



Arkansas Methodist

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE LITTLE ROCK AND NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCES, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH



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

Volume LVI

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THE TRAGEDY OF MATERIAL CIVILIZATION

IN Mrs. Shelley's romance, "Frankenstein," written a little over a hundred years ago, a student creates a monster that commits atrocious crimes and inflicts dire retribution upon its creator. Our poorly planned civilization, with different elements often playing at cross purposes, has created a similar monster, the devastating floods, which are threatening to destroy much that is highly valuable.

The Mississippi River system drains more than half of the United States, stretching from Maryland to Montana, and from Canada to the Gulf. Its congeries of tributaries collect by far the greatest part of the water that falls upon our land. This funnel, extremely wide at the top and very small at the bottom, must carry this immense volume of water. When the rains fall upon the larger portion of this area, and the mighty branches are at flood, the lower Mississippi cannot contain it within its banks.

Before the days of levees, this flood spread over immense bottoms, was not very deep at any place, and distributed alluvial soil over the flooded fields, enriching them. Individual farmers and groups began to protect their fields by building local levees. This raised the waters higher over the unprotected fields and necessitated the building of more levees. These confined the waters and made it necessary to build the levees higher. To make matters worse, forests on hill and mountain were destroyed, and the rainfall, unchecked by roots and grass and leaves, rushed down the slopes, denuding them and adding immensely to the run-off into the rivers. Then more bottoms were cleared and canals dug to drain these low fields, and this caused the water to be emptied quickly into the streams. And now paved streets and sewers carry an additional flood into the streams, all at last emptying into the Mississippi River.

When the levees had become so numerous and so high that private enterprise could carry them no higher, the Federal and State governments undertook to build them still higher. If this process could be continued indefinitely, it would be possible to confine the flood and thus protect the lands. But there is a limit, and that has been practically reached. Unless a better plan can be found, we must see, from time to time, just such destructive floods as we are now having. Nay, they may easily be worse. If the upper Mississippi, the Missouri, the Arkansas, and Red Rivers, now not at their highest, should also have such floods as we at present are having from other streams, there would not be a single levee that would be unbroken or overtopped. In 1927 there was almost that combination; and no one can promise that all of the tributaries may not be at high flood at the same time. If that should happen, the destruction of life and property would be almost beyond calculation.

This is not a local problem. This immense area, drained by the Mississippi system, is the granary of the Nation. It produces most of the wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, hogs, and cotton of the Nation. With its resources seriously reduced and its people unable to protect themselves, the people of the whole Nation would suffer a scarcity of the necessities of life. Consequently the control of the floods of the Central Valley of the Nation is a national question. It must be studied as such and solved with a combination of expedients that has not yet been fully tried. They have been hinted at, but not adopted. Dependence has been largely on the levees. Much work has been done since the destructive flood of 1927. We have been assured that the levees were now so high and strong that, with the aid of outlets and some dams, there was

* HE CASTETH FORTH HIS ICE LIKE *
* MORSELS. WHO CAN STAND BEFORE *
* HIS COLD? HE SENDETH OUT HIS *
* WORD, AND MELTETH THEM; HE *
* CAUSETH HIS WIND TO BLOW, AND *
* THE WATERS TO FLOW.—Psalm 147: *
* 17-18. *

practically no further danger. Now, with only a part of the area under heavy rainfall, we are being told that the Mississippi is likely to break over in many places, and the levees in certain places are being opened to relieve the main river; but necessarily to deprive certain sections of the protection that had been promised.

We are witnessing one of the greatest tragedies of the age; and are not assured that even greater evils may not yet follow. Is there a solution? We believe there is. The easiest and quickest solution would be to destroy all the levees; let the water spread over the wide bottoms, without the swift current, depositing the rich alluvium over the fields and thus repaying the losses occasioned in places by the floods. Cities and farm houses might be easily protected by local levees from such floods. However, that method would not seem reasonable; but would be almost like the folly of destroying a part of the crops in order to get a higher price for the remainder. This problem is so great and the interests involved so many and so important that it must be sensibly solved, if it is humanly possible.

Some twenty-five years ago this writer, in an article in this paper, entitled "The Engineering Problem of The Century," suggested a comprehensive plan. Practical engineers have endorsed almost every feature of the proposed plan as feasible; but the trouble is that different groups have each had a theory and instead of working together, have hindered each other in many instances. We have more definite information now than we had twenty-five years ago; and the different groups are beginning to understand that the solution offered by any one group will not accomplish all that even its own group desires; but that it will be necessary to combine some of the elements of each plan. With a proper combination, all of the results may be achieved. In suggesting the following plan, it will be impossible to explain every element satisfactorily; but every well informed man knows that each of the propositions advanced has merit and that all will work together.

The desired ends are: (1) Flood control, (2) Soil conservation, (3) Forest conservation, (4) Drouth prevention, and (5) Creation of power.

1. Flood control.—The present levees, slightly strengthened, will protect the bottoms in ordinary floods and should be preserved. In many places, especially in bends of the river, if the government would buy a part of the land and build a secondary levee with a considerable space between the two, and then install a flood-gate at the upper end and also at the lower end, the upper flood-gate could be opened when water reaches a certain height and with the lower gate closed, the intervening space could be filled. Then the upper gate could be closed and the water inside allowed to stand until all of the sediment in suspension should settle. In the course of a year, it is probable that a foot of soil would be added, and by continuing this process the space would finally be filled and thus a very strong levee would be formed which would soon be covered with trees and would constitute a valuable forest that would ultimately become a considerable source of revenue.

(2) Soil Conservation.—Our leaders have finally discovered that, if we are to have suc-

cessful agriculture for future generations, we must begin to conserve the soil which is being rapidly depleted. Soil erosion of arable land may be greatly reduced by terracing. This is also a means of diminishing floods, because from 25% to 40% of the rainfall will be held back and absorbed in the ground. If every cultivated field in the entire Mississippi Valley were properly terraced, about one-fourth of the rainfall would be held back, and that fraction of the water is what makes the floods overflow and break the levees. Without the soil that is now carried away in the water, the run-off would be comparatively pure, and the river beds would not be filled up with sediment. The retention of 25% of the rainfall in the soil and the prevention of erosion would be highly valuable to agriculture. The Government could have all the farms terraced, if, instead of paying the farmers for keeping crop production down, they were paid for terracing. As they would be terracing their own fields, they would be making their farms more valuable, and thus should be willing to do the work for a small sum per acre. This work, with a few general supervisors, could be done under the direction of the farm agents and would give the farmers compensation in lieu of rental that they now receive. The farmers in the sections not subject to floods, could be interested in this general plan to take care of their farms for posterity, and an appeal could be made to patriotism. Most of the work of terracing could be done at times when otherwise the farmer would be idle. It would also help to give work to some of the unemployed, and put much money in circulation over a wide area.

(3) Forest Conservation.—Our leaders are now beginning to realize the absolute necessity for preserving and even renewing our forests, not simply for the products, but as well for tempering the climate and preventing soil erosion. It is recognized that a vast area that has been stripped of its trees, should be reforested and kept as perpetual forest reserves. If the sides of hills and mountains now denuded were again covered with trees the climate would be slightly modified and the water retained would reduce the quantity now running off into the streams and adding to the floods. This water, running into the ground, would maintain wells and springs, and thus afford relief in dry periods. Thus forest conservation means flood control as well, and also creation of a valuable resource.

(4) Drouth Control.—Perhaps even worse than a flood is such a drouth as the Western States have endured during the past two or three years. It may not be possible to prevent drouth; but the planting of trees and the restoration of much tilled land into pasture and woods would help. Floods cannot be controlled by building big dams for water power, although they will help with only moderate floods. Build big dams for water power; but build small dams on practically all the small tributaries. These would hold back much water from the larger streams, as well as from the Mississippi; and could be stocked with fish and surrounded with trees and thus become sources of a fish food supply and places for recreation. Then, if they were properly located they might furnish water for much irrigation. There should be thousands of these small dams, and with many miles of surface the evaporation would furnish moisture to the atmosphere and thus lessen the danger of drouth. As there is always either rain or snow at some season of the year in practically all of the "dust bowl," these little lakes would have water even in the midst of dry weather and furnish drinking water for stock, as well as for the homes, and for irrigation. If there were not enough water for field crops, there would

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Personal and Other Items

PRESIDENT SOPER of Ohio Wesleyan Univer-
sity announces a gift of \$5,000 for endow-
ment from an alumnus whose name, by request,
is withheld.

LAST Sunday the editor had the pleasure of
addressing two classes of the Winfield
Church School, one, that of Judge Carmichael,
the other, that of Mrs. Hinton. He also heard a
fine sermon by the pastor, Rev. Gaston Foote.

WOFFORD COLLEGE, the Methodist College
for men, in South Carolina, has received a
gift of \$50,000 from S. C. Williams of Winston-
Salem, N. C., in honor of his friend, Dr. W. A.
Law, a Wofford alumnus. It is to be endow-
ment for the benefit of deserving students.

THE PYRAMID LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY'S statement, found on page 8-9, is a
remarkable showing. It indicates a fine increase
in business and such a conservative manage-
ment as to provoke confidence. It is a home
company that deserves patronage and support.

DEAR READER, please examine your address
label. If it shows that you are in arrears,
please renew promptly. You need the paper for
another year, and we can make good use of the
money in meeting promptly our obligations.
Help us to make this the best year in our history.

DR. J. W. MILLS, pastor of First Church, Beau-
mont, Texas, a leader in Texas Methodism,
last Monday, before the Little Rock District Mis-
sionary Institute, delivered a very strong and
inspiring missionary address. He is to be the
principal speaker at the other Institutes in Little
Rock Conference.

REV. A. J. BEARDEN, pastor of Hot Springs
Circuit, writes: "All things are going well
over here at present. We are looking forward to
a full round out in the fall, and will be dis-
appointed if we fail. We are now in the new
parsonage, and our address is Hot Springs, Box
11, Cedar Glades Road."

REV. MOFFETT RHODES, a former member
of Little Rock Conference, now pastor of
our church at San Diego, Calif., renewing his
subscription, writes that, although his is a diffi-
cult field, the work is growing gradually. We
appreciate his cordial invitation to visit his
charge, in which the editor enjoyed a very pleas-
ant Sunday in 1935.

WORLD CONFERENCE of the Godless and
Freethinkers has been called for the Gen-
eral Council of the Godless to be held in Mos-
cow, February 9, 1937. It is expected that 1600
delegates from 46 countries will attend. The
movement has made the destruction of all re-
ligion in all lands its goal. It is planned to have
a powerful radio station to broadcast atheistic
propaganda exclusively.—Ex.

MR. AND MRS. J. G. HARDIN of Burkburnett,
Texas, having become rich through their in-
come from oil properties, determined ten years
ago to give the larger part of their fortune to
worthy objects. They had \$6,000,000, and since
that time have given \$5,000,000 to schools, hos-
pitals, municipalities, the needy, and orphans.
Being Baptists most of their gifts have gone to
institutions of that denomination.

AT the meeting last Monday of the Little Rock
Ministerial Alliance, Dr. J. G. White, of
Madison, Tenn., gave a stereopticon lecture on
"Health and Alcohol." It met with hearty ap-
proval, and a committee was authorized to en-
gage Dr. White for a series of lectures between
Feb. 17 and 23 inclusive. Arrangements will be
made to have two lectures a day in schools and
churches and before other bodies that may de-
sire to have lectures. Our readers are advised
to plan to hear these lectures, the most worth-
while this editor has ever heard. Dr. White will
be available for lectures in nearby communities.

CENTRAL COLLEGE, Fayette, Mo., about two
years ago secured pledges from a large num-
ber of friends to pay \$1.00 a month. From these
pledges, during the first year, receipts amounted
to \$36,000. This was a remarkable achievement.
Last year its expenses were kept within receipts.
This has been its record since 1913. Last May
it announced that a bequest in the will of F. H.
Dearing would amount to about \$250,000. Also
last year the College received a gift of the scien-
tific library of Dr. S. C. Hooker, totaling about
20,000 volumes, one of the most remarkable
scientific collections in this country. Central's
friends are rejoicing over this record.

