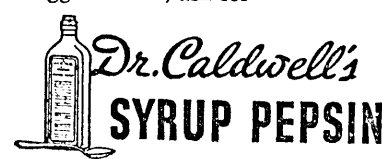
(Use what Doctors do)

Why do the bowels usually move regularly and thoroughly, long after a physician has given you treatment for constipation?

Because the doctor gives a liquid laxative that can always be taken in the right amount. You can gradually reduce the dose. Reduced dosage is the secret of real and safe relief from constipation.

Ask your doctor about this. Ask your druggist how popular liquid laxatives have become. The right liquid laxative gives the right kind of help, and the right amount of help. When the dose is repeated, instead of more each time, you take less. Until the bowels are moving regularly and thoroughly without any help at all.

The liquid laxative generally used is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. It contains senna and cascara, and these are natural laxatives that form no habit—even in children. Your druggist has it; ask for—



THE ITINERANT DAUGHTER: HER STORY

By Susie McKinnon Millar
(Continued)

After supper that night mother found me looking around her bedroom, picking up things and trying to put them in a little box.

"What are you doing, baby Jane?" she said.

"I'm trying to pack," I said. "I wish I could find father's great responsibility I'd pack it."

Mother laughed and kissed me; then said: "Go to bed, baby. We'll let father pack his own responsibilities."

I wanted to know: "What is responsibility?"

Mother said: "Go to sleep now, baby. You'll find out about responsibility soon enough. You will have plenty of your own some day."

I tossed and couldn't go to sleep, so mother came and sat down by me a little while and said: "Jane, dear, if mother were to ask you to take care of baby brother while she cooked dinner, it would be your responsibility to see that nothing hurt him."

"Oh, yes," I said, "father's responsibilities are things he has to do, aren't they? We can't pack them can we, mother?"

Mother said: "No, dear, the best we can do is to help a little."

I soon fell asleep and forgot all about responsibilities, Conferences, packing and moves. I was safely back in babyland.

Father came home from Conference with the news that he had been appointed presiding elder of the Madison District. Madison was in the southeast corner of the state while Big Springs was in the southwest corner. That would mean at best a long hard move. If the weather should be bad it would be almost impossible to make the trip. It took great courage on the part of my father and mother to accept this new charge without complaint.

Madison was a hard District; its churches scattered and the work poorly organized. Father felt that he must hurry on to his work, as it was all so new to him. He wanted to get hold of it and get it all well organized as soon as possible. Also he would have to find a place for his family to live. He arranged to go right away. He would go on horseback. Mother was to take more time with packing and wait until she heard from him to start out with her few household goods and five babies on that long drive across the state. I remember very little of this period, and am in doubt about how much of my memory is of events, or of the narration of events. It was nearly a month after father left before we set out on our long move. I don't remember much about the packing and preparation for the journey. The only driver mother could get to undertake the long trip was a negro man who lived near Big Springs. He had a very good wagon and a strong team. He hauled freight to and from towns all over the state and claimed to know the roads to Madison.

Mother was anxious to make the trip before winter's bad weather came to make the roads impassable.

I remember sitting on the steps the morning we left and helping Margaret hold Kenneth while Beth and Sarah darted here and there helping mother until finally everything was safely packed in the wagon. Then we were all tucked in as comfortably as possible. We waved farewell to our friends and turned our faces toward Madison. Most of the roads wound in and out through forests gay with autumn foliage. Mother sang to us, told us stories, and fashioned for us gay hats from the

bright leaves along the way. Each night we stopped at the home of some friend or some good church member who was a friend to all the preachers and their families. It was like a game or a long, long picnic to me. I do not remember much about it until the afternoon before we reached Wheeler. That was near the end of the journey.

We came to a place where the road forked—both forks equally plain. Mother said she thought we should take the road to the left, but the driver insisted that he knew the way and that we should turn to the right and by the middle of the afternoon, when we should have been nearing Wheeler, we were deep in a forest and nearing a swamp or river bottom. It was evident that he had taken the wrong road. Mother hardly knew what to do; so to give herself time to think, she had the driver stop while she and the children got out and rested and played a game or two of hide and seek. She joined heartily in their game and when she was safely hidden behind some bush or tree she'd cry, and pray as hard as she could for guidance. When some child found her she'd dry her tears and smile bravely and join the game. Then when she had time to get hold of herself, when the children were refreshed by their game and the team rested, she put all the babies back in the wagon and told the driver to turn back and take the other fork of the road. It was growing cloudy; evidently a storm was coming. The driver did not wish to turn back, but mother insisted. Finally he turned and by hard driving we reached Wheeler a little after dark and just as a heavy rain began to fall. We drove to Mr. Norton's, where we were expected to stay while in Wheeler.

Father was there to welcome us. We were a day earlier than he had expected us. He intended to ride out from Wheeler to meet us the next day; but everyone was rejoiced that we had reached Wheeler in safety and ahead of the storm. I remember all the Norton family seemed glad to see me and called me their little Wheeler baby. I wanted to know why. Mr. Norton laughed at me and said: "Why, my young lady, this is the first town you ever lived in. Two years ago your father was our preacher. So you see you really are a Wheeler baby."

Father and mother were very eager to hear all the church news of all their friends. It was there, in Wheeler, that my dear little mother, with the aid of my father and the co-operation of the good women of the church, organized the first Woman's Missionary Society as a regular part of the church work. The town of Wheeler loved my father and mother and had many plans made for their entertainment during this stop. I do not remember much of this visit in Wheeler except that everyone made us feel happy. Father left us at Mr. Norton's and had the driver go on with him to Madison, where he had arranged for us to live in the Madison Station parsonage. There was no District parsonage then, and the station preacher had no family. Here the driver unloaded the goods and father paid him, and he went back to Big Springs.

Father went on to his appointment and came early the next week to be with us in Wheeler for a short visit. Several days passed smoothly and pleasantly in reviewing old events and renewing old ties of friendship and Christian fellowship; but none of this left any impression on my mind. I don't think I was even impressed when father left us there at Wheeler with friends. The road from Wheeler to Madison ran through a river bottom, and the heavy rains of the past week had made the road impassable except

for horseback riders. So again father rode away and left us to follow as soon as possible.

Father reached Madion, set the parsonage in order and got the work well started throughout the entire District. That latter task was made possible to him by his splendid horse. He and his horse swam many swollen streams and covered many miles of seemingly impassable roads. The bad weather continued and mother and her five little children had to extend their visit with the dear people of Wheeler. No better people, no truer friends ever lived than those big-hearted, generous people of Wheeler who did everything in their power to make the little mother and her children feel welcome, comfortable, and happy. 'I have a dim recollection of wide halls and porches on which we could run and play and friendly faces smiling at all our wild and foolish antics; and I have learned since that all the passing years have left untarnished the brightness of those friendships.

(To Be Continued)

THE BEST GIFT TO A SON

Traveling on a railway train, E. Mitchell Hodges, the well known writer, became acquainted with a prosperous business man, who said to him: "Would you like to see what I am going to give my boy for his twelfth birthday?"

Hodges replied that he would, indeed, and he thought what a costly present that father could easily afford to give his boy. The gentleman pulled out his purse and took from it a card which he handed to Hodges. On it was written:

"To my dear son: From this date I give you one hour of my companionship on each week day and two hours on each Sunday, to be used exactly as

you want them, without interference of any kind whatsoever."

Hodges silently reflected: "I wonder how that boy will feel and what he will think when he reads that birthday card. If he is just an average boy he will be very much dissatisfied. If he is an unusual boy, he will realize that his father has given him something he can never repay."

"Tell me," said Hodges, "how did you happen to hit upon the idea of giving such an extraordinary present?"

The gentleman said: "The other day a young fellow I had not seen since he was a kid about my boy's age, came into my office to 'make a touch.' His face and bearing carried the tell-tale marks of idleness and dissipation. He was simply a human derelict. 'Robert!' I exclaimed in amazement, 'to see you like this!—and you with such a father!'

"Well, I've often heard that dad was a fine man," the boy answered. 'All his friends have told me so. I never really knew him. He was so occupied with his business and his clubs that I saw him only occasionally at meals. That's what I meant when I said I never really knew him.'

"That made me 'to think furiously,' as the French say, and believe me, from now on I'm going to see to it that my boy has a chance to know me."—Nuggets.

HOSIERY

Six Pairs Ladies' Chardonize Hose Prepaid \$1.00. Guaranteed. New bargain circulars now ready. Write L. S. Sales Company, Asheboro, N. C.

SALESMEN WANTED: For one of the oldest and largest Monument Concerns in the South. Leisure or Full Time. No experience necessary. Write today.—ROBERTS MARBLE CO., Dept. R., BALL GROUND, GA.

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RETHINKING METHODISM

(This is a Chapter in Rethinking Methodism, by Rev. R. E. Smith, Dean of Centenary College, Shreveport, La. With his permission it is here reproduced as a serial of twenty chapters. Send 25 cents to the author and get the complete booklet. Any profit from the sale will go to a loan fund for needy ministerial students at Centenary. Readers are urged to buy the booklet.—Ed.)

I. METHODISM AND ITS FOUNDER

Towering above all cliffs and peaks Mt. Everest lifts his placid head in the cold Himalayan sky-line, the Premier of all earthly heights. Compared to Everest, Mt. Blanc seems but a rustic hilltop. The Alps seem degraded and humble.

Without bigotry let us think of Methodism as the Mt. Everest of modern religious movements. Nor is this a statement of narrow sectarianism—for the Methodist Church is but one result of the Wesleyan revival. Every church in Christendom is a beneficiary of the Wesleyan movement. From it both Establishment and Dissent, Catholic and Protestant received new life. Churches which resisted and fought Wesley yet owe him a debt that some even dare pay.

Methodism is not merely a church—a creed—it is a system of truth, ageless and universal. If the world owes anything to Anglo-Saxon civilization then it is indebted to Methodism. If England has taught the world anything of democracy—if she has popularized the Bible, if she has spread commerce over the seas, if she has humanized government and education, it has been largely because there was a man sent from God whose name was John Wesley!

Lest someone think this the outburst of an enthusiastic devotee let me quote the sober estimates of secular historians. Says Leslie Stephen: "Wesley was the greatest captain of men in his century." Macaulay ridicules any historian of England who fails to see among the greatest factors of English history the rise of Methodism. He declares: "Wesley had a genius for government equal to that of Richelieu." Indeed the greatest compliments come from those scholars who are non-Methodists. Southey says: "His was the most influential mind of the last century—the man who will have produced the greatest effects centuries or perhaps milleniums hence—if the race continues." Lecky declares that Wesley's conversion "forms an epoch in English history;" again: "Methodism is of greater historic importance than all the splendid victories by land and sea won under Pitt" and that included the colonial wars that gave America to England, the accession of India and made England mistress of the sea for, explains Lecky, the Methodist revival saved England from revolution worse than the French—from collapse. Yea, it saved English civilization!

Says Birrell: "No other man did such a life's work for England, you can't cut him out of our national life." Says Fitchett: "England is as truly interested in Wesley as in Shakespeare and in determining the English speaking race Wesley counts for more than Shakespeare." Gladstone: "That extraordinary man whose life and acts have taken their place in the religious history not only of England but of Christendom." Dr. Loofs: "In the manysidedness of his education and in his unwaried interest in all branches

For the Children

WALTER'S HAPPY NEW YEAR

"Happy New Year!" cried Walter to his parents as he arose bright and early on New Year's morn.

"Happy New Year to you," greeted his parents.

"I want to be busy all day," said Walter, smiling. "I want to do kind deeds all day long so that I will be happy all through the year.

This pleased his parents very much. Walter told them he wanted to be first to wish a Happy New Year to all of his friends. He ran into the street and shouted "Happy New Year" to every one he met. When he returned his father gave him three, new, one-dollar bills. Walter's face beamed with happiness.

"May I buy new skates with this money?" asked Walter of his father.

"You may buy anything that will add to your happiness," replied his father.

Walter left the house light-hearted. "New skates will afford me pleasure and happiness all the year," thought Walter, walking briskly toward town. As he walked down the street he overtook an elderly lady who was shabbily dressed. Her shoes were old and ragged.