COMBATING COMMUNISM

HAVING the report of the Legislative commit-
tee that two years ago made an investiga-
tion of conditions at Commonwealth College, in
the mountains near Mena, we are inclined to
believe that the school is justly open to criti-
cism. It may be that, since that investigation,
some of the conditions have changed. However,
we have no sympathy with its objectives. Never-
theless we have no sympathy for the bill pend-
ing before our Legislature, which would seek to
combat Communism by forbidding teaching
about Communism. While such a law might
stop such hurtful teaching as is given in Com-
monwealth College, it would also make it a
serious offense to explain the nature of Com-
munism in other schools, and would strike a
blow at the necessary freedom of teaching about
the different forms of government in the world.
We honestly believe that the teaching about
Communism is the best way to prevent its
spread. The more sensible people know about
it the less they are likely to accept it. Conse-
quently we trust that our Legislature will not
enact the proposed measure into law. We be-
lieve that there are no more sane and safe and
patriotic people in our land than the teachers
in both our public and private institutions, and
we do not think they should be put under such
restrictions as are proposed in this measure.

Dr. J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of
Education, sustains our position in the following
statement: "When we seek for freedom of
thought and instruction for the American schools
for so-called 'academic freedom,' we are not ask-
ing for something for ourselves, but for the stu-
dents and for the preservation of American de-
mocracy. Freedom of speech, of press, of as-
sembly, protection of the individual rights of
speakers, or publishers, or the organizers of
meetings, or teachers. They are fundamental
to democracy, because they protect the masses
of people in their essential right to hear, read,
assemble and discuss, and to learn. If we fear
that people who are free to hear and discuss
every idea, plan, or proposal, will choose the
wrong idea, a bad plan, or a vicious proposal,
the only answer to that fear must be some kind

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at least be enough for gardens and orchards.

(5) Water Power.—Now that we have be-
come largely dependent on electricity, and as
it can be generated by water power; and thus
use a force that is running to waste and save
coal and other exhaustible fuels, we should en-
courage the building of great dams for the gen-
eration of power. Because the water must be held
for creation of power, when the pool behind the
dam is once filled the water runs over and adds
to the overflow. However, as the pools often
run low, the water necessary to refill them is di-
verted from the rivers below and somewhat re-
duces the peril of floods.

Is it not evident that each of these processes,
not only has a value for itself; but that all work-
ing harmoniously together can accomplish all
of itself? And, the important thing, combined, they
will solve the present unsolved problem of Flood
Control. Of course, the total cost would be
enormous; but we are already spending enor-
mous sums on some of these projects, and are
getting little in practical results.

To accomplish the purpose, it would be
necessary to organize a great Mississippi Valley
Commission. It should be composed of about
seven wise and practical men. No men interest-
ed professionally should be members of the com-
mission; because such men are more or less
prejudiced toward the methods advocated by
their profession; but there should be ample pro-
vision for the employment of different kinds of
engineers, foresters, agriculturists, and builders,
who would submit their views to the Commission
and then carry out the plans adopted by the
Commission. The cost could easily be met by
providing for a very small acreage tax levied
somewhat according to benefits received. Then
the expenditures would put men to work and
money in circulation over more than half of the
nation. In circulation not only would it bring large
benefits to the present generation, but it would
be providing for future generations that are now
being robbed of their rightful heritage by the
wasteful use and the abuse of irreplaceable
natural resources.

Fortunately we have a President who is pro-
foundly interested in these problems, and a Con-
gress that is willing to follow his reasonable and
practical suggestions. It may be that he has
come into his place of power and influence for
just such an achievement as this. It is a mag-
nificent and challenging opportunity. Will he
accept it?

As the States outside the Mississippi Valley
might not feel deeply interested in this plan,
attention should be called to the fact that most
of the other States get large benefits from har-
bor improvements and park and irrigation proj-
ects. Some of the things proposed for the Valley
States might also be used in the other States.

Some may think this is not a proper subject
for a religious paper; but the preservation of
nature's gifts and supplying God's children with
the things they need and protection from dis-
asters, are certainly religious activities. It is
reasonable to believe that our Creator intended
the natural resources for all the generations that
may inhabit this planet. If we are careless
things that can be preserved and are careless
about the interests of posterity, can we expect
our loving Father to bless us? Many of the ills
that we charge up to nature, have been brought
on ourselves by ignorant and selfish conduct.
Let us repent of our wasteful using of the good
gifts of God, and undertake to repair the damage
done and provide means for preserving their
heritage for our children and children's children.

If my readers approve of this plan, let them
write to President Roosevelt and their members
of Congress, advocating it, and it is possible that
good results may follow. These things may be
accomplished. When this writer began to ad-
vocate good roads 40 years ago and forest con-
servation 12 years ago, the people were indif-
ferent; some even opposed. While he would not
claim the credit for what has been done, he is
happy to know that he has lived to see some
things done that many supposed could not be
done. If we do not plan things, we shall cer-
tainly get meager results. If we plan and work
our plans, even though we may not always get
what we sought, we shall have the joy of work-
ing for a good cause, and perhaps even see the
results desired.—A. C. M.

THE SALOON AGAIN

The old saloon has come again,
And makes its bid for all our men,
And for our boys as well;
It hangs its trappings in full view,
And flaunts abroad its poison brew,
That has perdition's smell.

In its vile web of foul deceit,
Entangled are the indiscreet,
Fast bound as helpless slaves;
To guilDED hall, to road-house wild,
The heedless thousands are beguiled,
And headed for their graves.

Yea, in these dens of vice and crime,
The serpent leaves his track of slime,
That winds through many a soul;
The old saloon dispenses death,
Exhaling pestilential breath,
From every sparkling bowl.

How tragic that fair maidenhood,
Should offer up her virtue good,
On some vile altar there;
All wisdom spurned, how low she falls;
She heeds no more when conscience calls,
Nought left but dark despair.

—G. N. Cannon.

Stephens, Arkansas.

Arkansas Methodists
Face a Serious
Problem

The following statement by President H. G. Smith of Garrett Biblical Institute applies with special force to Arkansas Methodism.

"This list is made up, not of Methodist ministers waiting to secure a church, but of Methodist churches waiting to find a minister who is adequately trained for his task. The president of one of our schools for the training of ministers had calls for fifteen additional men last fall after the last available graduate of June, 1936, was placed. This demand is a sign of the times.

"The demand for seminary-trained men will exceed the supply for many years to come. In many of our Conferences an excessively large proportion of men must retire in the next few years because of the age limit. This means that the number of men needed for replacements will

be unusually large. Moreover, many of the Conferences have already raised their standard of admission, so that candidates must have had both a college and a seminary training.

"Increasingly local churches are looking for ministers who are as well trained as the local lawyer or the doctor. The untrained man of yesterday did a great work, but he cannot repeat the same experience under the conditions of today. His successor must be better trained to do even as good work as he did."

The above statement applies with special force to the Methodist churches in Arkansas as they face in a few days what they will do on College Day for a fund to help educate young ministers. The future of Methodism in Arkansas is involved in the answer which the people give. If the need of a ministerial aid fund is properly presented from all the Methodist pulpits in Arkansas, the laymen will respond. The failure of the pulpit to render this service effectively now means an inefficient ministry in the future. All of our bishops and members of their cabinets are unanimous in saying that the appeal of the local churches to them is for capable, well trained preachers. The people are willing to pay a reasonable salary in such cases. They are unwilling to pay a good salary for an inefficient preacher.

The manner in which the Methodist laymen respond to this appeal will depend upon the effectiveness of presenting the appeal from the pulpit. And the effectiveness of Arkansas Methodism in the years to come depends upon the pulpit utterances in presenting this cause on College Day.—J. H. Reynolds.

HENDRIX COLLEGE WEEK

N. Arkansas Conference, January 31-February 6.

Little Rock Conference, February 7-13.

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of authoritarian dictation permitting the consideration of certain ideas, and prohibiting the mention or discussion of others. Certain European countries have finally come to that system of censorship. If our profession believes in democracy, it must do its part in safeguarding our schools from the beginning of dictatorship. To me, that means vigorous and united effort on the part of teachers and patriotic citizens, not only to thwart special threats to academic freedom, but to improve our educational personnel, our techniques, and our whole program of education, so that we may more adequately and competently meet the heavy demands which democracy makes upon its citizens for intelligent action."

HELP HOT SPRINGS

HOT SPRINGS is the greatest health resort in the world. While it is in Arkansas, it belongs to the whole people of the United States, and should be a safe and decent place for the invalids of the world to regain health. Unfortunately, local authorities have sought to make it simply a pleasure resort, and for that purpose have encouraged gambling, racing, and divorce. These things have made it disreputable, and the very people who should go there shun it. Our Legislature is trying to clean it up and make it possible to become the sanatorium of the Nation. Of course, the present effort to curb lawlessness, will temporarily keep people away, and the wicked elements have only themselves to blame. If the best people of Hot Springs are allowed to control, under good protective laws adopted by the Legislature, Hot Springs and the whole State will soon reap large benefits. As the whole State is involved, we urge our readers to back their members in the Legislature in their laudable work. Let us help Hot Springs.

Hot Springs and
the State

Hot Springs, as a resort city, has sought and received special privileges from the state and enjoys a certain tolerance. But Hot Springs has now brought on itself a legislative investigation which a different course of conduct might have completely avoided. The serious thing about this investigation is the earnestness and sincerity of the House members who ordered it by the overwhelming vote of 72 to 21.

Hot Springs offended the State with the Luciano case.

Hot Springs offended and horrified the State when John Dickson suffered frightfully brutal and inhuman injuries while a prisoner in the custody of the Hot Springs police.

Hot Springs put itself on the spot when for last August's primary Garland County, eleventh among the seventy-five counties in population, had the second largest certified voting list in Arkansas. It was charged and never refuted that this list contained names of thousands of persons who were not actual citizens or residents.

Nobody has any right to complain at the result of an election in Garland County if the election is straight and fair. In spite of the charges made about the primary, we are convinced that the last thing Governor Bailey and his administration would do would be to let their official action be determined or influenced by Garland County's vote in that election. But an election in Garland County obviously concerns the whole State. The vote of Garland County might name the governor of Arkansas or name a United States senator.

Any privileges granted to Hot Springs or any things tolerated must not be suffered to produce con-

ditions that offend or discredit the State and penetrate and color the whole civic structure of the State.

The most valuable result of this legislative investigation would not be any action that might be taken against individuals, although any action that the investigation might indicate should be taken with unsparing hand. The best result would be the realization and acceptance by Hot Springs leaders, business and political, that their city is a part of Arkansas and that it must not tolerate conditions or actions prejudicial to the State as a whole.—Arkansas Gazette.

The Saloon As a Business Proposition

Let me try to outline a picture.

Here on the left is a laboring man with his wages in his hand. He stands for all industry, for we are all laboring men—doctors, lawyers, bankers, merchants, clerks, ministers, mechanics, and all the rest. There he stands, typical of industry, with his earnings. Near by is a saloon with a document in the window certifying that it is there by direct authority of the State.

Not far off stands a policeman, the strong arm of the law. He knows of a certainty what that saloon will do to that man, but he has no right to interfere. The same Government which clothes the policeman with power, authorizes and shields the saloon. Here on the right is a woman, the workingman's wife, and the three or four children she has borne to him. Close behind that little family is a group of business men who minister to its necessities.

The Saloon and the Business Men
There is the landlord of whom the laboring man rents the house in which he lives. There is the milkman, the grocer, the meat man, the baker, the clothing dealer, the furniture dealer, the coal man, the ice

THE NEW SERIAL STORY

IN the paper for Feb. 18 a new serial, "A Parsonage Family," by Mrs. Susie McKinnon Millar, will begin, and will run through the larger part of the year. Our readers for the last two years will remember the "Story of the Itinerant Daughter." It was so popular and there have been so many requests for another story that the author has responded with this new story. As the story can be best understood if the first chapter has been read, we advise all who are interested to subscribe and secure subscriptions immediately. If pastors will mention this, it will help them to make up their clubs. "The Itinerant Daughter," before it appeared in the ARKANSAS METHODIST, was published in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE (Nashville), and requests from people all over our Church have come for another story.

CIRCULATION REPORT

THE following subscriptions have been received since last week: Magnolia Circuit, Mouzon Mann, 1; Lamar, V. F. Harris, 13; 28th St., C. B. Wyatt, 100%; 32; First Church, El Dorado, Albea Godbold, 100%, 188; Marion, W. A. Allbright, 1; Henderson, R. H. Cannon, 1; Congo Church, Bryden, 4; Kibler, J. L. Shelby, 1. These fine lists are appreciated, especially these Club renewals. Pastors are earnestly urged to press the campaign for renewals and new subscribers. Readers will want the first chapter of the new story, "The Parsonage Family," that will begin on Feb. 18. "The Arkansas Methodist in Every Methodist Family in Arkansas" is our objective. Let us have it this year and make it an epochal year in every way. Who says "nay?" It can be done. Then let it be done.

BACK THE VESEY BILL

THE Vesey Bill, now pending in the House of Representatives, is intended to repeal the Thorn Liquor Law and make Arkansas dry. It has ample provisions for enforcement, and should be supported by all friends of temperance. We suggest that our readers immediately write their representatives, urging them to support it. Other good measures are pending, bills for teaching the effects of Alcohol and controlling places where beer is sold. If the Vesey Bill should be adopted, it is probable that a fair Local Option Bill will be introduced. Our present local option provisions are absolutely unfair. The burden of having liquor should be on those who want it, not on those who oppose it. Our readers are urged to get behind the good bills and help to have them enacted into law.

BOOK REVIEWS

Portraits of Christ in the Gospel of John; by Harold Samuel Laird, D.D.; published by the Bible Institute Colportage Ass'n, 843-845 North Wells Street, Chicago; price 75c. In speaking of this book the author calls attention to the fact that Christ is the central figure and theme of the entire Scriptures. He points out the fact that especially the Gospels are rich in portraits of Christ. Then he adds: "But turning to John, not a single portrait is seen, but many. Each chapter of this wonderful Gospel contains a distinct portrait of our Lord, showing forth clearly some particular aspect of His character and His work. At these portraits I would have you look, in order that you may better know the Lord of glory, if so be that you already do know Him, or if you do not know Him, that you may come to see Him and receive Him as the One who alone can save and satisfy your soul." The young Christian will find this little book most helpful.

man, the doctor, the dentist, etc. They are all there to receive their fair share of the money in that workingman's hands, in return for valuable services rendered to him and his family.

If you look carefully in the background behind them you will see miners and smelters and all workers in building trades, whose livelihood depends on whether the landlord can rent his buildings at a profit; and you will see also the lumbermen, the farmers and the manufacturers. Up on the hill there stands a church, with a parsonage and the minister and his wife and children, giving their lives for the welfare of the people, from whom they must receive their support.

The Saloon and the School

There is another building also, erected in pursuance of law. It is a school building, with seats intended to be occupied by that workman's children—and you know that on the statute books there is a law for compulsory education. Every child from eight to fourteen years of age must go to school, because the welfare of the State requires that citizens shall be educated and intelligent. Does the welfare of the State require that they shall also be sober? Apparently not. Millions of children in this country must leave school early and go to work because of drunken parents!

Now, what happens? Along comes the workingman with his money. Out comes Mr. Barkeeper with a cheery greeting. Jim and Barney and the other boys are inside waiting. In goes Mr. Workingman, and later on out he comes—out in every sense, money gone, wits gone, health gone, efficiency as a workman gone, all sense of moral responsibility gone—nothing but brute left.

Perhaps he gets home, and if so, I will not attempt to describe conditions there—the sorrow, the heart-break, the hunger and the brutality. Perhaps a different fate awaits him, and the State reaches out its stern hand, and in the person of the policeman apprehends him and leads him off to an institution which the State in its wisdom has provided for such as he.

There is a court, a workhouse, a jail, a poor farm, a state's prison, an inebriate asylum, an insane asylum and hospitals. They are all furnished by the State and they are all in the picture, though we did not mention them before. The Judge says, "Five days or five dollars." There are no dollars, so it is days—and in the meantime who supports

the wife and the children and keeps those children in school according to law? Or do they go to the poor farm, and who pays for that?

When that workman went into the saloon he had money. What became of it? Well, it didn't go to the waiting wife and the children or to their landlord, or the butcher and the baker or the rest of the expectant business men. They are cheated out of their share. I say "cheated," because the liquor business is an unfair business, as well as a useless and an injurious business.

The saloon keeper deals in a commodity the very nature of which is to create a consuming desire for more. Oliver W. Stewart described it well in one of his addresses by this illustration: "When you go into a barber shop for a shave you are not immediately seized with an uncontrollable desire to get another shave, and another, and to sit around the shop all day getting shaves and treating your friends to shaves and being treated." You see, there is a fundamental difference between the liquor business and a legitimate business.

The Rights of Wife and Children

Now, as to the rights of the wife and the children. The wife's right to support and the love of her husband and the children's right to support and to a happy home and to know the wonderful meaning of the word father, are all too plain to need comment. The children's right to be born without defect due to the prenatal influence of alcohol, and to have an education, are rights that involve the welfare of the State quite as much as their own. The home is the very foundation of the State, but what is the State doing to protect that home?

And now for the rights of the business men. I have little patience to describe them. If they are being robbed of their rights to profits from supplying the legitimate needs of that workman's family, if they are being robbed of their right to get sober and efficient workmen, if they are being overburdened with taxation to support the product of the saloons, it is all their own fault—for they are the State. They can change conditions at any election and deserve no sympathy, if they fail to do so.

The rights of the saloonkeeper. He has paid to the State and the town a good sum for his license, and he did not pay that for nothing. He is doing exactly what the State knew he would do when it issued the license, that is:

He is robbing legitimate business of its profits and ability to get efficient laborers.

He is degrading womanhood and robbing women and children of food and clothes and a home.

He is robbing the State of decent, sober, industrious, intelligent citizens, and is grinding out a grist of criminals and paupers to be supported by the taxpayers. But all of that was perfectly understood in advance, when the State licensed him to do business!

Therefore, our complaint is not against him, but against the State, against the stupid, suicidal policy of the State that permits or authorizes such a business—and against the citizens who vote to license this business in their town.

In the sight of God, the saloonkeeper is just as good as the citizen who votes to license the saloon business in his town!—A. L. Manierre in Civic Bulletin.

Another British Victory

Again the sterling qualities of the British have held the lines in one of the strategic battles of the world. Again British nerve failed not nor did her banner trail in a crucial battle. As the heroic sons of Old England held the lines in many a hard-fought military encounter, and saved England from being overrun by her foes, so now the heroic sons of England have held the lines of moral righteousness and prevented her own King from bringing disgrace upon her throne and a cloud upon her people.

Out of one of the strongest battles of modern times a King, just recently beloved and idolized, is forced to vacate his throne because his standards of morals clash with the ideals of the nation and its honored traditions. From this conflict Prime Minister Baldwin comes forth worthy of a place among the great statesmen of Old England and defenders of his country. In a world of sordid things, when politicians are trading principles for spoils, it makes good reading to study the words of this great statesman to his hard-headed King as day after day, without discussing the matter with anyone, he looked the sovereign in the face and condemned him for his sin against the crown and country. We doubt if there is any other country on earth today where any officeholder could be found in such a crisis who would meet it in the fashion in which Mr. Baldwin met it.

Now the proud and powerful King Edward VIII, King of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India—ruler of life over half a billion people is forced from the greatest throne on earth by moral pressure and henceforth will be Mr. David Windsor. The message of the ex-King surrendering the British throne and crown has marks of being written by Mr. Baldwin and signed by the King. It is the same style and language that comes from the Prime Minister. A few paragraphs of Mr. Baldwin's speech in the Commons ought to be remembered. As he rehearsed in detail how he sought the King and sat up with him for many hours trying to save him from ruining himself and bringing dishonor to his kingdom, he said:

"I told His Majesty I had two great anxieties—the effect of the criticism of the King that at that time was proceeding in the American press and the effect it would have in the dominions, and particularly in Canada, where it was widespread, and the effect it would have in this country. That was first.

"I reminded him of what I have often told him and his brothers in the years past, and that is this:

"The Crown in this country, through centuries, has been deprived of many of its prerogatives, but today, while that is true, it stands for more than it has ever done in its history. The importance of its integrity is, beyond all question, far greater than it has ever been, being, as it is, not only the last link of empire that is left, but a guarantee in this country, so long as it exists in that integrity against many evils that have affected and afflicted other countries."

Read these words and compare this picture with that of some of the politicians of present-day America!

Of the woman whose selfish am-

bition made a King lose his head, his reputation and his crown, nothing more need be said. Too much sordid publicity has already been given to her who traded in husbands as others trade in cars. We cannot, however, refrain from noting one thing one of our tabloid writers said about her. He said she had strong moral convictions and high spiritual standards. She may be a fascinating dancer, a witty conversationalist, a fine cocktail mixer and a brilliant dresser, but by what process of reasoning any tabloid peddler could discover her moral convictions and high spiritual standards is another example of how ignorant these writers are of moral and spiritual values.

It would be well for the world if these two could now pass in the shadows and be forgotten—the much married Baltimore belle and Mr. David Windsor, once King Edward VIII, King of Great Britain, Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India.

In the meantime we take off our hats and salute the British Empire. The greatness of Great Britain lies in something deeper than her system of government or her powers on the seas. The British have faults, when we look for them (and for every fault we see in them they can see one plus in modern America), but the British have a moral and spiritual fiber running through their blood that can hold nations together when other nations pull down the house upon their heads.—Richmond Christian Advocate.

STATISTICAL REVIEW, 1936

By Curtis B. Haley

Editor of the General Minutes and Yearbook

The 1936 annual statistical review of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shows not only a marked spiritual advance, but an upward trend along all lines.

The Church now has on its rolls, 2,819,978 lay and clerical members, which is an increase of 36,709 over the previous year. The number received on profession of faith during the year is 93,817. The membership of this Church consists of members in good standing and does not include baptized infants.

Infants baptized number 19,951, and 61,339 adults, a combined total of 81,290.

The Woman's Missionary Society has 298,487 members, an increase of 6,575, and has raised more than \$2,200,000 for its work.

The largest net increase in members (6,596) has been reported from Bishop Smith's Episcopal District, including the Indian Mission, North Texas, Oklahoma and Texas Conferences.

The second largest increase (6,186) is reported from Bishop Hay's Episcopal District, including the Conferences in Florida and Alabama.

The third largest increase (4,877) is reported from Bishop Boaz's Episcopal District, including the Central Texas, New Mexico, Northwest Texas, Texas Mexican, and West Texas Conferences.

Of the total increase in membership, 60 per cent is reported from east of the Mississippi River.

The Texas Conference reported the largest increase in membership, 3,969; the Florida Conference came next with 2,591.

There has been a decrease of 28 traveling preachers, which is a normal fluctuation.

The financial tables reflect the better financial condition existing

HEADACHE

Every person who suffers with headache, Neuralgia, periodic pains, Muscular aches and pains, from inorganic causes should be relieved quickly.

Capudine eases the pain, soothes the nerves and brings speedy relief. It is composed of several ingredients which blend together to produce quicker and better results.

Capudine does not contain any opiates. It acts quickly and restores comfort. Try it, Use it.

CAPUDINE

SKIN INJURIES Burns, Blisters, Scratches, etc.

To relieve soreness—hasten healing—help prevent infection—apply at once, mild, reliable

Resinol

throughout the country in that there has been an increase in payments and in contributions for the various causes of the Church. There has been raised for all purposes \$27,157,817, which is approximately \$3,000,000 more than in 1935. The per capita contribution of the members of the Church has increased from \$8.74 in 1935 to \$9.70 this year. For the general work of the Church the amount reported this year is \$1,118,987, an increase of \$20,624 as compared with last year.

In view of the large ingathering of members and the increased per capita giving, our people feel greatly encouraged, believing that there is a more optimistic frame of mind throughout the bounds of the Church.

We lift our hearts in thanksgiving to God for his wonderful blessings.

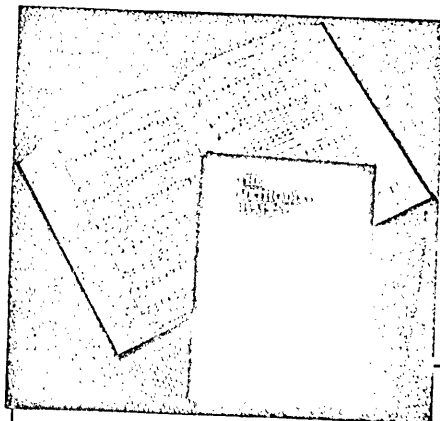
The Church and Its Paper

In the United Church of Canada a small element recently maintained that the organ of that denomination, the New Outlook, which is undoubtedly one of the best on this continent, is "a too expensive luxury for the Church to keep going, and either its elimination, or its publication in a much less expensive and, inevitably, much less effective form, has been demanded." One who was in the very best position to know the facts in the case made what seems to us the unanswerable reply that, "if the United Church of Canada cannot or will not publish and circulate, widely and effectively, a worthy weekly paper of independent

thought, aggressive policy and vigorous life, it had better stop thinking of itself as a forward-looking institution that seeks to match itself to the needs and demands of its time."