"Happy New Year," said Walter, raising his cap as he passed.

"Thank you, my boy," said the kind old lady. "It will not be a happy year for me unless my sick daughter can get well. You see I am weak and ill," she said.

Then she told Walter that she was going to town to see if she could get washing to do from some one so that she could earn enough money to buy herself a pair of new shoes.

Walter listened sympathetically to the poor woman's story, and quickly understood that she was in distress. He drew his three new one-dollar bills from his pocket and handed them to the woman. The poor woman looked surprised. Her eyes sparkled with gratitude as she held out her bony hand which was stained and scarred from many years' of hard work.

"I thank you, my boy, for your generous heart," she said. "This will bring you a blessing and I will remember you in my prayers."

When Walter came home an hour later his father asked to see the new skates that he had bought. Walter feared what his father might say, but he quickly confessed that he did not buy new skates.

"I gave the money to a poor old lady

of knowledge, he is without a peer among revival preachers in any age." That great Teutonic historian, Dibelius, says: "The truly great figure of English Church history is that of John Wesley. Indeed it is he alone who, in personality and breadth of influence can be compared with the leaders of the Reformation. He founded Methodism at a time when the Established Church was dead spiritually while the Dissenters in the struggle for existence had lost their vigor.*****The founding of the Methodist Church is, however, the least important factor in his influence. He became the organizer of Protestantism in general, which was falling apart into small impotent groups or, under state influence, withering away.*****Every modern Home Mission enterprise, every Sunday School, all concern for drunkards and fallen girls, all organized warfare on the drink habit, pauperism and immorality go back to Wesley." Methodism has changed the history of the world.

(To Be Continued.)

who was ragged and cold," Walter explained. "She told me that she was a widow and that she had a sick daughter at her home four miles out in the country. She had walked all the way to town to try to get washing to do so that she could buy a pair of shoes. I would rather help the poor and aged than to have new skates," Walter smiled. "I wish you could have seen the happiness that shone in her kind eyes when I gave her the money."

"I am glad, my son," said the father, "that you have done this noble deed. If you will always be ready to help the poor and distressed every year of your life will be filled with happiness. Some people may think this is a little thing for you to do, but it shows that you have a thoughtful mind and a feeling heart. Here are three more dollars. You shall have new skates."

"Happy New Year!" Walter cried, "Happy New Year!"—Mary L. Ballew, Hollywood, Arkansas.

A BOY'S COURAGE

The days of chivalry are not past as the following incident will show. At a village shop a plain old country woman drove up and stopped. Her horse, though not young, was restless, and she had trouble in making it stand. Men and women passed by without a glance or thought.

Finally a school boy came along who took in the situation. Stepping to the horse, he held it by the bridle and encouraged the driver to alight. Not satisfied with that, he helped the grateful woman unload some bundles from the vehicle and carry them into the shop. That done, the lad lifted his cap with a courtly air, smiled in reply to her thanks, and sprang away to rejoin his companions. To one onlooker he seemed not less chivalrous than did Sir Walter Raleigh on a famous occasion. To the knight, the presence of his august sovereign was an inspiration. The lad

had none other than the innate kindness and gentle breeding of his own royal nature. "Ah," said one who witnessed the act, "I must know his mother. She can not fail to be a lovely woman."—Selected.

Do you lack PEP?

Are you all in, tired and run down?

WINTERSMITH'S TONIC

Will rid you of

MALARIA

and build you up. Used for 65 years for Chills, Fever, Malaria and

A General Tonic

50c and \$1.00 At All Druggists

To End Stubborn Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving! No Cooking! So Easy!

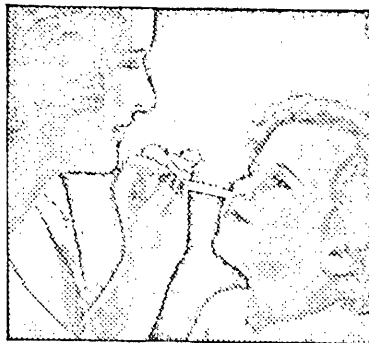
Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It takes but a moment to prepare, and costs very little, but it positively has no equal for quick, lasting relief.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with granulated sugar syrup, made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils and children love its taste.

This simple mixture soothes and heals the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

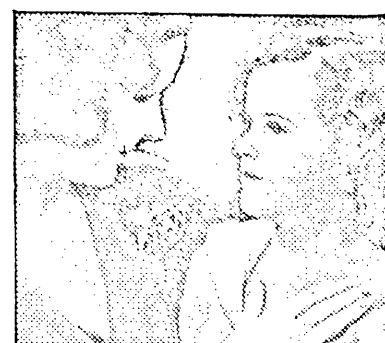
Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, the most reliable healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

follow this plan for better CONTROL OF COLDS



For FEWER Colds VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

At the first warning sneeze, snuffle, or nasal irritation, quick!... apply Vicks Va-tro-nol—just a few drops up each nostril. When used in time, Va-tro-nol helps to prevent many colds, and to throw off colds in their early stages.



For SHORTER Colds VICKS VAPORUB

If a cold has already developed, apply Vicks VapoRub over throat and chest at bedtime. Mothers of two generations have learned to depend on its poultice-vapor action to help shorten a cold—and without the risks of "dosing."

Build RESISTANCE to Colds—by following the simple health rules that are also a part of Vicks Plan for Better Control of Colds. It has been clinically tested by physicians—and proved in everyday home use by millions.

(Full details of this unique Plan in each Vicks Package.)

VICKS PLAN for BETTER CONTROL OF COLDS

Woman's Missionary Dept.

MRS. A. C. MILLAR, Editor

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

CARTHAGE AUXILIARY

The Carthage Society met at the home of Mrs. Harry Alston in a very interesting meeting for the first time in the new year. Eleven members and one visitor were present. The program was led by the Vice-President, Mrs. L. F. Griffin. The Society decided to pay \$5 on the pledge.

Our Society is starting the new year free of all debt. We hope to make this the greatest year in our history, with Mrs. J. W. Crowder as our President. —Miss Hanna Wylie, Reporter.

AUGUSTA AUXILIARY

The Society met with Mrs. E. F. Brewer Monday afternoon with 34 members present, to complete old business, and to install the following officers: President, Mrs. Elsworth Turner; Vice-President, Mrs. W. F. Sharp; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frank Danner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. C. Byrd; Treasurer, Mrs. I. J. Stacy; Local Treasurer, Mrs. Rolfe Eldridge; Supt. of Study, Mrs. Chas. Miller; Supt. of Young People, Mrs. J. D. Campbell; Supt. of Publicity, Mrs. J. H. Dale; Supt. of Social Relations, Mrs. Stuart Fitzhugh; Supt. of Supplies, Mrs. Hunt Puckett; Supt. of Local Work, Mrs. Geo. Beard; World Outlook Agent, Mrs. E. F. Brewer.

HICKORY PLAINS AUXILIARY

Hickory Plains Society is looking forward to greater achievements. Despite the fact that the bandits got all our money when they held up and robbed the safe at Mr. Carlisle's store last week, and we were obliged to borrow money to send our pledge off, we are going to double our efforts and never say quit.

We meet every two weeks on Wednesday afternoon. We met January 2 at the parsonage with 13 members present. We also had the pastor, Rev. Mr. Simpson, with us on that afternoon.

After regular business, we had our Bible lesson, led by Rev. Mr. Simpson. We had an interesting lesson.

At our next meeting we will take up the Bible lesson that was sent to our Society and will also have some articles from World Outlook for discussion.

We put on a play, "First Aid From the Ladies' Aid," at the Church on Thanksgiving day. We did so well that we are planning to put on another in the near future and charge admission for it. Keep your eye on Hickory Plains Missionary Society. We believe in doing things. "Be ye doers and not hearers only," is our motto.—Mrs. D. N. Speight, Reporter.

SPARKMAN AUXILIARIES

Realizing another year in our Missionary Society activities has gone, we glance quickly over the book seeing our mistakes and weakness as well as our successes, then start with more zeal to make 1935 one of the best years in our history. We are entering this year with more determination to pray, work and play more under God's leadership.

Let us as Auxiliaries, however small, fulfill our part by doing our duties and upholding the arms of all our Conference officers through prayer.

Our Young Women's Circle has grown in spiritual cultivation over the preceding year. Our pledge was paid in full. Many Christian obligations were met throughout the year. Our

aim is to educate the women of our church to be Missionary-minded in everything.

We feel that a more successful year awaits under the leadership of our splendid local officers who are: President, Mrs. J. A. Leamons; Vice-President, Mrs. M. A. Jackson; Secretary, Mrs. W. P. Sinquefield; Treasurer (Conference), Miss Dawn Leonard; Treasurer (Local), Mrs. S. S. Hood; Superintendents, Children's Work, Mrs. E. E. Fohrell; Social Service, Mrs. Marvin Taylor; Publicity, Miss Eva Roebuck; Outlook Agent, Mrs. F. P. Doak; Chairman and President of Circle, Mrs. R. H. Enochs.—Reporter.

ZONE MEETING AT DERMOTT

Zone No. 3 met in Dermott December 6. In the absence of the Zone leader, Mrs. Lita Lane, Mrs. Hoffman presided. Mrs. McKay gave a very helpful devotional from the text, "He went about doing good." A very interesting article on St. Mark's Hall was given by Mrs. Rhodes. Mrs. Pruitt told of the action taken at the District Conference to support a Bible woman who was to be named the Rhoda Rucks Stinson Bible Woman, honoring our beloved District Secretary and our President. Mrs. Pruitt closed with a very instructive and helpful talk on Missionary Motives. At the noon hour a lovely covered dish luncheon was served.

The afternoon program consisted of a piano solo by Mrs. Sessions, a song by the congregation and a very helpful devotional by Rev. Mr. McNeal. The remainder of the afternoon was given to Mrs. Steed who presented the problems and needs of our Orphanage and told many interesting things of the work there.

The meeting closed with a short talk by the Presiding Elder, Rev. J. L. Hoover. The next meeting is to be held in Eudora in March.—Reporter.

HELENA AUXILIARY

The Helena Society held its first meeting of the new year Monday, January 7, with approximately 50 in attendance. The new president, Mrs. H. G. Stephens, was in the chair and outlined plans for the coming year, stressing particularly the need for co-operation and enthusiasm. She also announced the organization of a Young Matron's Circle with Mrs. Paul Horton, chairman, the first meeting to be with Mrs. Stephens.

The Treasurer reported something over \$1,000 raised during the past 12 months, \$175 of it by the Business Girls' Circle. Although a hard one in many respects, we feel that the past year, under Mrs. J. B. Butt's leadership, has been quite successful.

Officers for this year are: President, Mrs. H. G. Stephens; Vice-President, Mrs. Malcolm Scott; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Clamps; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Marie Holmstead; Treasurer, Mrs. Amos Jarmon; Local Treasurer, Mrs. Jack Squire; Chairman Christian Social Relations, Mrs. Will Ragsdale; Spiritual Life, Mrs. Henderson; Mission Study, Mrs. O. D. Stough; World Outlook, Mrs. Southard; Publicity, Mrs. J. F. Wahl. Circle Chairmen are: Mrs. Pipkin, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Wadsworth, and Mrs. McRae.—Publicity Chairman.

COUGHS AND ASTHMA STOPPED or no pay. Write for free booklet telling how it is done.—Nashville Medicine Co., 6 Benson Bldg., Nashville, Tenn.

Eyes Tired? Relieve the fatigue safely and painlessly with a few drops of Dickey's Old Reliable Eye Wash. Drug stores or by mail 25c.

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Christian Education

HENDRIX COLLEGE RALLIES FEBRUARY 4-8

Bishop Moore Chief Speaker; Hendrix College Week Follows.

The recent Annual Conferences authorized the Boards of Christian Education of the two Conferences to arrange for a Hendrix College Week in place of College Day, and for Hendrix College rallies the week preceding. The two Boards have arranged for Hendrix College rallies to take place February 4-8, and for Hendrix Week to be February 10-16. These will take the place of College Day regularly fixed for Sunday, January 13.