To be sure, if we are not willing to concede that the Church paper is one of the most important enterprises carried on by the denomination, and one "upon whose healthy and vigorous life and growth and dissemination a very great deal depends," then it doesn't matter much how cheap and unworthy the publication may be. It can then be regarded as an elective which pastors and people can take or leave alone as they may choose, and without any appreciable influence upon the future of the denominational work. But if, as expert judgment indicates,

"what is happening to the Protestant Church papers and what is being done in and through any specific organ of a denomination gives a rather fair and conclusive indication of the life and spirit and prospects of that denomination itself," then indeed it is of prime importance to keep up its standard and to make it increasingly expressive of what is best in the spirit and genius of the Church it represents. Need we add that, no matter how good its quality, it cannot do its God-given work successfully through the printed page, unless it goes into the homes and becomes a household companion of our Christian families who are the backbone of the Evangelical and Reformed Church. To accomplish that, pastors and Church officers must lead by precept and example.—The Messenger.



We Think So Too, Brother Wampler!

ANY Church Can Use This Plan Successfully!

Highland Park M. E. Church, South
UNION AND BEECH STREETS
Chattanooga, Tennessee

FRENCH WAMPLER, PASTOR
1811 DUNCAN AVENUE

Messrs. Whitmore & Smith, Agents,
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:

I believe you will be interested in a report of our New Hymnal Dedictory Service held in our church here Sunday evening, especially since when we ordered the Hymnals last September I wrote you we would finance the purchase by the memorial feature plan.

At the first mention of this plan it took wonderfully with our people. A large number of our families immediately subscribed for from one to ten. The response to the efforts of the Memorial Committee appointed, of which Mrs. C. W. Henley was chairman, was really enthusiastic. Payments on the ten-month schedule have been prompt, proving this an ideal way to finance them.

The placing of the memorial bookplates on the inside front cover has naturally enhanced the sacredness of the Hymnal, causing it to be more widely used in our worship, and tending to make it an object of special study, thus resulting in a higher appreciation of its superior value.

I should like to commend this method to every congregation in Methodism. I do not believe there is a church any where that could not successfully use the plan for supplying itself with the finest Hymnal ever published. The universal use of this great Hymnal in our worship would certainly, in my judgment, do much toward deepening the spiritual life of our Methodism and bringing on the church-wide revival which is our greatest need.

With all good wishes, believe me,

Most cordially,
(signed) French Wampler

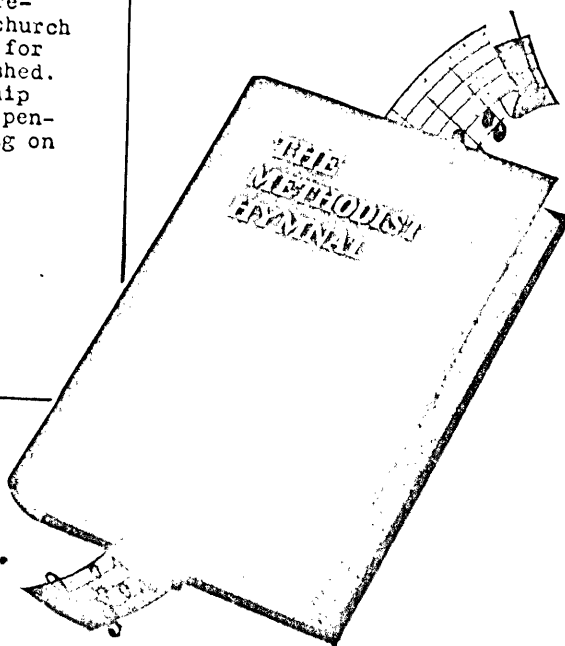
What a glorious opportunity to instil a new spirit of devotion and consecration in your congregation by singing with enthusiasm The Hymns of the Ages found in the New Methodist Hymnal. And, why not? The Memorial Plan will work in your church too!

The idea of the plan is to suggest to the membership of the church that each one give one or more copies of the Hymnal as a memorial to a departed loved one, or as a testimonial to someone active in the work of the church, or in honor of some former pastor or Sunday school superintendent. This has been done in the past on organs and memorial windows—so why not for Hymnals?

The Hymnals cost \$1.00 each, and in many instances members will buy twenty-five or more copies as memorials. There are members in your church who are only waiting to be asked. Appropriate Memorial Book Plates are available to be placed in each Hymnal with space for the name of the person to be memorialized or honored.

If you are a pastor suggest the plan to your congregation; if you are a member of the congregation, then suggest it to your pastor. Think how nice it would be to have in your church The New Methodist Hymnal on Easter morning!

Write to us for full particulars.



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Woman's Missionary Department

MRS. A. C. MILLAR, Editor

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

APPRECIATION

I take this means of thanking the executive committee of Little Rock Conference W. M. S. for their substantial aid given when I was shut-in at our parsonage in recent weeks. The flu has had me in its grasp, but I expect soon to be at usual welfare work.—J. F. Taylor.

NOTES FROM BRAZIL

The editor has received notice from Miss Mary B. McSwain that the Missionary Council of Brazil, which recently met in Sao Paulo, had appointed her to Instituto Methodistista, Ribeirao Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil. This is one of our newest social centers in Brazil. Miss McSwain has been in Piracicaba since last September, studying Portuguese. In Rio, during the Christmas holidays, she had the pleasure of meeting our Miss Lucy Wade who for several years has been rendering fine service. In Sao Paulo at the council meeting she had the good fortune to meet another Arkansan, Rev. W. R. Schisler.

HIGHLAND AUXILIARY

The Society of Highland church has completed a most successful year under the leadership of Mrs. W. L. Elliott, Pres., and Mrs. W. C. Wildt, Chm. of Circles.

The annual Budget of Connectional and Local Work was paid 100%.

We have increased our pledge and are looking forward to another good year.

Mrs. W. L. Elliott was re-elected Pres. Other officers are: Mrs. F. H. McGinnis, Vice Pres.; Mrs. Rose Mortensen, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. R. C. Tarter, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. A. B. Park, Treas.; Mrs. R. R. Berg, Ass't Treas.; Mrs. B. F. Armbrust, Sec. of Children's Work; Supt. of Study, Mrs. O. L. Cole; Supt. of Supplies, Mrs. Thomas; Supt. Literature and Pub., Mrs. A. L. Baxley; Supt. Baby Special, Mrs. A. E. Biggers; Supt. Christian Social Rel., Mrs. C. C. Conner; Supt. Local Work, Mrs. Frank Stephens; Circle Chairmen are: Mrs. Opal Major, Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. W. C. Wildt, and Mrs. V. E. Beasley. (Mrs. Cole suffered a fractured right arm last Saturday from a fall on the ice.)—Supt. of Pub., Mrs. A. L. Baxley.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY COUNCIL

The Woman's Missionary Council will meet in its 27th annual session in the Washington Street Methodist Church, Columbia, S. C., March 9 to 15.

The schedule for the first two days, except for a mass meeting on Wednesday afternoon where all speakers will be missionaries and deaconesses, is filled with committee meetings and an executive session of the Council. Standing committees will meet on Tuesday, and Session Committees, Executive Committee and Council in executive session on Wednesday.

The Council will convene at 9:00 a. m. Thursday morning, in its first open session.

Interest and inspiration will mark the program throughout the meeting, in the presentation of the various

lines of work and the platform addresses. Nationally known speakers on the program are Miss Charl Williams, Bishop Arthur Moore, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, and Bishop Paul B. Kern.

Mrs. S. F. Killingsworth, 1916 Assembly St., Columbia, S. C., is the local General Chairman.

The Jefferson Hotel will be Council Headquarters.

Within the past year reduced railway fares have become effective throughout these United States, and since in some sections these rates are lower than former excursion or certificate rates, no special convention rates are available now. However, from some places, round trip tickets may be bought for less than straight fare going and returning. From other points there will be no reduction for round trip tickets. Several Passenger Associations make the regulations governing travel in their respective territories, so the cost of transportation and the time limit of a ticket will depend on the section of the country in which it is bought. Because of this variety each delegate or visitor is requested to call on her local ticket agent who should be able to give all information desired. If information may not be had from the agent, Mr. W. M. Cassette, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn., will be glad to quote fares from your city to Columbia, and to give you all necessary information.—Mrs. W. J. Perry, President, Mrs. F. S. Parker, Secretary.

PINE BLUFF DISTRICT OFFICERS' TRAINING DAY

An appreciative group of women of Pine Bluff District attended, at Lakeside, January 17, for officers' training day.

Meeting opened with Mrs. C. L. O'Daniel, District Secretary, presiding.

Mrs. O'Daniel led the worship. Mrs. J. L. Longino rendered a beautiful solo. Mrs. V. D. Webb closed the worship with prayer.

Bro. Cooper, Presiding Elder, talked on the Bishops' Crusade and announced his Missionary Institute February 2, at 10:00 a. m. at First Church.

The members of W. M. S. are asked to cooperate with Bro. Cooper in this institute and to attend.

Mrs. Walter Ryland, Conference Secretary, told interesting news about work accomplished the past year.

We were so happy over the good work done that we stood and sang, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow." At eleven the groups retired to rooms and spent one hour instructing and discussing work.

The officers were seeking information and instruction. This hour was too short, for we had problems not discussed. Bro. F. G. Roebuck, in his impressive way, brought the dedication message. His subject, "But one thing is needed." This was truly a message of dedication for officers beginning the new year's work. Prayer of consecration closed this inspirational service.

Lunch was served by the ladies of Lakeside. After lunch Mrs. O'Daniel announced in recent contest for World Outlook subscribers, Wabbaseka won first; Sheridan, second; Humphrey, third; presenting each with a beautiful picture of "Huss before the council of Constance."

After announcements, stressing World Day of Prayer, February 12, World Outlook, Sunday, February 14, The District Parsonage Commit-

tee, the meeting closed with prayer led by Mrs. R. C. McKay.

The weather was very disagreeable, but these women showed interest and determination to do better work this year.

OPPELO AUXILIARY

The Missionary Society met with Mrs. A. E. Goode, Jan. 13, for an all-day meeting of work and study. Our attendance was good, as 20 members were present.

The morning was spent in quilting and general discussion of financial plans.

At noon a delicious cooperative lunch was enjoyed.

The afternoon program was in charge of Mrs. Loid Sadler, our Supt. of Mission Study. The leader directed the study in a very impressive way. Those taking part were: Mrs. Wayne Wilcox, Mrs. C. G. Young, Mrs. Othel Gentry, Mrs. A. E. Goode, and Mrs. D. H. Van Meter.

Every one seemed to enjoy the work and our prayers are that we may be able to accomplish much in both spiritual and financial efforts.—Mrs. Jas. T. Moore, Reporter.

MAMMOTH SPRING AUXILIARY

The Society met in regular monthly program meeting, Jan. 21, at the Culp Hotel. The installation service, which had been postponed because of weather conditions, was conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Bierbaum.

The officers installed were: Mrs. S. T. Jennings, President; Mrs. E. E. Sterling, V. Pres.; Mrs. Fred Jones, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. R. H. Kaufman, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. V. O'Neil, Conf. Treas.; Mrs. Lyda Marts, Local Treas.; Mrs. Walter Price, Supt. Christian Social Relations and Voice Agent; Mrs. S. F. Whittaker, Supt. Publicity, also Bible and Mission Study; Mrs. Ned Wood, Supt. Supplies; Miss Zelma Henning, Supt. Children's Work; Mrs. Cloy Culver, Local Supt.

Mrs. E. E. Sterling conducted an informative program. The meeting closed with the signing of pledge cards.—Publicity Supt.

STRONG AUXILIARY

The Society of Strong met at the home of Mrs. R. A. Burgess Monday afternoon with Mrs. Loland and Mrs. McDonald co-hostesses. Mrs. Henning led the program on "Our Dollars at Work." Mrs. Thompson gave the devotional. Plans for the year and the Council Pledge were presented by the president. Eighteen members were present. Refreshments served by the hostesses.

EARLE AUXILIARY

At the first meeting of the Society for the new year, the pastor, Bro. M. N. Johnson, led the installation service. The results of the efforts and work accomplished by the members in 1936, were gratifying. Their Christian Social Relations Committee, cooperating with other organizations, held a clinic in the Spring, for the benefit of children needing examination. At this Free School Clinic they inoculated the children for smallpox and diphtheria. The Traveling Basket, lent by them, has been a comfort and help in the town and neighborhood. Their pledge of \$100 was paid. Their four Circles turned in \$729.94. The Scarritt fund was paid. Some improvements on the parsonage were made, and the debt on the church pews will be paid the last of this month.

The Church Board is grateful that they have been able to clear a local debt of \$3,000 on the church, and

reduce the bonded debt to \$6,500.

The executive group met with the president, Mrs. C. E. Morrison, several days after our first meeting to partake of a lovely three-course luncheon, which she most graciously served them, and to discuss plans for greater work this year.—Lena C. Lewis, Pub. Supt.

YELLVILLE AUXILIARY

The Yellville Auxiliary convened in regular session on Jan. 20, at the home of Mrs. W. R. Jones.