The Committee has arranged for Bishop John M. Moore to be the chief speaker at each of the rallies. In addition, in the North Arkansas Conference at each of the rallies the chairman of the Board of Christian Education, Dr. J. Q. Schisler, the secretary of the Board of Christian Education, Rev. Ira Brumley, the executive secretary of the College Division of the Board of Christian Education at Nashville, Dr. W. M. Alexander, and some representative of Hendrix College will speak. In the Little Rock Conference the same speakers, except that the chairman of the Board of Christian Education, Rev. Leland Clegg, and the executive secretary, Rev. Clem Baker,

will speak where Dr. Schisler and Rev. Mr. Brumley speak in the North Arkansas Conference.

It is contemplated that all of the pastors and many of the lay leaders and active church workers will attend the rallies closest to them.

The following are the dates and places for these rallies:

Feb. 4—Bentonville—morning.
Feb. 4—Fort Smith—afternoon.
Feb. 5—Russellville—morning.
Feb. 5—Newport—evening.
Feb. 6—Forrest City—morning.
Feb. 6—Jonesboro—evening.
Feb. 7—Little Rock—morning.
Feb. 7—Monticello—evening.
Feb. 8—Camden—morning.
Feb. 8—Prescott—evening.

Immediately following the rallies comes Hendrix Week. Either on the 10th or 17th the Board of Christian Education, under Conference action, expects the pastor or some one representing him to preach a sermon on Hendrix College, giving full information concerning the work of that great institution. By action of the leaders of the Boards of Christian Education suggestion is made that the night following the sermon be given to the young people for a special service in the interest of Hendrix College. The young people at their recent Assemblies last summer have taken as one of their objectives in this quadrennium to increase the attendance at Hendrix College to 500 students.

Hendrix College is issuing this week

Don't Say "Bread" Say

BITTER-NUT



For a quarter of a century, Chas. Meyer has given you the very best that a modern bakery can offer. Strictly a local concern, this up-to-date bakery invites your patronage because it deserves it!

Little Rock's Largest Independent Bakery

AMERICAN BAKERY

CHAS. MEYER, Owner

two bulletins as literature for Hendrix College Week in the local churches, one primarily for the pastor and the other for the young people. These bulletins will be mailed out soon for the use of pastor and young people.

CONFERENCE-WIDE SCHOOL AT LITTLE ROCK

The school to be held at Little Rock the week of March 10 is to be three-fold in its aspect. First, it is a co-operative school supported by the Methodist and Christian churches of Greater Little Rock; second, it is the District-wide school for the Little Rock District; third, it is the conference-wide school for the Little Rock Conference. Plans are maturing for making this the greatest Training Week ever held in Arkansas.—Clem Baker.

SEVEN DISTRICT CHRISTIAN EDUCATION INSTITUTES

The Christian Education Institutes recently held in each of our seven districts were the best I have ever attended. The weather was good, the attendance large, and the interest manifested by all present was truly heartening. The Presiding Elder and his staff met previous to the district-wide meeting in each district and in all districts the suggested program recommended by the staff was adopted with but few amendments. The total of the seven district programs now becomes our conference program and we are "Ready to Go." My conviction is that the Little Rock Conference faces its best year in the field of Christian Education.—Clem Baker.

DISTRICT WIDE TRAINING SCHOOLS

Beginning in February and running through April we are to have a series of District-Wide Training Schools—one for each district. The places selected for these schools are as follows:

Arkadelphia District at First Church, Hot Springs.

Camden District at First Church, El Dorado.

Monticello District at Dermott.

Pine Bluff District at First Church, Pine Bluff.

Little Rock District at First Church, Little Rock.

Prescott District, Place to be selected.

Texarkana District at First Church, Texarkana.

The dates for these schools have been tentatively agreed upon and will be announced next week. In each case the entertaining city will furnish homes for at least four people from each pastoral charge within the district.—Clem Baker.

CONFERENCE BOARD TO HONOR HENDRIX COLLEGE

The Little Rock Conference Board of Christian Education with Rev. Leland Clegg as chairman, announces a series of Four Mass Meetings in which our Methodist people are invited to come together in honor of our Church College. The chief speakers in each of these meetings are to be Bishop John M. Moore and Dr. W. M. Alexander of Nashville, Tenn.

These meetings are to be held as follows:

First Church, Little Rock, 10 a. m., Thursday, February 7, for the Conway, Little Rock, Pine Bluff and part of the Arkadelphia Districts.

Monticello, 7:00 p. m., Thursday, February 7, for the Monticello and the southern end of the Pine Bluff District.

Camden, 10:00 a. m., Friday, February 8, for the Camden District.

Hope, 7:00 p. m., Friday, February 8, for the Prescott, Texarkana and a part of the Arkadelphia District.—Clem Baker.

SOME DATES TO REMEMBER

Hendrix College Mass Meetings, February 7-8.

Young People's Anniversary, March 10.

Conference-Wide School at Little Rock, March 10-15.

Church School (Sunday School) Day, April 7.

Little Rock Conference Young People's Assembly, June 10-14.

Arkansas Pastors' School, June 17-28.

—Clem Baker.

THE PRESIDING ELDER AND HIS DISTRICT STAFF

The law of our church makes the Presiding Elder the District Director of Christian Education. Associated with him is his staff composed of:

1—A Director of Children's Work.

2—A Director of Young People's Work.

3—A Director of Adult Work.

In our recent series of Institutes we found that in most districts our Elders have a complete staff and we believe the best officers we have ever had in the Little Rock Conference.

The following are some of the new officers: Mrs. Will Huie, Director of Children's Work, Arkadelphia District; Miss Pauline Goodman, Director of Young People's Work, Arkadelphia District; Mr. Frank Newton, Director of Young People's Work, Camden District; Prof. G. A. Brown, Director of Adult Work, Prescott District. In most cases the officers are holdovers from last year.—Clem Baker.

I DREAMED ABOUT A COLLEGE

"I dreamed about a college recently," said my friend, the scientist, into whose office I had dropped on a friendly call.

I thought he was being facetious and attempted to reply in kind. "Well," I said, "it is interesting to know that at least not all of your thoughts, waking and sleeping, are devoted to the possible applications of science."

"On the contrary," he said, and I could see that he was serious, "I think of science, great and interesting as it is, as only a tool which should serve mankind not only directly but indirectly as well—not only in and of itself but through any financial returns or profits which may accrue from discoveries or inventions. After all, the scientist is merely ascertaining and revealing God's truth and his success in doing so results from a sort of partnership between himself and God, a partnership in which God supplies mental power and thought direction. I can see no reason, therefore, why the partnership should be discontinued when a scientific discovery is made; why on the other hand it should not continue to control both the scientist who made the discovery and those who profit by its distribution."

"Has that a connection with your college dream?" I asked, as I thought of his own attainments in revealing "God's truth" as he chose to call it.

"Indeed it has," he replied. "If from the study of science I ever succeed in acquiring an appreciable amount of this world's goods I mean to build a college which shall be dedicated to the highest principles of education, health and religion. I dreamed about such a college the other night and in that dream there came to me a vivid and detailed picture of the school I should like to build. In my dream I enjoyed the thrill of planning its buildings and campus and of seeing the entire plant grow to completion under my personal supervision. There it stood, a thing of beauty, with its administration building, classroom buildings, science building, equipped of course with the best of scientific apparatus and furniture, its library peopled with the best books of the ages and with its row of faculty

homes along the edge of the campus and facing it from just across the street. All buildings, both on the campus and in this surrounding rim of faculty homes, were in architectural harmony and the landscaping scheme of the campus included also the front yards of the faculty homes. The college saw to the upkeep of these plots along with its meticulous care of the campus proper. In other words, the professor who occupied one of these homes might do as he pleased with the back yard and garden and with the interior of the house but his responsibility and authority ceased at his own front door.

"At the very center of the campus when all else was completed was a great vacant space which gave rise to much conjecture as to its intended use. When the architects finally asked me about it I told them it was reserved for a magnificent memorial church. Then came in my dream the satisfaction of planning and supervising the construction of that great edifice. It was not a chapel or a cathedral but a real church in every sense of the word emanating beauty and inspiring reverence, planted significantly at the center where around it and ever in the shadow of its influence moved the busy activities of college life.

"The faculty in this institution," he said, "was made up of outstanding scholars in their respective fields but withal of balanced individuals who were more interested in young life than in the subject matter they taught and who were able to surround their pupils both within and without the classrooms with challenging experiences, helpful influences and practical personal guidance. I should have said before that a generous salary schedule and unusually favorable conditions for work and living enabled the school to secure for its teaching personnel just about whomever it would have. A retirement plan provided a continued income after disability or old age brought classroom labors to an end, the pension stipend following a maximum period of service being as much as two-thirds of the salary received at the time of retirement. In addition faculty members were urged to save appreciable portions of their income and to invest same with the advice of the executive committee of the board in high-grade securities. These investments, of course, provided supplementary incomes for faculty members both before and after their retirement and were designed to enable staff members to purchase homes of their own after they no longer resided on the campus. Moreover, this plan banished financial worries and allowed teachers to do their best work academically and in the development of character in their students. Without exception the teachers were themselves strong Christian characters, active in the work and program of their respective local churches and active in their efforts to build Christian character in their pupils."

"Your college soon ceased to be a college then," I ventured, "and became a great university, did it not, enrolling

students by the thousands from all quarters of the earth?"

"No," he said, "it didn't. As a matter of fact, the enrollment was rigidly limited to 600, approximately 300 men and 300 women, and every student had to pass a threefold examination before he gained admittance. First of all he underwent a physical examination at the hands of the college medical staff, and no one was admitted unless he gave evidence of being able to stand the rather grueling strain of a college course and gave promise of having sufficient physical stamina with which to meet the demands of later life and with which to make, in the fullest manner possible, his particular contribution to his day. Every student had to be physically fit."

"If he passed that examination he was turned over to the psychology professors of the college for a battery of mental tests and in these, regardless of his previous training, he was required to prove that he possessed mental ability and discipline which would enable him to perform the classroom assignments and to do acceptably the academic work that would devolve upon him.

"The other test was not so easy. It consisted of an investigation into the moral character of the would-be student. The college emphatically was not a corrective institution and it therefore sought through such tests as were available and through confidential statements from former teachers and pastors of applicants and from business men and if possible from former employers to assure itself that it was admitting only young persons of the highest moral character and idealism.

"The college operated upon the assumption that other institutions are being conducted for the purpose of educating the masses but that its peculiar function was to take a highly selected group, physically, mentally and morally, and to offer to them a very superior type of training in the hope that out of such a group would come a remarkable quality and quantity of capable Christian leadership."

"Truly an ideal institution," I said.

"As to its curriculum," my friend continued, "the school was primarily a liberal arts college. It did carry in its program of studies, however, an exception in the nature of a semi-industrial feature. Every student was expected, I should say required, to master some trade while in college, and shops, laboratories and instructors were provided for this purpose. It has long been a theory of mine that some sort of constructive or creative avocation helps men hold to an even keel in the midst of life's storm and stress. When severely torn by mental worries there is nothing so calming and soothing as a period skillfully spent at some kind of interesting handicraft. Aside from any remunerative features which the attainment of such skill might hold for one while in college or afterward, some definite manual skill is needed as a stabilizing force in every life. I feel strongly that an education is not com-

(Continued on Page Ten)

How Calotabs Help Nature To Throw Off a Bad Cold

Millions have found in Calotabs a most valuable aid in the treatment of colds. They take one or two tablets the first night and repeat the third or fifth night if needed.

How do Calotabs help Nature throw off a cold? First, Calotabs are one of the most thorough and dependable of all intestinal eliminants, thus cleansing the intestinal tract of the germ-laden mucus and toxins.

Second, Calotabs are diuretic to the kidneys, promoting the elimination of cold poisons from the blood. Thus Calotabs serve the double purpose of a purgative and diuretic, both of which are needed in the treatment of colds.

Calotabs are quite economical; only twenty-five cents for the family package, ten cents for the trial package. (Adv.)

(Continued from Page Nine)

plete if it does not provide such training.

"In addition to knowing a trade everyone ought to know how to play. For that reason a strong and efficient department of physical education was maintained in the college and sports were provided for all. Intra-mural games were given every encouragement as were all other phases of an effective program of physical education and healthful recreation. Conspicuously absent from the activities of the institution, however, were intercollegiate athletics with their frequent over-emphasis on the physical and the commercial.

"One other thing was perhaps a bit unique about the curriculum. The Department of Religion was the most important department in the school, and every student enrolled in the institution took a course in that subject each semester of his attendance. The courses were varied and were practical to the needs of those students who expected to enter the ministry and also of those who intended to remain in the ranks of the laity. Only eminent scholars who were at the same time men of broad, pastoral and educational experience were found on the staff of this department.

"But outside the courses in the subject, religion was magnified on the campus in every way possible. In the Memorial Church at the center of the campus a regular church program was carried on under the direction of a capable pastor and the majority of students were able to find therein both a normal church experience during their days in college and a training which fitted them for future Christian usefulness. In addition to its regular program of service endowed lectureships made it possible to bring to this church for a week at a time each year, or perhaps several times a year, men who were outstanding in the religious world. These lecturers were not members of any particular denomination, nor were they always even of the Protestant faith. On the other hand, they included the world's religious thinkers from every faith and as they brought their messages outlining the best of their religious thought they also interpreted for the students the tenets of their respective faiths. No student was allowed to go away from that college compelled to rely on hearsay or on any other second-hand sources for information as to the great religions of the day. No other approach to religion would be consistent with a scientific viewpoint. Science would say, let the student have all the facts and then with such wise counsel at hand as may be needed in the solving of personal problems, let him work out his own religious convictions and his own philosophy of life."

Throughout his description of this college I had sat spellbound, and now at its conclusion I found myself almost whispering my reaction to it.

"That certainly is a magnificent conception." And then as I thought of a recent invention the latest product of his genius, I made bold to say, "And there is at least a possibility that it may be realized, is there not?"

"Well, it is not wholly impossible," he said with a smile, "that science so often regarded as the enemy of religion may some day contribute to the establishment of some such center for the cultivation of Christian thought and influence."

As I left his office, came down in the elevator, and walked along the street, I was wishing that more Christian laymen engaged not only in scientific, but in other professions and business pursuits as well might gain a sim-

ilar conception of genuine Christian education as a needed force in our modern world and I was wishing that many of them who have already acquired economic independence might be led to contribute generously to the creation or maintenance of such centers of religious growth and service.

I was also wishing another thing and that was that more of us Christian college administrators might catch and hold the clear vision this scientist has of the distinctive nature of our educational task.—Christian Education Magazine.

NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE OFFERING FOR DEC.

Batesville District	
Batesville, First Church	\$ 16.66
Gassville	2.00
Newark	2.10
Newport, First Church	11.98
Oak Grove	.95
Tuckerman	7.47
Lauratown	1.00
Pleasant Plains	.45
Total	\$ 42.61

Booneville District	
Danville	\$ 11.42
Mansfield	3.90
Houston	1.00
Paris	13.69
Parks	.50
Bates	.57
Total	\$ 31.08

Conway District	
Atkins	\$ 4.00
Cabot	10.00
Greenbrier	2.16
Lamar	1.00
Gardner Memorial	4.00
Quitman	6.00
Mt. Carmel	1.00
Vilonia	1.82
Total	\$ 29.98

Fayetteville District	
Bentonville	\$ 5.03
Berryville	2.42
Centerton	1.90
Oakley's Chapel	1.40
Elm Springs	2.06
Fayetteville	14.55
Pea Ridge	1.51
Siloam Springs	4.20
Springdale	27.42
Springtown	7.09
Winslow	2.36
War Eagle	1.50
Tuck's Chapel	.93
Total	\$ 72.27

Ft. Smith District	
Alma	\$ 4.57
Altus	1.00
Ft. Smith, First Church	8.56
Ft. Smith, Dodson Avenue	5.00
Ft. Smith, Midland Heights	2.00
Bethel	.45
Ozark	2.53
Van Buren, First Church	3.75
East Van Buren	3.57
Mt. Olive	.50
Gar Creek	1.80
Mt. View	3.42
Total	\$ 37.15

Helena District	
Aubrey	\$ 1.72
Colt	1.05
Crawfordsville	1.06
Earle	11.48
Hulbert	2.73
West Memphis	2.50
Haynes	5.39
La Grange	.85
Smith Chapel	.50
West Helena	4.00
Widener	1.62
Madison	1.56
Total	\$ 34.46

Jonesboro District	
Blytheville, First Church	\$ 15.00
Joiner	.90
Jonesboro, Fisher Street	5.00
Lake City	1.00
Keiser	1.32
Luxora	1.53

CHURCH NEWS

HARRISBURG

I was assigned to Harrisburg, Jan. 1, to take Bro. Slaughter's place. My wife and I arrived Friday, 3 p. m., and have been graciously received. We had large congregations at both services Sunday and a large crowd at prayer meeting.

We hear nothing but words of praise for Bro. Slaughter. Everyone loved him, and he did a great work here. Pray for us that we may be able to carry on.—J. J. Decker, P. C.

HUTTIG CHURCH BURNED

Our congregation at Huttig lost the church building and furnishings in a fire that was discovered after prayer-meeting Friday evening, January 4. The parsonage also was destroyed, but the furniture was saved, with only slight damage.

The pastor, Rev. B. F. Fitzhugh, had his study in the church building. His entire library, the accumulation of twenty years, was destroyed.

Leachville	2.80
Monette	2.50
Truman	2.50
Total	\$ 33.00

Paragould District	
Gainesville	\$ 2.30
Mammoth Spring	3.00
Piggott	3.00
Total	\$ 8.30

Searcy District	
Augusta	\$ 2.89
Bald Knob	1.70
Beebe	4.79
Floyd	2.04
Clinton	2.10
Revel	.40
Garner	.91
Bergman	.18
Harrison	12.44
Heber Springs	2.00
Kensett	1.20
West Point	.50
Marshall	3.00
McCrary	5.00
Hunter	4.15
Valley Springs	.94
Higginson	3.33
DeView	1.22
Total	\$ 48.79

Standing by Districts	
Fayetteville District	\$ 72.27
Searcy District	48.79
Batesville District	42.61
Ft. Smith District	37.15
Helena District	34.46
Jonesboro District	33.00
Booneville District	31.08
Conway District	29.98
Paragould District	8.30
Grand Total	\$337.64
—Ira A. Brumley, Exec. Sec.	

It is understood that there was no insurance on the buildings or contents. The congregation is small in number, but plans are under way for a new building. However, as all the members are people of small income, this will mean a heavy load, even with the help of the Mill Company.

Huttig is a small mill town. The population is 2,200, but our people have a few less than one hundred members.

In the last few months there have been some additions to the church that give promise to growth. Due to the fact that this mill has a perpetual cut of timber, and that there is a large but shifting population of industrial workers there, this is a situation that should enlist the prayers and contributions of our people in this state.—E. Clifton Rule, P. E.

EMORY UNIVERSITY NEWS

An experiment in service to the church at large will be conducted during the next five months by the Candler School of Theology of Emory University, it was recently announced by Dean Franklin N. Parker.

On demand from the church, four professors of the Theology School faculty will be granted leave of absence from their regular work for five weeks at a time to go out in the church and cooperate with the General Board of Christian Education in holding Preachers' Institutes, Bible Conferences, or Standard Training Schools, usually on a district basis.

These professors are: Dr. W. T. Watkins, professor of church history; Dr. Lavens M. Thomas, professor of religious education; Hugh H. Harris, professor of sociology; and Dr. H. B. Trimble, professor of homiletics.

This is a further and more intensive effort on the part of the School to make itself a more vital agency in the work of the church in the field and to come into closer contact with the ministers throughout the connection.

The professors will wish to give popular lectures, teach classes, and meet with ministers and other Christian workers. No credit will be given for Bible Conference work, but regular credit will be offered for Standard Training School work.

BROTHERHOOD

The Arkadelphia District Brotherhood met at First Church, Malvern, Wednesday, January 9, at 10:00 a. m. The order of the day was the District Educational Program for the year. Some seventy-five or more of our representative leaders of the various charges over the district were present. Pastors present were: R. B. Moore, A. C. Carraway, E. S. Walker, J. C. Williams, O. C. Robison, J. L. Dedman, J. F. Simmons, F. N. Brewer, J. L.

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Tucker, A. J. Bearden, T. D. Spruce, W. C. Watson, J. L. Cannon, Jr., J. C. Johnson, F. P. Doak, and C. R. Andrews. Brothers R. W. Groves, of Tigert Memorial-Lonsdale, who was sick, and T. L. Sandlin, of the Percy Circuit, were the only two of the twenty pastors of the District absent.

The meeting was called to order by the Presiding Elder, Rev. Roy E. Fawcett. Hymn number 35 was sung and Bro. O. C. Robison led in prayer. Bro. Fawcett read from Ephesians and led in a very timely and helpful devotional, stressing our need of the evangelistic spirit in all our work. Dr. W. C. Watson, the pastor host, led in prayer.

J. L. Tucker, of Pullman Heights, Hot Springs, was elected secretary of the District Brotherhood for the year. The Presiding Elder introduced the recommendations coming from the District Staff Meeting and the following program was carried out:

Rev. Clem N. Baker, Executive Secretary of Education for the Little Rock Conference, was introduced and addressed the assembly outlining our Educational politics and program.

Rev. S. T. Baugh, Extension Secretary for the Little Rock Conference, was introduced and brought a very timely and challenging message on reaching the unreached.

Miss Fay McRae, Director of Children's Work for the Little Rock Conference, was introduced and outlined her work.

Mr. J. P. Womack, Adult Superintendent and District Lay Leader for the Arkadelphia District, was introduced and made a challenging appeal to our laymen to help him outline and put into operation the greatest program ever undertaken by our District. An Adult Assembly for the District is to be held at the Ben Few Camp Grounds during the year.

Rev. Leland Clegg, Chairman of the Little Rock Conference Board of Education, closed the program with a great message on, "Sane Education is Evangelistic and worth while Evangelism is Educational."

On motion by Dr. W. C. Watson the assembly unanimously adopted the suggested Education policies and program as outlined.

Rev. F. N. Brewer pronounced the benediction.

The ladies of the Malvern Church served a delightful meal at 12:30.

The Brotherhood adjourned to meet at First Church, Hot Springs at 7:30 Friday, January 18.—John L. Tucker, District Secretary.

CAMDEN DISTRICT

The pastors and Church School leaders met at Camden January 4.

Rev. E. C. Rule presided as the Board of Christian Education rendered a very instructive program.

Rev. Clem Baker spoke, explaining the general plan of Christian Education for the District. He stated that plans were not the goals but the means whereby lives could be enriched and that training is necessary if we are to do the greatest good.

Rev. S. T. Baugh discussed the importance of our smaller churches. He called attention to the spiritual hunger in the out of the way places which we should try to satisfy.

Miss Fay McRae spoke of the importance of the Church School and the need for trained teachers, and the missionary training of the child life of the church. She emphasized the need of the School keeping in close touch with the home life of the people. Rev. Leland Clegg gave the inspirational address. After these discussions, the program of the District, as previously read by the Presiding Elder, was unanimously adopted.

The good ladies of Camden First Church served a bountiful lunch.

During lunch hour, various visitors were introduced, among whom was our new District Lay Leader, Dr. Charles Overstreet of Magnolia, A. & M. College.

We are fortunate to have this scholarly gentleman to lead our laymen. Our Conference Lay Leader, Mr. W. E. Siliman of Camden, was also present and gave a short statement concerning the work of the Laymen of the Conference. —A. E. Jacobs, Sec.

HICKORY PLAINS CHURCH NEWS

Our church is entering upon a new year very much enthused with our work. We plan to make 1935 a banner year in our church.