Mrs. Sam Duren, president, led the meeting, first in a business session then in an impressive devotional.

A meditation, entitled "The New Testament — a Missionary Book" was given by Rev. Boyd W. Johnson, the pastor.

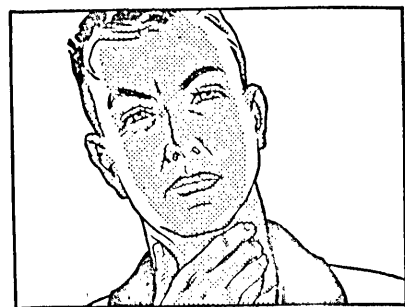
The two leaflets, entitled "Our Dollars at Work in Foreign Lands" and "Our Dollars at Work at Home," were given by Mrs. Fulton Patterson and Mrs. Luella Ware, respectively. Mrs. Patterson taking the group on an imaginary pilgrimage to the mission stations of the M. E. Church, South, by the use of a map of the world.

During refreshment period an offering for Missions was taken.

The Auxiliary has regular monthly meetings.—Mrs. Luchian Layton, Supt. of Publicity.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets made of May Apple are effective in removing accumulated body waste. Adv.

THROAT SORE with COLD?



Quick!

Gargle with Genuine
Bayer Aspirin

For the most amazing relief from sore throat due to colds, do this: Crush and dissolve three genuine Bayer Aspirin tablets in $\frac{1}{2}$ glass of water. Then gargle with this, holding the head well back. This puts the soothing analgesic medicine of genuine Bayer Aspirin in direct contact with the sore, irritated membranes of your throat. Thus rawness and pain are eased almost instantly and you have wonderful comfort. You'll say it's the most marvelous way to relieve a sore throat you ever found. And your doctor, we are sure, will approve it. Get the real BAYER Aspirin at your druggist's by asking for it by its full name — not by the name "aspirin" alone.



15¢

FOR A DOZEN

2 FULL DOZENS FOR 25¢

Virtually 1¢ a Tablet

Christian Education

FIELD NOTES

By CLEM BAKER

Next week, beginning February 7, is to be observed throughout the Little Rock Conference as Hendrix College Week. At some time during this week a program should be given in every church or a sermon preached showing the place of Hendrix College in our Arkansas Methodism. On Sunday, February 14, an offering will be taken in every church to help our young ministers either in college or getting ready to go to college. Our goal this year is \$2500.00.

The Coaching Conferences for the Prescott District, held last week, were eminently satisfactory. The first was held at Prescott on Friday and the second at Murfreesboro on Saturday. Presiding Elder J. D. Baker and every preacher in his District, except Sam Jones, who is in bed with the flu, was in attendance in one or the other of these meetings. The preachers had a goodly number of laymen and women with them.

A Training School at Hope is being held this week under direction of the pastor, Fred Harrison, with Rev. Edward Harris of Stamps teaching the course on "A Methodist and His Church." This is the first of three schools which Bro. Harrison is planning for Hope this year.

One thousand workers in the Little Rock District went out last Sunday afternoon and from one to five o'clock made a survey covering all the city of Little Rock and the station churches within the District outside the city. This is the first step in the enlargement campaign with a goal of reaching 2,500 new church members and increasing the Church School enrollment by 25 per cent in Little Rock District.

At the Little Rock District Brotherhood, which met following the Missionary Institute last Monday, all the preachers, except one, were present and this one was "mud bound." At this meeting definite plans were made for following up the survey taken last Sunday and for putting on the Visitation Evangelistic Campaign to be headed up by Dr. Black during the week of February 28-March 6.

Two hundred and seventy Church School Superintendents have now sent in the reports which we asked for this month. This is a very fine record and shows the loyalty of our Superintendents. We are still looking for the reports from the other 120 Superintendents who have not yet reported.

Last week the Teachers of the Primary Department in the Church School at Pulaski Heights, Little Rock, completed a three months' training course, studying "The Principles of Teaching." Their leader, Mrs. Herbert Smith, had the whole class for lunch at which time final papers were prepared for securing credits on this course.

Several preachers from the Little Rock Conference are planning to attend the Ministers' Week exercises at Southern Methodist University which begin next Sunday

night and last through Friday. In the Prescott District last week we found Fred Harrison and Andrew Christie planning to join this group.

Mrs. Clay Smith returned Saturday from Texas where she taught in the Training Schools at Dallas and Fort Worth. Mrs. Smith is a member of our Board of Christian Education and is recognized as the leading authority on the Junior Work in the Southern Methodist Church.

Mrs. J. D. Baker, our new Director of Children's Work for the Prescott District, has taken hold of her job with unusual vigor. She has already sent letters and literature to the Superintendent of the Children's Division and all the local churches of her district. Mrs. Baker is making a fine team worker for her energetic Presiding Elder husband.

The Church School Day programs are now ready and a supply is in my office for immediate shipment to any church that wants to put on its Church School Day anniversary at an early date. These programs are free and will be sent upon request.

Under the leadership of the District Director, Mr. C. K. Wilkerson, the Adult Division in the local churches of the Little Rock District are planning a vigorous campaign to reach their share of the four-point program for this District this year. Last week Mr. Wilkerson sent literature and got in personal touch with every Adult Superintendent in his District.

One hundred and seventy-five men attended a banquet at Winfield Church last Monday night and organized themselves into "The Men of Winfield." The purpose of this organization is to enlist the 418 men identified with Winfield Church in the program of the church. Mr. J. S. M. Cannon presided at the banquet and Rev. Gaston Foote was the chief speaker.

YOUNG PEOPLE PROTEST LIQUOR BILL

The following protest was adopted by the Young People's Department of the Conway Methodist Church, and sent to members of the Legislature:

"We, the young people of the Young People's Department of the First Methodist Church of Conway, Arkansas, representing the young people of Conway and students, who are from various communities, attending the three colleges in Conway, are deeply concerned with and vigorously opposed to the proposed Smith-Coleman bill introduced in the present Arkansas Legislature, which gives the state prior rights in the distribution, control, and sale of intoxicating beverages.

We oppose this bill because:

(1) It would make the state producer and vender of a harmful drug that destroys mind and body.

(2) It would place liquor stores in communities without giving the community the right to determine whether they wish to permit such stores to exist.

(3) The state's monopoly of the industry would make the financial outcome dependent on the ability of the state to propagandize the consumption of liquor by its citizens.

(4) The fact that the state would promote the liquor industry would tend to justify and encourage drinking of alcohol.

(5) We believe that the proposed measure, as well as the present law, is contrary to the principles of Christian living."

CHURCH NEWS

APPRECIATION

We appreciate the many beautiful Christmas greetings from many of our friends which were late in reaching us, having been mis-directed through the mails. Our mailing address is Route 6, El Dorado, Ark. We rejoice in the forward movement going on throughout the church.—Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Pickering.

COMMENDS BOOK

I have just finished reading the book with the title, "By the Waters of Bethesda," by J. M. Ormond. It is the book for our Mission Study this year. It is timely, and should be studied in every congregation and church in our Connection.

We have given ourselves to much "sounding brass," talking, writing and planning. The time has come for definite action relative to our rural church life. The author calls our attention to facts as to rural situations of which we have been more or less aware for some time. He makes some observations which demands attention now. Let's study seriously this new Mission Study book and "connect up" somewhere in a very definite way.—J. L. Leonard, Keo.

MEETING AT PRESCOTT

Rev. Geo. Tucker, one of our general evangelist, and his co-worker, Mr. E. H. Martin of Jackson, Tenn., are now in a city-wide revival in Prescott. All the pastors and their people are co-operating, and in spite of the very bad weather great crowds are attending and the interest is intense. We had a great year last year holding some 14 or 15 meetings in 10 states and God greatly blessed our efforts. I am very anxious to do more work in the Little Rock and North Arkansas Conferences and shall be glad to hear from any pastor thinking of a revival. I can come anywhere, with or without singer. Write or wire me, 2014 Nelson Ave., Memphis, Tenn., for dates. We go to Springfield, Mo., for March.—Geo. Tucker.

HUNTER MEMORIAL

We have been on the field for two months at Hunter Memorial. We have been very kindly received, and "pounded."

The congregations have continued to grow in spite of many rainy Sundays.

Every department of the church is well organized and functioning in a wonderful way.

We have received, when those on the present list are given full fellowship, a total of 14 into the church since conference.

The Church is entering whole-

heartedly into the District-wide Evangelistic Campaign. We expect to very materially increase our number on the membership roll this year.

The program of the church will be followed faithfully by pastor and people.

We expect to report 100% on the ARKANSAS METHODIST in the near future.

One-half of the claims are to be raised by Easter.

We always regret to leave behind our old friends on former charges, but it is a delight to fall into the hands of the new; when the new friends are such as these.—A. E. Jacobs, P. C.

ARK. METHODIST ORPHANAGE

The week just passed has been full of experiences which called for the best thinking on the part of the management of the Orphanage. We have had a number of applications for admission, some seemingly within the rules and others not, and yet, their cases are desperate.

At the risk of being misunderstood and sometimes wrongly criticised, we are conducting the Orphanage, as we see it, on straight lines.

The Christmas offerings are still coming in and I am hoping they will continue until every charge in the state has remitted.

I want to state that First Church, (Continued on Page Ten)

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND BERMUDA ONION PLANTS, OPEN FIELD GROWN, WELL ROOTED, STRONG CABBAGE: EACH BUNCH FIFTY, MOSSED, LABELED WITH VARIETY NAME, JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD, SUCCESSION, COPENHAGEN, EARLY DUTCH, LATE DUTCH. POSTPAID: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.00; 1,000, \$1.75; EXPRESS COLLECT, 60c per 1,000. ONIONS: CRYSTAL WAX, YELLOW BERMUDA, PRIZETAKER, SWEET SPANISH. PREPAID: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$3.50. EXPRESS COLLECT, 6,000, \$2.00. F.O.B. FARMS. FULL COUNT, PROMPT SHIPMENT, SAFE ARRIVAL, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. UNION PLANT COMPANY, TEXARKANA, ARKANSAS.

Remember These Facts

About Black-Draught

Some of the common causes of constipation are unsuitable diet, lack of exercise and recreation, and a run-down condition in which the nervous system is below par from excessive work and worry. Of course, you will want to correct the cause, if possible. Prompt relief of cases of constipation may be obtained by taking purely vegetable Black-Draught. It does not make constipation "repeat." Men and women who seemed to have a tendency to constipation have found Black-Draught very helpful because the dose can be reduced so conveniently, and because its tonic laxative effect helps to restore normal, regular elimination.

Sold in 25-cent packages.

Calotabs Help Nature To Throw Off a Cold

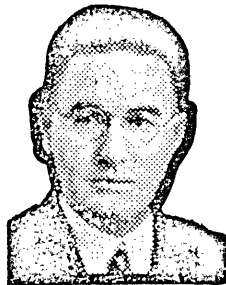
Millions have found in Calotabs a most valuable aid in the treatment of colds. They take one or two tablets the first night and repeat the third or fourth night if needed.

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.)

Dear Reader: I have the most wonderful herb remedy that has ever been discovered for curing the tobacco habit. It is perfectly harmless and never fails to stop all craving for tobacco. I want every reader to write me and I will tell you how you can get the recipe free and cure yourself of the filthy tobacco habit.—L. O. Hinton, Spencer, Ind.

CARL HOLLIS
DIRECTORVERNE McMILLEN
VICE PRESIDENTMARK H. CHILCOTE
TREASURERBEN THORP
TEXAS SALES MANAGERJACK G. WIGGINS
OKLAHOMA SALES MANAGERGREELY WATSON
MGR. MORTGAGE LOAN DEPT.

A Strict Accounting

The highest degree of public trust known to modern civilization is that reposed in the life insurance companies of America.

The Pyramid Life Insurance Company recognizes this responsibility and the obligation it imposes. It has been our objective that the Pyramid Life be one of the soundest financial institutions even among insurance companies, and in presenting its financial statement as of December 31, 1936, we believe this result has been achieved.

In keeping with our desire for your full knowledge and judgment of the fundamental principles adopted by the management of the Pyramid Life, we present not only the net results in figures, but also the conservative methods used in their calculation.

We of the Pyramid Life recognize that some of our financial policies are much more conservative than is considered necessary by most financial institutions. We believe, however, that your recognition of this fact will greatly accelerate the continued rapid growth of this institution throughout the Southwest, and we present this financial statement for what we believe to be a model of safety for financial institutions.