Bro. Simpson delivered a very interesting sermon Sunday night to a large audience. His text was "They Fought From Heaven; the Stars in Their Courses Fought Against Sisera." Judges 5:20.

Sunday School attendance last Sunday was 60 and only one teacher absent.

The Junior and Senior Leagues had a splendid program Sunday night. Interest in our League work seems to be improving.

The Board of Christian Education and the Stewards have a joint meeting on Monday night after the third Sunday of each month, at the parsonage, with our pastor presiding. We already feel that we are making some progress in these meetings, where we discuss our problems and our aims for our church work.

Under the leadership of our splendid pastor we can surely do better in 1935 than we did in 1934.

We would not forget to mention that our Missionary Society is up and doing. We all have the arms of warfare as did Gideon's band if we just break the pitchers that hide our light and blow the trumpets to let the world know that we are ever on the job.—Church Reporter.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF THE WESTERN METHODIST ASSEMBLY

Trustees of the Western Methodist Assembly, Mt. Sequoyah, met at the Y. M. C. A. Little Rock, at 9 a. m., Friday, January 11, in special session, called by its president, Bishop Paul B. Kern, of Greensboro, N. C. As Bishop Kern was detained by unexpected engagements in N. C., a letter of regret from him was read, and A. C. Millar, vice-president, presided. Members present were: Revs. J. C. Montgomery, Jackson, Mo.; H. U. Campbell, Nevada, Mo.; J. I. Patterson, Hillsboro, Texas; J. H. Hamblen, Vernon, Texas; Guy Hicks, Mansfield, La.; and A. C. Millar; and laymen, C. W. McKeechen, Oklahoma City; J. M. Cole, Tulsa, Okla.; and Geo. Vaughan, Fayetteville, Ark.; and T. L. James, Ruston, La.; and Supt. S. S. Yancey. As this was the first meeting of the new Board, the nominations of the Annual Conferences were confirmed as follows: W. L. Scarborough, Mo. Conference; H. U. Campbell, Southwest Mo. Conference; J. C. Montgomery, St. Louis Conference; J. I. Patterson, Central Texas Conference; Glenn Flinn, Texas Conference; W. C. Martin, North Texas Conference; J. H. Hamblen, N. W. Texas Conference; J. F. Simpson, E. Texas Conference; G. W. McKeechen, Oklahoma Conference; Guy Hicks, Louisiana Conference; Mrs. H. King Wade, Little Rock Conference; Geo. Vaughan, N. Arkansas Conference; and Bishop P. B. Kern, A. C. Millar, and J. R. Cole trustees at large. The following officers were elected: P. B. Kern, President; A. C. Millar, Vice-President; H.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

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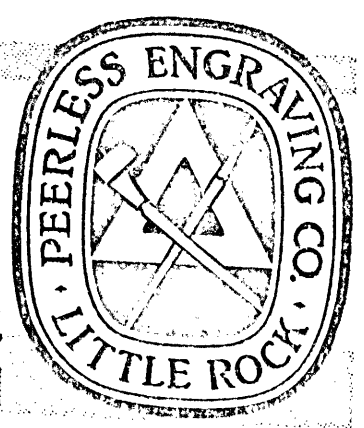
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(Continued from Page Eleven)
U. Campbell, Secretary; Geo. Vaughan, Treasurer; and J. R. Cole, C. W. McKeen, and Geo. Vaughan members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the officers.

The purpose of the meeting was to adopt plans for refinancing the debts of the Assembly. It was found that certain floating debts of approximately \$12,000 could be settled by sale of certain lands and donations, thus reducing the debt to a \$24,000 mortgage debt. Arrangements were made to borrow \$25,000 for one year to take care of this and interest and fees, at 6 per cent or less. Then it was agreed that annuity contracts to that amount be sold during the year to take up this debt, and members of the Board present practically guaranteed the sale of half of this and other members heartily agreed to co-operate in putting over the sale of the remaining \$12,500. Under this arrangement all of the lots of the Assembly, originally valued at \$62,000, will be released from the mortgage and put on the market. Plans will soon be made to offer these lots for sale at attractive prices. The proceeds will be used to build a hard-surface road to and around the Assembly grounds, make certain improvements, and take care of any necessary expenses incident to the affairs of the Assembly. The following were appointed a committee to plan for sale of annuity contracts and sale of lots: J. R. Cole, C. M. McKeen, Geo. Vaughan, A. C. Millar, and S. M. Yancey. This committee will meet at Tulsa, January 26, to complete plans for sale of lots and annuity contracts. It is believed, because one-half of the annuity contracts are already virtually sold and improvements guaranteed that will enhance the value of the lots, that a considerable sum will accrue during the next six months to leave the Assembly with no financial obligations except the annual payments on annuity contracts, which should amount to less than \$1,800 a year. As collections authorized by the last General Conference are expected to bring in \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, and as the property stands good for the annual charges, it is believed that these annuity contracts will be very attractive.

Supt. Yancey announced that plans had been made for programs to run from June 10 to Sept. 28, and that most of these would be amply financed by the General Boards and a large attendance was virtually assured. Consequently it is the expectation that patronage will be largely in excess of any previous season. In view of all these facts, it was the conviction of the Board that the future of the Assembly is bright and it will be a bigger and better institution than it has ever been. It was a very harmonious and satisfactory meeting. The Board had lunch at the Y. M. C. A. and some members spent the night there and expressed pleasure over their entertainment. Resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation of the services of Mr. T. L. James in working out plans for refinancing, and of A. C. Millar and Supt. Yancey for their co-operation.

PROTECTIVE LEAGUE ORGANIZED IN INDEPENDENCE COUNTY

The Citizens' Protective League, affiliated with the state organization of that name, was organized at the First Methodist Church here last Saturday. Rev. O. E. Goddard, pastor of the First Methodist Church, presided as temporary chairman, and introduced the principal speaker, Dr. J. M. Williams, of Searcy, state president.

The league has as its object the use of the influence of its members, both individually and collectively, in the bet-

ter enforcement of present laws and the retention of certain laws which face abolishment in the coming session of the state legislature.

In an inspiring address delivered to the several hundred Independence county citizens present, Dr. Williams proposed a system of revolving judges to combat the corruptness prevailing in the state courts. The plan calls for the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to appoint each circuit judge to another court every six months. Dr. Williams claims that this will take the courts out of politics.

The following officers were elected to head the new organization: Rev. T. J. D. King, president; J. H. Jimmerman and M. M. Rutherford, vice-presidents and Clelice Jones, Secretary-Treasurer.

Members of the Executive Committee were named as follows: J. C. Perryman, J. H. Holderby, J. C. Fitzhugh, W. T. Gray and Robert Shelpman.—Batesville News Review.

ARKANSAS METHODIST ORPHANAGE

This is the third report of the Christmas Offering for the Home for Orphans. Again, I urge the brethren who have not remitted to do so at once.

LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE

Arkadelphia District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 326.12
Manchester S. S., Dalark Ct.....	5.00
Sparkman S. S., Sparkman-Sardis Charge	6.00
Total	\$ 337.12

Camden District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 477.27
Marysville S. S., El Dorado Ct.....	4.00
Hampton S. S., Hampton-Harrell Charge	4.00
Faustina S. S., Hampton-Harrell Charge	2.06
Huttig S. S.	15.01
Olive Branch S. S., Junction City Ct.	2.07
Louann S. S.	7.00
Total	\$ 511.41

Little Rock District

Amount previously reported.....	\$1,168.00
Austin Ct., Mt. Tabor.....	6.70
Austin Ct., Mt. Zion.....	2.80
Austin Ct., South Bend.....	2.00
Sardis S. S., Bauxite-Sardis Charge	8.00
Roger's Chapel, Carlisle Ct.....	3.00
Des Arc S. S.	20.05
Hickory Plains Ct., Johnson's Chapel	3.34
Forest Park Church, L. R.....	10.41
Hunter Mem. Church, L. R., additional	4.00
Winfield Mem. Church, L. R., additional	1.17
Total	\$1,229.47

Monticello District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 292.33
Crossett	42.09
Hamburg	19.35
Hermitage Ct., Hermitage S. S.	7.61
Hermitage Ct., Palestine S. S.	1.41
Hermitage Ct., Jersey S. S.....	3.53
Montrose S. S.....	8.31
Snyder S. S.	6.00
Total	\$ 380.63

Pine Bluff District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 410.20
Lakeside Church, Pine Bluff....	60.00
Roe S. S., Roe Ct.	1.25
Rowell Ct., Prosperity S. S.....	1.65
Redfield S. S., Sheridan Ct.....	5.35
Sherrill S. S.	21.00
Carr Memorial, Pine Bluff.....	15.00
Gillett Ct., Gillett S. S.....	13.40
Gillett Ct., Camp Shed	12.09
Gillett Ct., Bonner Chapel.....	2.51
Total	\$ 542.45

Prescott District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 157.69
Mt. Ida Ct., Mount Ida S. S.....	3.00
Mt. Ida Ct., Norman S. S.....	1.25
Mt. Ida Ct., Caddo Gap S. S.....	1.25

Okolona Ct., Okolona S. S.....	5.00
Okolona Ct., Antoine S. S.....	2.30
Total	\$ 170.49

Texarkana District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 451.77
Cherry Hill S. S.....	2.25
Hatfield S. S., Hatfield Ct.....	6.00
Vandervoort S. S., Hatfield Ct.	1.50
Richmond Ct., Ogden S. S.....	3.00
Richmond Ct., Wade's Chapel S. S.	1.00
Richmond Ct., Fomby S. S.....	1.00
Lockesburg	8.00
Fairview-Texarkana	10.00
Total	\$ 484.52

Personal Gifts—amount previously reported

\$ 8.00

Total received from Little Rock Conference

\$3,664.09

NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE

Batesville District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 75.76
Gen. Ave. Church, Batesville....	5.00
First Church, Batesville	25.00
Viola-Bexar, Viola Ct.	3.00
Total	\$ 108.76

Booneville District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 95.26
Belleville S. S.	7.65
Magazine Ct., Magazine S. S.....	2.29
Magazine Ct., Wesley's Chapel.	1.71
Centerville S. S., Ola-Centerville-Salem Charge	1.25
Prairie View-Scranton Charge, Scranton S. S.	3.00
Prairie View	3.00
Pee Dee S. S.	2.00
New Blaine S. S.	1.50
Total	\$ 117.66

Conway District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 201.96
Washington Avenue, North Little Rock	12.00
Pottsville S. S.	7.00
Total	\$ 220.96

Fayetteville District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 108.91
Berryville S. S.	10.00
Centerton S. S.	2.27
Cincinnati Circuit	2.50
Rogers S. S.	17.50
Highfill S. S., Springtown Ct....	2.00
Rocky Branch S. S., War Eagle Ct.	2.00
Winslow S. S.	4.08
Total	\$ 149.26

Fort Smith District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 51.69
First Church, Ft. Smith	76.05
Second Church, Ft. Smith	5.00
South Ft. Smith	2.00
Bonanza S. S., Hackett Ct.....	2.00
Total	\$ 136.74

Helena District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 154.90
Crawfordsville S. S.	8.00
Widener-Madison Charge—Madison S. S.	6.00
Round Pond S. S.	1.00
Tuni S. S.	1.00

Correction—In the last issue of the Methodist—January 10, \$4.89 was reported from "West Memphis S. S., additional." This amount is from the "Hulbert S. S."—West Memphis and Hulbert Charge, and we take this opportunity to correct the error.

Total	\$ 170.90
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Jonesboro District

Amount previously reported	\$ 59.85
Lake St.—Blytheville	3.35
Leachville S. S.	5.00
56 S. S.—Bono-Trinity Chg.	2.79
Total	\$ 70.99

Paragould District

Amount previously reported.....	\$ 74.44
Piggott S. S.	15.00
Rector S. S.	15.00
Total	\$ 104.44

Searcy District

Amount previously reported	\$ 54.97
Bald Knob S. S.	5.00
Leslie S. S.	2.61
McCrary S. S.	10.00
Cooper Spgs. S. S.—McRae Ct.	1.40
Augusta	14.00

Correction—In the issue of the Methodist of Jan. 3, \$5.00 was reported as having been received from Heber Springs S. S. This should have been \$15.00, and I am reporting on this as follows:

Heber Spgs. S. S., additional \$	10.00
Total	\$ 97.98
Personal Gifts—Amount previously reported	\$ 6.00
Total received from the North Ark. Conference	\$1,183.69
Grand Total received from Both Conferences	\$4,847.78

—James Thomas, Supt.