Herbert L. Thomas, President

Financial Statement

DECEMBER 31, 1936

| ASSETS | | LIABILITIES | |
|---|-----------------------|---|----------------|
| BOOK VALUE OF BONDS..... | \$ 470,630.35 | DEATH CLAIMS DUE OR UNPAID..... | NONE |
| (All Bonds are carried on the books at their amortized value. Their actual Par Value is \$527,969.92, or \$57,339.57 more than Book Value.) | | Net Legal Reserve (Cash Value) on All Outstanding Policies..... | \$ 797,460.00 |
| CASH ON HAND AND ON DEPOSIT..... | 67,648.36 | Reserve for Present Value of Disability Benefits Not Yet Due..... | 5,275.00 |
| Policy Loans, Liens and Notes..... | 294,107.75 | Reserve for Installment Trust Benefits Not Yet Due..... | 3,720.00 |
| (Secured by the Reserves of Individual Policies.) | | Reserve for Coupons and Dividends Left to Accumulate at Interest..... | 38,351.00 |
| Net Value of Real Estate..... | 121,376.06 | Reserve for Premiums and Interest Paid in Advance..... | 12,693.00 |
| (Including Home Office Building.) | | Reserve for Taxes Accrued and Not Yet Due..... | 5,465.00 |
| Real Estate First Mortgage Loans: | | Reserve for All Other Liabilities—None Due | 235,823.00 |
| Loans Not in Default as to Principal or Interest..... | \$207,125.31 | Total Liabilities Except Capital..... | \$1,098,790.00 |
| Loans With Interest Past Due or in Foreclosure..... | 16,883.77 | Capital Stock..... | \$139,159.85 |
| Total Real Estate First Mortgage Loans..... | 224,009.08 | Unassigned Surplus..... | 63,699.83 |
| Loans Secured by Bonds and Other Collateral..... | 19,000.00 | NET SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS..... | 202,859.68 |
| Stock..... | 21,295.00 | | |
| (\$4,800.00 in Federal Home Loan Bank; balance acquired in reinsurance of other companies and valued on five year dividend record.) | | Furniture, Fixtures, Vaults and Agents' Balances..... | \$45,675.00 |
| State and School Warrants..... | 2,477.63 | (Not included as Admitted Assets.) | |
| Interest Accrued..... | 9,371.22 | | |
| Net Premium Deferred or in Course of Collection..... | 70,766.58 | | |
| Due From Other Insurance Companies..... | 967.75 | | |
| TOTAL NET ADMITTED ASSETS..... | \$1,301,649.78 | | |

ARKANSAS' LARGEST LIFE

PYRAMID LIFE INSURANCE

of Little Rock

of a Public Trust

The Pyramid Life's Financial Policy

AS SHOWN BY ITS 1936 STATEMENT

- 1 When bonds are purchased below par value, they are put on the books at purchase price and the profit amortized over the years to maturity of the bonds. On December 31, 1936, the par value of Pyramid Life bonds exceeds their book value by more than \$57,000. This is the usual method adopted by the more conservative life insurance companies.
- 2 No past due interest on bonds or mortgages is included as an asset. In the event of foreclosure of a mortgage, cost of foreclosure and past due interest is charged off as expense—not added to the face of the loan as an asset. This policy is adopted by only the most conservative of life insurance companies.
- 3 No bond or mortgage loan is carried as an asset in this statement at a price higher than the $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ yield basis guaranteed to our policyholders. We know of no other insurance company or other financial institution in America whose bond policy is so conservative.
- 4 Agents' balances, although secured by their renewal accounts, are not included. Furniture, fixtures and vaults are charged off as expense in the month in which they are purchased. This is the standard conservative policy required of life insurance companies, but rarely is such conservatism adopted by any other financial institutions.

Significant Facts and Figures

FROM OUR 1936 STATEMENT

| | 1935 | 1936 | Increase in 1936 | Percentage of Increase in 1936 |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Net Admitted Assets..... | \$1,124,328.35 | \$ 1,301,649.78 | \$ 177,321.43 | 15.7% |
| Gross Premium Income..... | 289,710.80 | 349,627.13 | 59,916.33 | 20.6% |
| New Insurance Written..... | 3,182,000.00 | 4,069,000.00 | 887,000.00 | 27.8% |
| Insurance in Force..... | 9,168,000.00 | 12,500,000.00 | 3,332,000.00 | 36.3% |
| Net Surplus to Policyholders..... | 150,123.49 | 202,859.68 | 52,736.19 | 35.1% |
| Ratio of Net Admitted Assets to Total Liabilities..... | | | | 118.5% |
| Ratio of Liquid Assets (Cash and Bonds) to Net Policyholders' Liabilities..... | | | | 109.8% |

An Opportunity for Men of Ability

Pyramid Life agents enjoy high incomes, because Pyramid Policies and Pyramid Sales Contracts offer equal opportunities for men who can sell. If you have confidence in your ability, and are honest, reliable, and of high character, we have an open door for you in Arkansas, Texas, or Oklahoma. Send in the coupon today and let us tell you how you, too, may come and grow with the Pyramid.

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SEND THIS COUPON FOR FULL INFORMATION
ABOUT OUR NEW LOW COST POLICY

COUPON

Pyramid Life Insurance Company
Pyramid Life Building
Little Rock, Arkansas

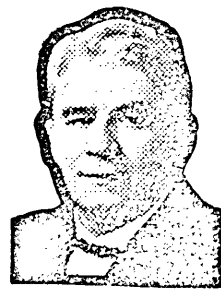
- () Send me full information about your new \$15.00 per thousand policy for preferred risks only.
- () I am interested in the Pyramid's bigger and better Agency Contract. Tell me more about it.

Name

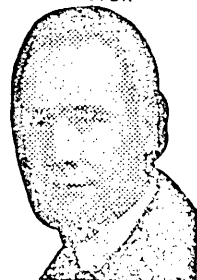
Address

Date of Birth

Occupation



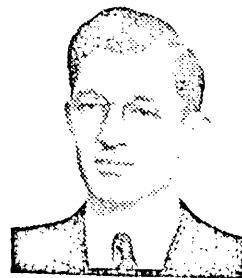
REV JAMES THOMAS
DIRECTOR



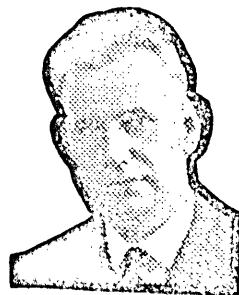
ROBERT C. STARK
SECRETARY



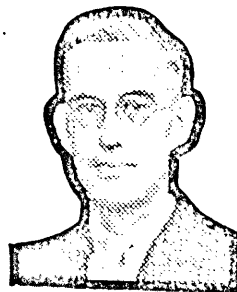
GEORGE F. JACKSON, M. D.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR



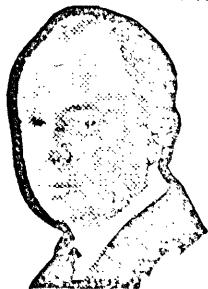
J. M. GUNN
ASST. AGENCY DIRECTOR



L. M. LUECK
CONSERVATION MANAGER



JAS. L. WALLIN
GENL. AGT.—SPECIAL CONTRACTS



EDWIN M. WILLIAMS
HOME OFFICE GENERAL AGENT

(Continued from Page Seven)
Little Rock, accepted \$500.00, which has been covered by subscriptions though not all paid in. I am putting this paragraph in because I have been asked about First Church several times. That church is one of the great bodies of Methodists that we have in the State, among whom are some of the dearest friends I have on earth.

We have a number of sick children, but under the management of our good physicians and the faculty at the Home, headed by Mrs. Steed, they have been brought safely through.—James Thomas, Executive Secretary.

ARK. METHODIST ORPHANAGE

During January we received the following cash contributions:
Inez Smith Class Pulaski
Heights\$ 2.50
McDonnell-Streepy Class, Pulaski
Heights 2.50
This is the fourth report of the Christmas offerings received for the Orphanage:

| Little Rock Conference | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Arkadelphia District to date | \$ 497.88 |
| Camden District to date | 640.44 |
| Little Rock District to date | 1,034.24 |
| Hickory Plains Circuit: | |
| Hickory Plains S. S. | 3.50 |
| Johnson's Chapel | 3.00 |
| Cross Roads | 2.00 |
| Total | \$1,042.74 |
| Monticello District | |
| Amount previously reported | \$ 374.23 |
| Arkansas-City and Watson: | |
| Kelso S. S. | 1.55 |
| Hamburg | 20.00 |
| Warren | 50.00 |
| Wilmet Charge: Wilmet | 13.05 |
| Miller's Chapel | 7.95 |
| Total | \$ 466.78 |
| Pine Bluff District | |
| Pine Bluff District to date | \$ 689.18 |
| Prescott District | |
| Amount previously reported | \$ 356.16 |
| Blevins S. S. | 12.50 |
| Mt. Ida Ct. | 10.00 |
| St. Paul S. S., Washington- | |
| Ozan Charge | 3.00 |
| Total | \$ 381.66 |
| Texarkana District | |
| Amount previously reported | \$ 994.72 |
| Miscellaneous—Amount | |
| previously reported | 5.25 |
| Grand Total to date | \$4,718.65 |
| NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE | |
| Batesville District | |
| Amount previously reported | \$ 57.56 |
| Central Avenue, Batesville | 5.26 |
| Mt. View Circuit—additional | 5.00 |
| Total | \$ 67.82 |
| Conway District | |
| Conway District to date | \$ 237.51 |
| Fayetteville District | |
| Amount previously reported | \$ 73.76 |
| Council Grove S. S., | |
| Centerton Ct. | 2.67 |
| Total | \$ 76.43 |
| Fort Smith District | |
| Fort Smith District to date | \$ 105.39 |
| Helena District | |
| Amount previously reported | \$ 165.86 |
| West Memphis S. S. | 13.15 |
| Total | \$ 179.01 |
| Jonesboro District | |
| Jonesboro District to date | \$ 110.84 |
| Paragould District | |
| Paragould District to date | \$ 77.08 |
| Searcy District | |
| Amount previously reported | \$ 110.75 |
| Cabot S. S. | 25.00 |
| Griffithville | 3.28 |
| Total | \$ 139.03 |
| Miscellaneous | |
| Amount previously reported | \$ 17.50 |
| Grand Total | \$1,019.61 |
| Grand Total from both | |
| Conferences | \$5,738.26 |
| JAMES THOMAS, Supt. | |

ORPHANAGE REPORT

Received in the Home during January: Johnnie Tutor, Manager Safeway Store, 5104 Prospect, city, five doz. bananas; Senior Epworth League, Pulaski Heights, city, 2 gal. ice cream; W.M.S., St. Paul's Church, Ozan, package and \$3.50 for Jeanette's shoes; W.M.S., Adona, quilt; Ladies of Blevins Church, 18 qts. canned goods; Virginia Howell Bible Class, Asbury S. S., city, 18 prs. ¾ hose for girls; Miss F. E. Coeyman, Ada Thompson Home, city, scrapbook and canned goods; Epworth League, Norphlet, Friendship quilt; W.M.S., Plainview, 2 quilts; Mrs. Lynn, Peabody Apartments, city, big doll

for Natella; Mrs. S. D. Burnette, N. L. R., year's subscription to Progress and Wee Wisdom; Mrs. J. C. Harding, Jr., 1410 Prospect, city, nursery and library books.—Mrs. S. J. Steed, Matron.

REPORT OF LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE TREASURER

As Treasurer of Little Rock Conference, I report the Conference Claims received to date since the beginning of the new Conference year:

| Arkadelphia District | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Hot Springs Circuit | \$ 40.00 |
| Oaklawn Church, Hot Springs | 5.00 |
| Total | \$ 45.00 |
| Camden District | |
| Buckner Circuit | \$ 10.00 |
| Camden | 208.35 |
| El Dorado Circuit | 10.00 |
| First Church, El Dorado | 250.00 |
| Total | \$ 478.35 |
| Little Rock District | |
| Bryant Circuit | \$ 7.31 |
| Des Arc-DeValls Bluff | 2.00 |
| Little Rock: Forest Park | 25.00 |
| Highland | 20.00 |
| Pulaski Heights | 50.00 |
| Primrose Chapel | 30.25 |
| Total | \$ 134.56 |
| Monticello District | |
| Crossett | \$ 100.00 |
| Fountain Hill Ct. | 9.00 |
| Total | \$ 109.00 |
| Pine Bluff District | |
| Swan Lake Circuit | \$ 30.00 |
| Total | \$ 30.00 |
| Prescott District | |
| Washington-Ozan | \$ 10.00 |
| Total | \$ 10.00 |
| Texarkana District | |
| Doddridge Circuit | \$ 55.00 |
| Stamps | 45.33 |
| First Church, Texarkana | 175.00 |
| Total | \$ 275.33 |
| Miscellaneous—Received on Sale | |
| of Centennial Manuals | 10.70 |
| Total | \$1,092.94 |
| C. E. HAYES, Conf. Treasurer. | |

PULLMAN HEIGHTS, HOT SPRINGS

Pullman Heights is going right along with its work in a most wonderful and encouraging way. We are thinking only in terms of "in full" on every matter concerning our program for the year. We've gotten off to a good start considering the unfavorable weather conditions.

The Young People have begun putting in a recreation hall for the church at large, so we intend to worship, work and play in our church.

These are wonderfully sweet people and I love them very much. They have been most kind and thoughtful in every thing. The Young Woman's Circle is fixing up the parsonage, by putting in a new rug and living room suite. We are paying right along, haven't missed a payment, on our church debt. We are taking care of all bills as they come due. So all in all this is an ideal place to serve and a loving, kind, faithful people to live with.—Paul M. Clanton, P. C.

CHURCH APPEAL FOR FLOOD RELIEF

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, through its President, Rev. Edgar DeWitt Jones, of Detroit, has issued an appeal to the Protestant churches of the country for "immediate and most generous cooperation of pastors and church people" with the American Red Cross in its efforts to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers in the Ohio and Mississippi valley.

The full statement, as sent out from the headquarters of the Federal Council of Churches, is as follows:

"The devastating floods in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, involving wide-spread suffering, menace to health and damage to property, constitute a disaster of such magnitude that, as President of the Federal Council of the Churches of

Christ in America, I appeal to its constituency for help.

"The President of the United States has requested the American Red Cross to provide food, clothing, shelter and medical care for the refugees from the flood. This responsibility will rest upon the Red Cross until homes are restored and victims of the flood can return to normal living conditions. In order to meet this crisis the American Red Cross must raise \$5,000,000.

"In the face of the overwhelming disaster, I urge the immediate and most generous cooperation of pastors and church people throughout the country with local chapters of the American Red Cross in their efforts to raise funds and supplies for the flood sufferers."

Dr. Worth M. Tippy, of the Federal Council staff, is in Washington and is cooperating with the officials of the Red Cross at the national headquarters.

WELL AND COMFORTABLE

"The whole Church Extension family well and comfortable. But getting no mail and sending out no mail. Churches cannot expect us to do any business for at least ten days or two weeks."

This is the message that came to Methodist headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., from Dr. T. D. Ellis, General Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, whose headquarters, at 1115 Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky., are in the heart of the Ohio Valley flood area.

APPRECIATION OF BRO. JERNIGAN

Dear Bro. Jernigan: Please find enclosed a check as our gift for your Christmas. It gives us great pleasure to do this. It's not what we have but what we share, for in ceasing to share, we cease to have.

We are so thankful for your life, and pray that you may be spared many more years to carry on the work of the Master. When I recall the beautiful song you sung at the Conference, a voice so full of the spirit of the Lord, it brings tears.

Trusting you will have a lovely Christmas, and all the good things that are in store for you. Your friends.—Maud and Charles Edwards, Batesville.

FORT SMITH DISTRICT MISSIONARY INSTITUTE

Approximately 200 persons met in First Church, Van Buren, Wednesday, January 20, for the District Missionary Institute.

Rev. Warren Johnston, our Presiding Elder, opened the meeting with a very timely, brief and pointed devotion based on the Great Commission.

Dr. O. E. Goddard, Chairman of the Conference Board of Missions, gave a very clear and inspiring address on the history and two-fold purpose of the Bishops' Crusade. He made us feel that in this year we shall pay the debt against the General Board of Missions, and that in next year we Methodists shall again have the "Heart-Warming" which John Wesley experienced in Aldersgate Street in 1838.

Rev. J. L. Rowland, our Conference Missionary Secretary, presented our annual Study Book, "By the Waters of Bethesda," by J. M. Ormand. Brother Rowland said that this is one of the finest and most practical books on rural evangelism that he has seen. He also urged the use of the World Outlook in place of so much "mental slop" which our people are buying from the news-stands.

Mrs. Fred Stone, District Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Society, spoke briefly, but pledged the women of the Church to follow the lead of their pastors in this great work.

Mr. Sam Galloway, District Lay Leader, spoke on the Laymen's responsibility. He said that the laymen are ready and willing to do what ever is necessary to make the Crusade a success.

Rev. Ira A. Brumley, Conference Executive Secretary of the Board of Christian Education, announced that Rev. Elmus Brown has been selected to carry forward the regular Extension work in the Fort Smith District.

After a bountiful cooperative noon meal, the Presiding Elder had a separate meeting with the pastors of the District to work out some matters of vital importance. Mrs. Fred Stone had a meeting with the women, and Mr. Sam Galloway had a meeting with the laymen.

It was a day well-spent with our leaders.—Reporter.

IS YOUR HAIR WORTH 60¢?

If your hair is thinning, if your scalp pores are clogged, if you are suffering from loose dandruff, why not try one bottle of JAPANESE OIL—the cleansing scalp medicine that stimulates superficial circulation.

If you have been disappointed before, remember JAPANESE OIL is different! It has a four way action—Counter-Irritant—Antiseptic—Medicinal—Cleansing. Attacks conditions which contribute to hair loss. One application will prove its stimulating action. Made in U. S. A. Why not invest 60¢ today in this 50 year old proven hair preparation? At all good drug stores. Write for Valuable Booklet "THE Free: TRUTH ABOUT THE HAIR" edited by a registered physician. NATIONAL REMEDY CO. Dept. B 56 W. 45 ST., N. Y.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LITERATURE

Quarterlies and Papers following the Int. Uniform Lesson Topics

An Advanced Quarterly known as The BIBLE EXPOSITOR AND ILLUMINATOR.

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More Farm Income the Foundation of Southern Progress

Every now and then I wish to "come down off the high horse of editorial writing," as someone might put it, and just talk to you and your families in an informal face-to-face sort of way about subjects vital to your welfare.

That is what I wish to do right now as the New Year of 1937 begins. And I wish to tie in this January message with all I have said these past two months about a richer and more beautiful civilization here in the South. As Sidney Lanier wrote more than 50 years ago:—

"A vital revolution in the farming economy of the South, if it is actually occurring, is necessarily carrying with it all future Southern politics, and Southern relations, and Southern art, and such an agricultural change is the one substantial fact upon which any really New South can be predicted."

In other words, as Sidney Lanier indicated, if we seek all the finer things that should distinguish Southern life—art, music, literature, culture, recreation, and a generally happier mode of living—the one way to get them all boils down to this one plain, simple, prosaic fact:—

The farmers and farmers' wives must make more money.

South Must Feed Itself

Both in order to help our families maintain a standard of living in keeping with an automobile age, and also to help each of us make his or her contribution to a finer Southern civilization, every subscriber needs now to ask himself:—

"How can my family and I earn this greater farm income in 1937 and in all the years to come?"

First of all, in my opinion, the South must quit paying freight costs and middlemen's costs on Northern and Western farm products we could grow ourselves. Take North Carolina, for example. It is probably better off in this respect than other Southern States whose cotton production is larger, yet the state agricultural college reported some time ago that of the food and feed products used in North Carolina the state imported from the North and West:

- 1 out of every 4 ears of corn
- 2 out of every 3 biscuits
- 1 out of every 4 bales of hay
- 1 out of every 3 pounds of beef
- 5 out of every 6 mutton and lamb chops
- 2 out of every 3 quarts of milk
- 1 out of every 2 chickens and eggs.

What we primarily need, of course, is not simply a "live at home" policy so far as practicable for each individual farm, but we need to go further and supply also the needs of Southern towns and cities. "Two carloads of Northern milk go into that little town each week," we heard recently about a municipality in the heart of a fertile farm area. In South Carolina recently, Clemson College made two surveys each of which showed that 40 to 45 per cent of the eggs used in South Carolina come from states farther north—states where climate is less favorable to egg production than its own.

Two-Armed Farming

We have naturally got to quit depending on any "one-crop system" but we must go further. We have got to quit depending on any "crops

system," no matter how many crops it includes. As The Progressive Farmer has so often insisted, there are two great arms for producing agricultural wealth:

1. Plant Production—any and all kinds of crops.

2. Animal Production—livestock, dairying, poultry raising, etc.

It is the curse of the South that we depend primarily on a one-armed system of farming—plant production alone. Take the 15 richest states in the Union and compare them with our 15 Southern States and what do we find? In the latest year for which I have compiled statistics these richest of all states produced only about the same crop values as our Southern States. In plant production we were not materially behind them. In animal production, however, they were 200 per cent ahead of us—and hence 400 per cent ahead of us in wealth per farm family. These richest states had a two-armed system of farming with plant production and animal production almost equally balanced. For each \$5 they produce in crop values they produce \$4.16 on livestock values. But here in the South for each \$5 in crop values we produce only \$1.76 in livestock values.

A Lesson from Texas Charts

Two diagrams from the Texas Experiment Station show that our foundation trouble is not only with a one-crop system but with any system of "crop farming" alone. We cannot have prosperous farmers in the South until they make money in the winter as well as in the summer and this means that we must have some form of animal production—dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sheep or poultry—from which to make money from November to March inclusive. On these Texas charts compare the steady utilization of labor in these five months on the farm where both crops and livestock were grown as compared with this long loafing period on the all-cotton farm.

To better utilize our labor therefore we need to add animal production to plant production. We also need it in order to utilize better our land, so much of which is now idle but could be producing feed or pastures for livestock. We also need this two-armed system of farming in order to utilize better our intelligence. The farmer can then put more brains and intelligence to making money for him than is required in crops farming alone.

Where to Begin

Of course as my associate Dr. Butler has so often said, the farmer should not so much go into livestock production as grow into it—but the time has come when we need to see more evidence of real growing. If a farmer hasn't capital enough to buy cows or more hogs, he can at least get more hens. "So many farm women write me about all kinds of fantastic ways of making money," Miss Hill said to me the other day, "when our curb markets report that practically all over the South the demand for good eggs, poultry, and milk exceeds the supply." Suppose this year Southern farmers and their families should resolve to produce the nearly 50 per cent of eggs and poultry that our towns and cities now import, then next year to supply New York, Chicago, etc., with eggs they now bring from far-away California. Suppose we should set out this year to add at least enough cows to double the milk, butter, and cream consumed on the average

Southern farm and then later to supply all the milk needed by Southern cities and towns (which now pay higher milk prices than Northern towns and cities). And suppose we look into the opportunities for really "growing" into animal production.

Cotton and Tobacco Dangers

For two more reasons I would urge all Progressive Farmer families to do these things in 1937. First, in order to make more money now. Second, to get into a farming system that will escape the dangers of loss and disaster from too-great dependence on cotton and tobacco, or any other "money crop." Take cotton. In spite of the greatly curtailed crop under AAA we still have such a surplus that cotton is not yet up to its prewar prices while meat products are 20 per cent above, dairy products 25 per cent above, and chickens and eggs 27 per cent above. One of the South's wisest agricultural leaders has just said to me: "With uncontrolled production I look for such big cotton crops in 1937 and 1938 as will wreck prices by the fall of 1938 and throw the South into another period of hard times." And a foremost tobacco authority said only last week: "The South must face the fact that foreign countries are going more and more into producing their own tobacco. We must prepare for the time when we must grow tobacco primarily for the American market."

To sum it all up: Our Southern people cannot maintain modern living standards without a more prosperous agriculture. And we shall not have a more prosperous agriculture until we add animal production—livestock, dairying, and poultry—to plant production. No family that wants the comforts and advantages of an automobile age can afford to neglect this fact in making farming plans for 1937 and all other years.—Clarence Poe in Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist.

THE CHURCH DEACONESS

Because of the oft recurring question concerning the duties of the church deaconess, I was asked to broadcast an article for your readers. For nine years I was deaconess in one of our down-town city churches, with a membership of 2,400. As I served with three different pastors my experience was varied. The first half of each morning was spent in the deaconess' office at the church. There was always the steady job of revising the church roll, changed addresses and new members, etc. Besides the alphabetical roll, we found the need for a church roll by streets. The pastor and I arranged to visit the members by streets, so no one would be omitted. Besides these, there were other visits that needed immediate attention.

The deaconess' office was a prayer room for the women, old and young. There they left their troubles, knowing that their confidence was honored and safe. People came for relief which was in charge of the deaconess. New officers in the Missionary Society came for help on programs or for advice. The deaconess arranged over the phone for music for funerals and other occasions. She found employment for persons, cooperating with other agencies of the city. The latter part of the morning was spent downtown, attending to matters of church business and visiting casually, the business women of our congregation. After lunch the real visitation began. This continued all afternoon,

unless interrupted by some meeting at the church. Whenever possible, the deaconess had a prayer in the home. This was greatly appreciated and drew us closer together. Each morning a report of the visitation was placed in the pastor's mail basket. Especial note was made of matters that needed his immediate attention or information he should have.