EQUAL AS ASSISTANT PASTOR

The value of the church paper in the home was stressed in a recent address by Rev. W. S. Abernathy, D.D., pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., in which he said that if he had to choose between having an assistant pastor or having five hundred additional subscribers to one of the good church papers, he would choose the latter. His conviction was that five hundred readers of a representative church paper would mean five hundred men and women who genuinely understand the service the Church ought to render mankind. He pointed out that the church paper will enrich spiritual insight, enlarge world vision and deepen the consecration of church members. Five hundred new subscribers to a church paper, in his judgment, would be more effective than the employment of an assistant pastor.—Christian Observer.

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J. H. SHUMAKER, General Sec.
Home Office: Association Bldg.,
808 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

HIGH-JUMPING LADIES

New York has a group of high-jumping young ladies always seen where lights are brightest. They are daughters of very rich parents and of whom a society writer recently wrote: "De-classe debutantes on a bust."

Many live in the Gothic grandeur of those barn-like mansions that have somehow stubbornly resisted the sweep of the deluxe apartment house. Surfeited with ennui, they go panhandling royally through life—expecting everything and giving nothing.

Eternal gad-about—they are here today and disporting on the bathing beaches of Palm Beach and Cannes tomorrow. They gulp cocktails like the hardest toper, burn up cigarettes in quick inhalations, and shock Wateauish old ladies at dinner parties with boasts of virginity.

Despite their halo of wealth, they would be tossed out of the toughest speakeasy back rooms on Tenth Avenue. What they try to pass off as "the new frankness" is in reality the patter of the brothel. Their idea of cleverness is a secret flirtation with a married man.

Parental purse strings are never tightened. They have individual cars for every occasion and one actually has four chauffeurs on her personal payroll. But with all the luxury, they suggest the futility of those hags of the Monte Carlo gaming tables who carry on by frequent fiery jolts of brandy.

Once in awhile they seek to "express themselves" by opening a tearoom, an antique salon, interior decorating shop or by writing a dirty book. But chiefly they play bridge for high stakes all afternoon, guzzle gin and dance with gigolos until dawn.

Frequently they slump from night club tables and are hurriedly carried sick drunk through the kitchens to their limousines. Strangely enough most of them have been reared in an atmosphere of super-refinement. But the jazz mania gripped and holds them fast.

One of the giddy guild, however, met her match in a chop house the other night. Primed with whiskey sours, she was aiming shafts of stinging sarcasm at innocent diners a few tables away. Finally one insulted and white-faced gentleman walked over to her and with deadly calm said: "Listen! I used to stoke coal on a lake steamer with your Daddy before he found an oil well in his back yard. We have come off many runs filthy with oil and grease and stinking with sweat. But at that we were cleaner than you."—O. O. McIntyre in Arkansas Gazette.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

With the advent of the Boston Latin School 300 years ago, the present-day American high school had its genesis. It ushered into the world a new principle—free public education—without which truly democratic government could not have been inaugurated, and without which it can neither advance nor long endure.

During the scholastic year of 1934-35, the friends of the public schools will have an opportunity to employ every available means of bringing to the fore that unique educational tradition born in the Puritan Colony of Massachusetts Bay fourteen years after they planted their settlement on Plymouth Rock.

Every student, every alumnus of these schools, every parent, every school official, every citizen should take some part in the celebration of the 300th anniversary of that all-awakening event of the 17th century.

Free public education is the greatest child of the social mind during all the centuries of time. Lusty and vigorous, it has grown under our nur-

turing and appreciative understanding of its values. But its growth has been arrested and a crisis has now come upon it through no fault of its own. Yet there never was a period in our history when it should be more highly exalted and more intensely cultivated than at this critical hour of national life. Why? Because American civilization is largely the child of free public education, and the broader social development of its most distinctive element—a complex industrialism—depends upon a concurrent expansion and of public education, of which the present system is but a symbol of possible service and extent, if that civilization can but pass its present crisis.

With the establishment of the free Boston Latin School the seeds of democracy were planted. With the growth of that democracy public education widened into colleges and universities. With them came increased opportunity for the individual, but with this opportunity a new spirit of noblesse oblige is recognized. If the individual accepts the benefit of public education, he must of necessity in the spirit of the act acknowledge his obligation to his fellow citizens and to the community which made possible his station and fitness to live and function in the social order. He becomes aware that "life is not a cup to be drained but a measure to be filled."

Thus from public education comes social solidarity with that feeling of homogeneity so essential to peace, security and the happiness that flows from culture.—E. R. in Supreme Council Bulletin.

FEARING FOR THE WORLD

There seem to be a great many people these days who are troubled with a kind of unreasoning fear for the future of the world. Whichever way they turn they see trouble ahead, and all the unrest and disturbance of the present leads on in their vision to scenes still darker and more foreboding. Is their feeling justified? Is it sane and Christian? We cannot think so, and for several reasons. In the first place it shuts God out of the future too much. It cannot be that He is not still the God of history, and moulding and shaping the destinies of the world so far as men will let Him. And it cannot be that the man of any future day ahead of us will be any less the son of God than the man of the past days has been, or that the urge upward toward the good and the right and the holy thing will ever leave him. If he were the child of the devil we might well fear, but we do not believe he is. And then the fear of the future will prove one of the greatest handicaps against us as we go forward to meet that future, and for that reason it can scarcely be a sane attitude. High hopes for the future of the world are not only justified, they are essential to any high achievement.—Christian Guardian.

PITY THE TEACHER WHEN—

All over the United States the teacher of the common schools and the city schools and the faculty of colleges are receiving no pay or reduced pay. Causes are "the depression" which itself is caused by selfish greed, graft in public office, and the lack of leadership to put the country back on a paying basis.

Chicago has made a spectacle of herself by permitting her public school teachers who have months' back pay to their credit, to be ejected for room rent and to sleep in the public parks.

All over the nation teachers, never too highly paid, have been let out of office altogether, or required to wait months or even whole school terms for their pay-checks.

Is there any wonder that people everywhere are demanding publicity for school funds?

Coming closer to home, Arkansas schools in some sections have had to close because of "no funds." In many communities the deficit has been caused because the state's growers had several bad seasons that ruined crops, and like other drought sufferers, could not meet their taxes while an unwise government stood by doing nothing but let the Big Interests buy up the delinquent land.

But when a financial situation strikes at the very heart of humanity and all human progress, civilization goes not forward, but backward.—Fayetteville Democrat.

RAILROADS ESSENTIAL TO NATION'S INDUSTRY

"Neither the trucks nor the barges and steamers could come within shooting distance of furnishing the country with adequate transportation facilities. The crippling or abandonment of the railways of the country would be the heaviest blow that can be imagined," declares the Helena (Mont.) Independent.

"No one should forget that the railroads pay millions in taxes; and millions of the people's money are invested in them; that the taxes they pay in some Montana communities practically support the local government.

"If the railroads were 'out,' billions of dollars of property would disappear; millions of workers highly trained and well paid would lose their jobs, and there would be no adequate system of transport to take their place. The situation now indifferently contemplated by many unthinking people would suddenly assume the aspects of a calamity.

"The public should think of the transportation problem in terms of taxes, public investments, and a permanent and adequate system of transportation already firmly established.

"The brass-tacks view of the matter for the officials and everybody else to take is that of the public interest. It will not be to the public interest to provide the trucks with public roads at no cost to them and the water carriers with subsidized waterways just to destroy the railroads.

"It has taken decades to create the vast network of rails that cover the country and the trains that move over them. No other transportation agency can furnish the service of the roads. The roads are essential to the industrial welfare of the country."

EDUCATING THE EMOTIONS

Professor Hocking of Harvard tells a Western teachers' convention that America is bound for the rocks if we do not educate the emotions of children.

When you come to think of it, we really have no philosophy of emotion, no technique of gaining emotional maturity. The person who wants to learn the laws of health and to build up a sound body has a score of places to turn for information and assistance. For the training of the mind there are schools and colleges, no end of books and teachers.

But when it comes to the emotions, we let them develop in the hit-or-miss manner of trial and error. We have moral standards but have asylums to house the sorry victims of emotional outbursts, and by a costly system of police and prisons we manage to get even with those who violate the code, but little or no instruction in the control of the vagrant moods and feelings of mankind.

What is more, we are pretty hypocritical about the whole issue. Either we pretend that the emotions do not mat-

ter very much, or that if we are at all moved by our feelings, our feelings in the given instance are all particularly noble. Thus we rationalize, or go on finding reasons for doing what we want to do regardless of the consequences to ourselves or to the community.

Psychology is fast becoming a science, and at the present juncture is able to give us immense help in emotional control. Professor Hocking is right; the time is at hand for definite training along lines that will make a whole people not only sound in body and intellect, but sound in its control of the feelings.

And why not? Whether we like it or not, man is governed by his emotions, and not by his reason.—Knickerbocker Press.

EDUCATION MINUS RELIGION

Warden Lewis E. Lawes, of Sing Sing Prison, New York, delivered a knock-out blow on the American educational system in an address before the 70th annual convention of the National Educational Association. He considered it virtually a total failure in character moulding. "Not only have the schools failed to fulfill their functions in preventing crime, but criminals springing largely from the grammar and high schools are more brazen, more vicious and more desperate than ever before in the history of any civilized community." These are strong words. He further says that "the splendid and costly educational programs, the pride of our government, have done nothing to mould the character of our people." He states the cause for failure in these words: "There is no moral force in the classroom." If this statement is true it is a terrible indictment of the educators who eliminate the teaching of religion in the public schools, for without religion morality is easily corrupted.—Ex.

HERE'S A GUARANTEED RELIEF FOR BURNING, ITCHING SKIN

Germs that cause burning, itching skin, ringworm, tetter, dandruff, etc., cannot survive the strong antiseptic properties of BOND'S SKIN EASE. The liquid penetrates infected parts, kills the germs, soothes irritation. Costs only 50c. Money back if it fails. Prepared only by Bond's Pharmacy Co.



MOTHERS...watch CHILD'S COLD

COMMON colds often settle in throat and chest where they may become dangerous. Don't take chances—at the first snuffle rub on Children's Musterole.

Children's Musterole is just good old Musterole, only in milder form. It penetrates the skin with a warming tingle and goes to the seat of trouble.

It gets such marvelous results because it's NOT just a salve, but a "counter-irritant"—quick and helpful in drawing out pain and congestion.

Used by millions for 25 years. Recommended by many doctors and nurses. All druggists. In three strengths: Regular Strength, Children's (mild), and Extra Strong. Tested and approved by Good House-keeping Bureau, No. 4867.



MONEY-MAKING

"The meanest thing that any man ever followed for a business is making money." That may at first sight startle and be challenged. A little careful thought, however, will show it to be correct. But does not every business man seek to make money and measure himself by his success in that matter? He is indeed apt to apply this test, but it is a wrong one. If that is all he is doing he is a failure. "How much did he leave?" is often asked at the close of a busy life when affairs are wound up. And the answer has to be in very many cases, "He left all." "How much is he worth?" is also a frequent question. If it can be reckoned in dollars it is a very pitiful outcome. The making of money is good if it be simply a means to an end, if it comes in incidentally, if it is a by-product. But if it is the main thing then, alas, it indicates meanness, it is wholly unworthy of an immortal spirit. It should be the main business to do some sort of good, in mercantile life just as much as in professional, in secular as in sacred things. He who promotes the welfare of his fellow men and makes the world a better place to live in than it was before; he who strengthens and ennobles his own character by the cultivation of those traits which make for genuine manliness and godliness and righteousness and truth—he is the man who makes life worth while. And this can be done day by day. But if he is so absorbed in merely piling up his financial gains that he forgets all about these matters he has surely forgotten the main thing. America is being lifted by this great war out of the muck and mire of mere money making in which it had pretty nearly lost its soul. It is gaining something of far more value than the treasure it has lost. Let no individual fail of sharing in this profit.—Pacific Christian Advocate.

LOVE AND SUBMISSION

Paul exhorted husbands to love their wives, as in Ephesians 5:25. That is what husbands are for. If they love properly, they will be faithful in all other matters of domestic kind. Turning to the other side of the family, Paul wrote, "Let the wives be subject to their own husbands in everything." Wives of the right stamp do not object to such subjection. Paul takes care of both sides of the house. It is husbands that do not love their wives whose wives rebel against their authority. If there is masculine love, there will be no feminine rebellion.

But Paul is not taking care of the family relationship here as much as he is protecting character. He specified the object of love for husbands—their wives. Eyes are to be kept free from lust, and hearts from illicit love, and the whole body from overacts of evil. The husband is to keep himself pure—not loving every woman that possesses attraction.

What about the wife? Paul takes care of that also in verses 22 and 24. They are to be true to their "own husbands." If all women thus were true, there would be fewer scandals and divorce trials, just as proper love on the part of husbands would make for domestic happiness and general social purity. It cannot be a happy home unless both principals are true to their marriage vows. If a husband hates his wife, or loves some other woman, both of which Paul forbids, there is trouble. If a wife seeks subjection to some other woman's husband, or some unmarried man, there is trouble, and ought to be.

Paul lays down some rules for the home. They are based on the principles of success and permanency. They devote first attention to personal morals and so put a foundation under the

home. When character comes first, other things come easily.—Religious Telescope.

FINDING SINNERS

Jesus was looking for men. He found old, rich Zachaeus up a tree. First, He found him; second, He got him down from the tree; third, He got his heart; fourth, He got his pocket-book, and fifth, He went home with him for dinner, combining the pastor with the preacher, and Zachaeus got salvation, Amen!

Jesus found "a woman at the well." Go read it and see what happened. Some of the sweetest memories of my life now, (shut in as I am) are those when and where I got on my horse, or went afoot, till I found men and women who had lost their way, and by prayer and song, with the blessing of God, these found their way and were converted. Amen. Go thou and do likewise.—Jas. F. Jernigan.

WHY WE EDIT NEWS NOTES

We spend many weary hours each week editing news notes. We are sorry we have to do it, and friends everywhere could help us if they would. Please practice the art of condensation. Remember the shorter the note the better chance it has of being read. Other news notes are full of irrelevances, informing us as to who read the Scriptures, who prayed, who sang, and who pronounced the benediction. That is hardly worth while news. Then we have much trouble with foolishly extravagant statements. The friends of a minister or evangelist may do him harm by overwrought descriptions of his learning, eloquence, piety, and general effectiveness. We have seen some accounts of the work and character of good men, of which no human being has been worthy. More than one man has been saved from ridicule by an editor's discretion, but the editor gets the credit for being hostile to the man, simply because he has saved him from the unintended wounds of a friend.—Watchman-Examiner.

HE LOST OUT

The doctor quit reading his medical journals, and he "lost out."

The teacher quit reading his works on pedagogy, and he "lost out."

The lawyer quit reading his books on law, and he "lost out."

The Sunday school teacher quit reading his Sunday school papers and periodicals, and he "lost out."

The electrician quit reading his journals on the science of electricity, and he "lost out."

The banker quit reading the latest and most approved methods of banking, and he "lost out."

The farmer quit reading his agricultural journals, and he "lost out."

The preacher quit reading his books and periodicals on theology and Christian work, and he "lost out."

The church member quit reading his church paper, and he "lost out" in his religious life, his interest in the church, his zeal for the spread of the kingdom and his usefulness to the community in which he lived.—Author Unknown.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY

One of the tricks by which designing men wish to rob us of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus is to tell us that religion is good, but that theology is either worthless or at least negligible. By religion they mean righteousness; by theology they mean what expert religious specialists teach concerning religious subjects. But according to the Bible, theology means nothing else than the truths of God's Word together with their application and effect. It is true that some, for instance,

ministers and teachers of God's Word, study these religious truths in a more extended and more detailed form; but, after all, the religious instruction which our little children receive constitutes the foundation of our theology. There is no essential difference between theology and religious truth. It is a custom to call catechetical truths "Bible teachings" or "fundamentals of Christian knowledge" and to call the study of God's Word by ministers and expert teachers "theology."—Lutheran Witness.

HOW A PASTOR GOT SUBSCRIPTIONS

Rev. E. D. Worley of Abingdon, Va. secured forty-two subscriptions to the Nashville Advocate, and the way he did it is the best way to do it.

How He Did It On His Own Words

"Having left the matter of Church periodicals in the hands of my Committee on Literature (although I presented the matter from the pulpit) for the past two years and with little success, I determined this year, after Conference, to present the matter personally myself.

"Feeling that the dissemination of our Church information would be worth the time spent, I made a list of twenty-five select names including only Church officials—beginning with lay leader, Sunday School superintendent, Missionary Society, stewards, and visited these first. I secured without the refusal of one, all twenty-five.

"I then made another list of twenty-five and began. I secured five out of the first six seen (one refusal) and it was this thirty that I sent in to you two weeks ago. Out of the other twenty I have seen fifteen and as a result am sending with this letter seven more. I think I can get others yet and will continue to present the matter during the year as I carry on my pastoral visiting."

—Nashville Christian Advocate.

CARDUI RELIEVES PERIODIC PAINS AND NERVOUSNESS

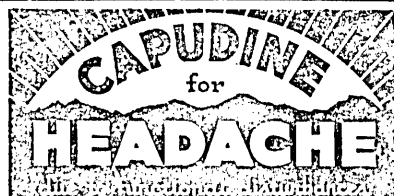
Women who suffer severe pain and nervousness at monthly periods, due to poor nourishment as often shown by a run-down condition, may find Cardui as helpful as so many women have reported. Here is what Mrs. Carl Graf, of Georgetown, Fla., writes: "Cardui has been very beneficial to me—having used it as a young girl and since when in a run-down condition. I can testify to its relieving pain during my menstruation periods and as a tonic for women." . . . Thousands of women testify Cardui benefitted them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

ADVICE TO WOMEN



Mrs. Susie Hamilton of 1636 Walnut St., Shreveport, La., said: "I had cramps and pains periodically. I also had frequent headaches. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription helped to rid me of the feminine weakness; in fact, helped me in every way. I also gave it to my two daughters when they were developing and it built them up wonderfully." All druggists.

New size, tablets 50 cts., liquid \$1.00.



CAPUDINE contains several ingredients which act together to give quicker relief. Also for pains due to fresh colds, neuralgia, and for muscular and joint aches. Ask for Capudine Liquid or the modified formula, Capudine Brand Tablets.

There Is a TIME

in the

Affairs of Men . . .



. . . a time when, without the comforting, reassuring service we offer, their suffering would know no bounds. To present this service unobtrusively and in a dignified manner calls upon us for the best of our many years of experience.



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LITTLE ROCK

IOWA JUDGE DEALS THE LEGISLATIVE FICTION A KNOCK-OUT

A recent decision in the District Court of Buchanan County, Iowa, met the issue of toxicity of beer squarely and decided that regardless of Congress and the Legislature, 3.2 per cent beer is an intoxicating liquor. This was a clean knock-out of the legislative fiction. In part, the decision reads:

"If beer is not intoxicating, why are we here with this controversy at all? If beer is not intoxicating, why the regulations about permits to sell it—three different kinds of sale? Why have any restrictions on its sale and use if it is not intoxicating? The whole treatment of the beer question in the law of this state and in the law of every state is clear evidence that it is regarded as intoxicating, and there is no question in the world but that it is intoxicating, no matter what any Congress or any legislature or any attorney-general may say about it. That is the reason it is regulated; that's the reason we have provisions like that law with regard to the establishment of beer parlors within a certain distance of the school.

"The fact is, the use and sale of intoxicating liquor is under the ban everywhere, and any man who contemplates going into the business of sale of intoxicating liquor, whether beer or something else, goes into it with the knowledge beforehand that he may be regulated or legislated out of business at any time that the public sees fit to do so.

"So-called beer parlors all over the country are nothing but beer saloons under another name, and the influence upon children in coming to this hall for their curricular activities and school activities is going to be protected against the operation of a beer parlor within the prohibited area so far as this court is able to do it."

This is a clean knock-out blow to the legislative fiction that intoxicating liquor will not intoxicate. The end of this tragic legal fiasco may come quickly as 3.2 per cent comes before judges who have seen the devastating havoc of beer, falsely called non-intoxicating. —W. G. Calderwood.

When buying goods tell the merchant if you saw his ad in this paper.

IS COMMON SENSE UNCOMMON?

Wood is still one of our major fuels, according to Mr. Glenn R. Durrell, Assistant Forester for the Arkansas State Forestry Commission. We use it for heating our homes in the cold weather and for cooking our meals at all times of the year. Since a farmer uses from 12 to 18 cords of fuel wood every year it is important to him that he can have a continuous cheap supply of it.

The farmer with a small woodlot is a lucky man for he can grow enough fuel wood to supply himself at least, and may be able to sell, or exchange, some to his neighbors. It takes very little common sense, however, to see that the wood is only useful for fuel when it is burned in a stove. There is no sense at all to burning fuel wood in the woods, yet this is what is done when the woods are allowed to burn.

Contrary to a rather general belief, ground, or leaf fires that burn in our woods in the fall of the year destroy timber as well as leaves. While the larger trees do not always burn, the bark at the base of the trees is wounded and decay enters the trees and the hearts become "doty" or rotten. Due to this rotting of the trees the fires must be blamed for the destruction of much of the timber that has already grown. In addition the fires kill the young trees and the trees seeds from which future crops of fuel wood come. The common sense conclusion is that there is no sense in burning fuel wood in the woods when we need it to burn in our stoves.—Arkansas State Forestry Commission.

WISE PASTORS WILL GIVE HEED

In an annual report once made to the Northern Convention the board of managers of the Home Mission Society said and wisely said: "If our denominational journals should suddenly be discontinued, the society would face a serious crisis. In their editorials, notes and general articles these weekly papers have been immeasurably helpful to our society. Some way should be discovered to improve their financial condition and to add to their promotive efficiency. Whoever can devise a plan to accomplish this, and at the same time enlarge their circulation, will richly deserve the gratitude of the denominations.—Watchman-Examiner.

OBITUARIES

PARISH.—January 6, from her home in Jonesboro, Ark., my eldest sister, Mrs. Amanda E. Parish, after years of affliction, passed to the Saints' Everlasting Rest. She was sixty-five years and nine months old, and has been a member of the Methodist Church nearly fifty-five years. She is survived by a large family of grown-up children, and a number of grandchildren; besides three sisters: Mrs. E. L. White of Lonoke, Mrs. Ed. Ibbotson of North Little Rock, and Mrs. James Kirksey of Jonesboro—this writer being the only brother left. Sister was a good woman. I had seen her but three times in thirty years; and for a score of years she had been a widow, bearing many burdens and hardships. Throughout her whole life she bore the burdens of others with beautiful self-forgetfulness. She gave far more kindness than she received. She had old-fashioned ideas of sin and goodness, and lived by them. Her faith was the simple loving trust of a little child. I do not find it in my heart to grieve. Of course, the shadow of sadness oppresses me; but I thank God that her warfare is past and her coronation is come. And I pray that God may guide her dear ones to the fair heights where reunion with her and other dear ones awaits us all.—Arthur M. Shaw, Belcher, La.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCES
ARKADELPHIA DISTRICT: SECOND ROUND

Tigert-Lonsdale, at Morning Star, Jan. 27, 2 p. m.
Oaklawn, Jan. 27, 7 p. m.
Pullman Heights, Feb. 3, 7 p. m.
Carthage-Tulip, at Willow, Feb. 10, at 2 p. m.
Holly Springs Ct., at Mt. Olivet, Feb. 16, 2 p. m.
Princeton Ct., at Macedonia, Feb. 17, 2 p. m.
Sparkman-Sardis, at S., Feb. 24, 2 p. m.
Arkadelphia, Feb. 24, 7 p. m.
Hot Springs Ct., at Gum Springs, March 3, 2 p. m.
Grand Avenue, March 3, 7 p. m.
Malvern, March 6, 7 p. m.
Traskwood Ct., at T., March 10, 2 p. m.
Benton, March 10, 7 p. m.
Leola Ct., at Hunter's Chapel, March 17, 2 p. m.
Dalark Ct., at Bethlehem, March 24, 2 p. m.
Percy Ct., at P., March 31, 2 p. m.
Hot Springs, First Church, March 31, 7:30 p. m.
Friendship Ct., at F., April 7, 2 p. m.
Arkadelphia Ct., at Mt. Pisgah, April 13, 2 p. m.

—Roy E. Fawcett, P. E.

CAMDEN DISTRICT: SECOND ROUND

Huttig, January 20, 7:30 p. m.
Junction City, Jan. 27, 11 a. m.
Fordyce, Jan. 30, 7:30 p. m.
Buckner, at Kilgore, Feb. 3, 11 a. m.
Waldo, Feb. 3, 7:30 p. m.
Camden, Feb. 6, 7:30 p. m.
Hampton-Harrell, at H., Feb. 10, 11 a. m.
Kingsland, Feb. 10, 7:30 p. m.
Norphlet, Feb. 13, 7:30 p. m.
Stephens, at Silver Springs, Feb. 17, 11 a. m.
Magnolia Ct., at Emerson, Feb. 17, 3:30 p. m.
El Dorado, First Church, Feb. 20, 7:30 p. m.
Thornton, at Lakeside, Feb. 24, 11 a. m.
Bearden, Feb. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Magnolia, Feb. 27, 7:30 p. m.
Louann-Buena Vista, at L., March 3, 11 a. m.
Strong, at Rhodes Chapel, March 3, 3:30 p. m.

Vantrease Mem., March 6, 7:30 p. m.
Chidester, at Missouri, March 10, 11 a. m.
El Dorado Ct., at Ebenezer, March 17, 11 a. m.
Taylor Ct., at Sharmon, March 24, 11 a. m.—E. C. Rule, P. E.

MONTICELLO DISTRICT: SECOND ROUND

Montrose-Snyder at S., Jan. 20.
Hermitage Ct. at Jersey, Jan. 26-27.
Dermott, February 3, at 11 a. m.
McGehee, February 3, at 7:30 p. m.
Warren, February 10.
Wilmot, February 17, at 11 a. m.
Portland-Parkdale at Portland, Feb. 17, 7:30 p. m.
Eudora, February 24, 11 a. m.
Lake Village, Feb. 24, 7:30 p. m.
Crossett, March 3, 11 a. m.
Hamburg, March 3, 7:30 p. m.
Wilmar Ct. at Mt. Tabor, March 10.
Dumas, March 17, 11 a. m.
Tillar-Winchester at Winchester, March 17, 7:30 p. m.
Fountain Hill Ct. at Extra, March 23 and 24.
Monticello, March 24, 7:30 p. m.
New Edinburgh Ct. at Good Hope, March 31.
Arkansas City at Watson, April 7.
—John Hoover, P. E.

WARNING ORDER

In the Pulaski Circuit Court
State of Arkansas, County of Pulaski—ss.
In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Mabel Lee McCallum, deceased.
The following parties, Ed Connerly, Preston Connerly, Miss Jane Connerly, and Mrs. Phillip Cimo are warned to appear in this Court within thirty days and answer the motion of the Proponents, Martha Jane Frazier and Mary McCallum Cloud nee Mary Lavinia McCallum.
January 12, 1935.

J. R. GLADDEN, Clerk.
By V. S. O'NEAL, D. C.
James E. Hogue, Attorney for Proponents.
Edwin W. Pickthorne, Attorney ad Litem.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys contain 9 million tiny tubes or filters which may be endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Be careful. If functional Kidney or Bladder disorders make you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Loss of Pep, Leg Pains, Rheumatic Pains, Dizziness, Circles Under Eyes, Neuralgia, Acidity, Burning, Smarting or Itching, you don't need to take chances. All druggists now have the most modern advanced treatment for these troubles—a Doctor's prescription called Cystex (Siss-Tex). Works fast—safe and sure. In 48 hours it must bring new vitality and is guaranteed to make you feel 10 years younger in one week or money back on return of empty package. Cystex costs only 3c a dose at druggists and the guarantee protects you.

When It Comes BE PREPARED

The SAFE AND SAVING WAY of insuring Church and Pastor's Property, also Homes, Personal Effects and Automobiles of Church Members is with the

National Mutual
Church Insurance Co.
of Chicago, Ill.
Has been furnishing
protection since 1899
AT COST
Fire, Lightning,
Windstorm and
Automobile
Insurance for
Members
No assessments; legal
reserve for protection
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New Circles Hold First Meetings Monday

The new Circles of the Women of Winfield will hold their first monthly meetings Monday, January 21. It is hoped that every woman of Winfield will be in her place:

No. 1, with Mrs. F. W. Whiteside, 208 Denison, at two o'clock.

No. 2, with Mrs. M. R. Springer, 1723 N. Monroe, at a 12:30 luncheon. Assistant-hostesses: Mrs. Harvey Shipp and Mrs. Virgil Stover.

No. 3, with Mrs. B. A. Bennett, 2620 State, at two o'clock.

No. 4, with Mrs. Dewey Price, 1616 W. 14th, at two o'clock. Mrs. J. R. Henderson co-hostess.

No. 5, with Mrs. C. E. Hayes, 2724 Ringo, for a pot-luck luncheon at 12:30.

No. 6, with Mrs. W. N. Freemyer, chairman, 1860 Marshall, at two o'clock.

No. 7, with Mrs. J. Walton Martin, 321 Linwood, at two o'clock.

No. 8, with Mrs. E. V. Markham, 1825 N. Spruce, at a one o'clock luncheon.

No. 9, with Mrs. W. M. Rankin, chairman, 1912 Spring, at 2:30. Assistant hostess is Mrs. Kit Carson.

No. 10, with Mrs. G. E. Banzhof, 2704 Chester, at two o'clock.

ABOUT OUR FOLK

Mr. Charles J. Craig, 1010 W. 11th street, is seriously ill at the Baptist State Hospital.

Mr. F. B. Thacker suffered slight injuries in an automobile accident last week.

Mr. M. L. Baird, 2804 State, underwent an operation at St. Vincent's Infirmary last week.

Mr. G. H. Kimball is ill with the flu at his home, 2000 battery.

Mrs. E. L. Villarreal and children have been sick for several days, at their home, 5019 U St.

Mrs. C. C. Goss, 2424 Arch has had as her guest Miss Virginia Mills, of Pine Bluff.

NEW MEMBERS

We welcome into the fellowship of Winfield Church the following who came to us last Sunday: Miss Anne Buckley, 311 S. Izard; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davis and son, Jeff Davis, Jr., 3321 W. 11th; Mr. Roscoe L. Sanders, 715 S. Pine; Mr. James Major, 4215 W. 12th; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Atwood, Miss Irma Atwood, 1221 Louisiana; Mrs. M. L. Walt, Mr. Martin Lee Walt, Frazier Pike.

Miss Sarah Massenburg will lead the devotional and expressional meeting of the Senior High Department Sunday evening at six o'clock.

The Young People's Department will have a recreational and fellowship program Sunday at 5:30, followed by the devotional service at 6:30 in charge of Mr. Lester Lowrey.

Next Wednesday Evening
Fellowship Supper at 6:30
Discussion at 7:15
"Where Did Jesus Get His Authority?"
Bro. Steel will lead the service.

Pulpit and Pew Winfield Methodist Church

Sixteenth and Louisiana, Little Rock

MARSHALL T. STEEL
Minister

W. G. BORCHERS
Prayer Special in Brazil

MRS. I. J. STEED
Minister of Music

MISS KATE BOSSINGER
Organist

MISS EFFIE BANNON
Church Secretary

Vol. VI

JANUARY 17, 1935

No. 3

SUNDAY SERVICES

11:00 A. M.—"Man's Supreme Allegiance."

7:30 P. M.—Dr. J. H. Reynolds will preach.



DR. J. H. REYNOLDS

WINFIELD PLANS SPECIAL SERVICES

Dr. Reynolds of Hendrix College to Speak

Next Sunday evening at 7:30 we will begin a series of four very attractive and unusual services at Winfield. The general theme of the services will be "Social Issues in State and National Legislation." In four successive Sunday evenings the following speakers will discuss the issues of current legislation. Dr. J. H. Reynolds will speak on "What Can the Legislature Do For Our Public Schools?" Mr. John Pipkin will speak on "Should We Have Unemployment Insurance?" Mrs. W. P. McDermott's subject will be "How Can the Legislature Help Arkansas' Unemployables?" Mr. Brooks Hays will discuss "What Should Congress Do With N. R. A.?"

The educational situation in Arkansas is in a critical condition. When two-thirds of the boys and girls of our State have less than an eight months' term of school, and one hundred thousand of them face the closing of their schools in three weeks; and when the well trained teachers of our children are paid less than the men who haul our garbage or sweep our streets it is time for Arkansas' citizens to arise and determine to meet the crying needs of our youth.

No man in Arkansas is better qualified to discuss this situation than Dr. Reynolds; and I think there is no man in the State whose judgment on educational matters is more reliable. I am glad the General Assembly is preparing to face these issues and am anxious for members of Winfield to understand the situation and encourage the legislators in their good work. Let us have a large congregation to hear Dr. Reynolds Sunday evening.

MARSHALL T. STEEL.

Board of Stewards in Regular Meeting

Monday evening, January 7, at 7:30, the Winfield Board of Stewards met, with the chairman, J. S. M. Cannon presiding. Most of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the Wednesday evening and Sunday evening services. The pastor announced the new series of topics for discussion at the Wednesday evening service and urged the Board members to avail themselves of the opportunities of these meetings.

After some discussion the Board approved the pastor's proposal to bring in special speakers for the next four Sunday evenings to discuss needed legislation in the field of education, relief, social reform, etc. It is hoped that these services will be both interesting and helpful to a large group of our members.

It was announced that the Custodian had ordered certain minor but necessary repairs for the church building, such as replacement of broken window glass, and the repair of stair railings which were loose.

The Treasurer's report revealed that \$1,357.53 had been raised during the month and that a little over \$500 was needed to meet some current bills. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Chairman announced a special program for the next meeting of the Board. Copies of pamphlets "The Board of Stewards" and "Southern Methodism Serving the World" were passed out, and the meeting adjourned.

ADULT ASSEMBLY

The Adult Department of the Church School will meet in the auditorium at ten o'clock next Sunday morning for an assembly before the class period. Every member is asked to be on time and to come directly to the auditorium.

CLASS MEETING

The Marguerite Clifford Class will have a business and social meeting on Tuesday, January 22nd, at the home of Mrs. E. R. Hanna, 111 Fountain, at two o'clock, with Mrs. Harry Homard as co-hostess.

BOOK REVIEW

The Mothers' Class will have a book review by Miss Lila Ashby, at the home of Mrs. Frank Faust, 2816 Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, January 22, at 2:30. The proceeds will be used on the Winfield building fund.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BANQUET

The members of the Young People's Department are planning a banquet for Thursday evening, January 24, at 6:30. Elizabeth Easley is chairman of the social committee which is in charge of the event. Her assistants are: Florence Morris, Josephine Moore, Mary Hunt, A. B. Cox, Harry Enston, Boyd Barker, Dan Terry and Roscoe Sanders. They are planning an interesting program as well as an attractive menu. This is the first banquet held by this department and it is the desire of the members that it become an annual affair.

HEAR DR. FOSDICK

The National Vespers with Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick as the preacher can be heard every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 over Station KTHS. This is one of the finest broadcasts on the air. If you enjoy it, write to KTHS and your letter will encourage them to continue to give us the best that is on the air.