The church deaconess attends most of the meetings at the church, as these give valuable contacts. She often compiles material for church calendar, or church paper. She chaperones the young people on social occasions, the girls' basket ball game and outings.

Sunday is her busiest day, for she attends on a minimum, four services. She often has a teachers' training class in the Church School. She gets behind the worship programs, when needed. She frequently represents the busy pastor at Young People's Meetings.

Some of our deaconesses major in Religious Education or Vacation Church Schools. Some are expert in business. Others are able to use the fine arts in their program and have the gift of pageantry. Some have a special gift for soul-winning. A pastor, in writing of his experience with the church deaconess, said: "I have found that the Scarritt Deaconesses have a broad understanding of present day church problems and programs. They seem to sense the requirements of an advancing church. Added to this is a fineness of spirit, loyalty and tact."

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Tired, Itching, Irritated eyes are soothed, refreshed and relieved by John R. Dickey's OLD RELIABLE Eye Wash. Used 60 years for real eye comfort. Genuine always in red carton. 25 cents and 50 cents sizes at your druggist. Dickey Drug Co., Bristol, Va.

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They are versatile and fit anywhere in the church program, as needs arise."

He further states that their efficiency and consecration, not only reflect credit on Scarritt College, but are a blessing and an asset to the church employing her.—Helen Gibson, Tampa, Fla.

William Ewart Gladstone

The year 1809 is memorable for the birth of great men. It witnessed the birth of Charles Darwin, the scientist; of Alfred Tennyson, the poet; of Felix Mendelssohn, the musician; of Abraham Lincoln, the statesman. And on December 29 of that year a baby boy was born in Liverpool who was to be known to the world as William Ewart Gladstone.

While Mr. Gladstone was one of England's greatest statesmen, there was not a drop of English blood in his veins. He was of unmixed Scottish origins—half Highland, half Lowland Borderer.

His father was a successful Liverpool merchant. And in due time young Gladstone was sent to Eton and later to Oxford University.

At the Oxford Debating Union he distinguished himself. It was a common remark among those who heard him in those days that he would one day be Premier of Britain. At twenty-two he was graduated from Oxford, receiving double-first honor, a distinction rarely won.

While at the university he became imbued with a love of truth. It is the key to the transition of his political career whereby "the rising hope of stern and unbending Tories became the champion of liberalism and reform."

At thirty years he wooed and wed Catherine Glynné, a lady of Welsh descent. Their married life continued unbroken for nearly fifty-nine years. Through all that time she was the constant companion of her distinguished husband.

We can get the measure of this man if we think of him first as a scholar, then as a statesman, and finally a man.

In his age he declared "I have been a learner all my life and I am a learner still." Ever was he open-minded, hospitable to new truth. Throughout his career he was frequently charged with inconsistency. But he believed with Emerson that "a foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds."

A man cannot remain consistent if he is growing. A man who is alive must change from time to time to meet the progress of knowledge.

Gladstone's literary labors were prodigious. His Homeric Studies, The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture, and Gleanings of Past Years, in seven volumes, are notable works. He gathered a library of twenty-eight thousand volumes, seven hundred of them on English poetry.

It was said of a great American statesman that he had "a single-track mind." That charge could not have been made against Gladstone. Nor did he have a double-track mind; he had a many-track mind. He was capable of maintaining many interests—political, literary, theological, and scholastic at one and the same time.

Like Daniel Webster, he possessed a remarkable capacity for concentration. He once confided to an intimate that "concentration is the secret of my career."

He grew to the end of his days. A distinguished surgeon suggested some years back that most men reach the deadline at forty and that all men should be chloroformed at sixty. Mr. Gladstone never reached the deadline. If he had died at sixty, the world would have missed much of his precious contribution.

Gladstone's political career was a transition from conservatism to liberalism. He was sixty-three years in the British Parliament and more than thirty years a member of the British Cabinet. His ability in fiscal affairs was consummate. It was said that he could talk figures like the tenth muse.

His name will forever be associated with the rise and progress of European democracy. He successfully championed such measures as:

The Emancipation of the Catholics, The Reform Bill of 1832, The Abolition of Slavery, Reform of the Marriage Laws, Reform of the Penal Code, The Extension of the Franchise, The Disestablishment of the Irish Church, Reform of the Tariff and Abolition of the Corn Laws, The Abolition of University Test, and The Abolition of Compulsory Church Rates.

To his credit stands a large body of constructive legislation. He was heartily hated by the aristocratic classes. They called him a radical and an agitator. He would have admitted the charge. The world owes much to its agitators. They have their reward in the onward progress of the human race.

In the days of his greatness and in a humorous mood, Bismarck sent a message to Gladstone: "Tell him, while he is felling trees, I am planting them." We know now the kind of tree he was planting. Bismarck put the virus of militarism into German blood. He taught this people that force was the "great ultimate." His policy came to its nemesis in the World War.

Gladstone once declared that it was his business as premier "to make the institutions of his country work." He resisted the odious contention that states are above the moral law. He insisted that the same ethical code that obtains between individuals should obtain between nations. He regarded nations as but organs for the will of God.

He championed the rights of the small nations, earning the undying gratitude of Greece, Bulgaria, and other Eastern peoples. He opposed large armaments, not merely in the interest of economy but because they were provocative of war. In 1871 he uttered these significant words: "The greatest triumph of our time will be the enthronement of the idea of public right as the governing idea of European politics." In that noble statement of his, to use a phrase of Lord Acton's, we hear the "roll of the ages."

As a political orator Gladstone has probably never been surpassed. The fire of his eye, the music of his voice swept the hearts of men even before they had been dazzled by the torrents of his eloquence. Like the eloquence of Lord Chatham, his had "the strength of thunder and the splendor of lightning." It could "sound like the ocean breakers upon the shore or like the wind whispering through the trees on a summer night." When he retired from public life, someone wrote to him, "You have so lived and wrought as to keep the soul alive in England."

His vocation as a public man was national, international, human

righteousness. He contended that the power and permanence of state were based upon rectitude; that "by the soul only a nation can be great and free."

It is reported that Daniel Webster, at the height of his career, visited an old patriarch in New Hampshire who had known him in his boyhood as "Little Danny." The old man looked at him quizzingly and finally said, "You may be a great man, but are you a good man?" William Ewart Gladstone was both a great man and a good man. His was the greatness of goodness and the goodness of greatness. He was an extraordinary conversationalist.

He had courage of a high order, and it cannot be said too frequently that courage is the prime qualification for a statesman. It took courage for Gladstone to warn the House of Lords when that body attempted to defeat the will of the people that "the House of Lords would either be mended or ended." He feared no man because he had the fear of God before his eyes. He was a man of lion heart.

He was a democratic man. Refusing an earldom, he preferred to live and die as plain Mr. Gladstone. "He could walk with kings, yet not lose the common touch." By the suffrage of mankind he will carry for all time the title "The Grand Old Man."

Gladstone was deeply religious. John Morley pronounced religion the key to his career. He was a devout churchman and a student of the Word of God. He lived a singularly, upright life, and his noble example held thousands of youth to the Christian faith. He lived in the spirit of those words which he spoke to the young men in his rectorial address at the University of Edinburgh: "Be inspired with the belief that life is given us not as a thing to be shuffled through as best we may, but as a great and noble calling, an elevated and lofty destiny."—Herbert A. Keck in Central Christian Advocate.

THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION

I am no fanatic on the liquor question, but I continue to regard liquor as Public Enemy Number 1. I have not changed either my opinion or position on this question, and I do not believe any solution has been found for this vexing problem. Personally I cannot subscribe to the doctrine that the way to advance the cause of temperance and decrease drinking is to provide all the liquor you want and make it easily obtainable and readily accessible. This theory is contradicted by all human experience. May I humbly offer this observation: You will never build either a great state or a great county upon profits made from the sale of liquor.

The evils of liquor being admitted, the practical question confronting you is: What should be done about it? I shall transmit to you the very intelligent and comprehensive report of the commission charged with the responsibility of making an investigation of the facts. I bespeak for it your careful study.

It seems to me that our own past history clearly points the way for a proper determination of this question without regard to anybody's personal opinion or conviction. In 1908 the state voted against the manufacture and sale of liquor by

44,000 majority. In 1933 the state voted against repeal of the 18th Amendment by 185,000 majority. With these facts before us I do not believe the General Assembly would be justified in annulling the vote of the people by legislative enactment. I do not pretend to know the will of the people of North Carolina upon the liquor question at this time, but I do stand for the right of the people to express their will. It would do violence to democratic principles to abrogate a law established by a vote of the people of the whole state until another opportunity is given for a full and fair expression of public opinion at the ballot box.

These are my views. I gladly give to each of you the right to entertain and express yours with the same freedom which I have exercised, and I assure you in advance of my utmost respect.—From the Inaugural Address of Governor Hoey, of North Carolina.

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Whether you will or not, these dollars are bearing a testimony of the direction in which your life is going. Do they bear testimony that it is going toward God? Are they going willingly and frequently in ways and toward aims that look to a better world? Are they going to the house of God, to the mission fields, and to the schools of religion? If they are not, are you then a good steward?

Dollars are speaking a definite language. Dollars are speaking of vanity, of greed, and of the lust for power. They are speaking of selfishness. What are they saying of you? Do they speak of your love of God, which should be greater than all else in your life? Do they speak of your love for the house of God and your gladness to be found in the courts of the Lord? Do they proclaim the fact that you love every cause that serves His name and proclaim His ideals? Do they help tell the story of Jesus to those who sit in darkness, or who are in prison, or are lonely and forsaken, sick and distressed?

Prove yourself a faithful steward by responding gladly and wholeheartedly in the Kingdom Roll Call.—The Messenger.

BLOTCHY SKIN? BILIOUS?

Pimples, blotchy skin, bilious, sallow complexion, caused by constipation? Never mind the disappointments you've had with old-fashioned, unsatisfactory laxatives. For now you can get the modern laxative that's really different. Its name is FEEN-A-MINT, the delicious chewing gum laxative that acts in the lower bowel, not the stomach. Feen-a-mint looks different, tastes different, and is different. You chew it, and what a difference this chewing makes! It's the chewing that helps do the trick. Life seems a lot brighter when you're feeling and looking fine. Don't let constipation hold you back! Try this different laxative, the choice of over 16 million wise people. You'll find that it's just what you've been looking for! For a free sample write to Dept. GG7, Feen-a-mint, Newark, N. J.

Don't Sleep When Gas Presses Heart

If you want to really GET RID OF GAS and terrible bloating, don't expect to do it by just doctoring your stomach with harsh, irritating alkalies and "gas tablets." Most GAS is lodged in the stomach and upper intestine and is due to old poisonous matter in the constipated bowels that are loaded with ill-causing bacteria.

If your constipation is of long standing, enormous quantities of dangerous bacteria accumulate. Then your digestion is upset. GAS often presses heart and lungs, making life miserable.

You can't eat or sleep. Your head aches. Your back aches. Your complexion is sallow and pimply. Your breath is foul. You are a sick, grouchy, wretched, unhappy person. YOUR SYSTEM IS POISONED.

Thousands of sufferers have found in Adlerika the quick, scientific way to rid their systems of harmful bacteria. Adlerika rids you of gas and cleans foul poison out of BOTH upper and lower bowels. Give your bowels a REAL cleansing with Adlerika. Get rid of GAS. Adlerika does not gripe—is not habit forming. At all Leading Druggists.

TRIAL For Special Trial Size send 10c OFFER coin or stamps, to Adlerika, Dept. 84, St. Paul, Minn.

THE DAY OF LITTLE BUSINESS

It is often argued that the development of large business—especially in retail fields—has tended to destroy little businesses and to make it next to impossible for a man without vast capital to set up his own establishment.

This argument has a strong appeal—but apparent facts contradict it.

During the depression, thousands of little businesses sprung up in this country—largely because of the difficulties of individuals in finding employment. These little businesses offered specialized services, or lower prices, or were the outgrowth of a new idea of some kind. Many of them found a ready welcome, and have prospered. With the return of better times, they are going ahead—and in due course a percentage of them will become big businesses.

Some of these little businesses failed—because they provided poor service, or did not fill a definite need. But many a large business has failed for the same reasons.

One has only to look around any growing community today and see a legion of opportunities in retail lines for young men and women who are willing to work, and realize that riches can't be earned overnight. Even as changing times made necessary big business combinations to serve the public, so the evolutionary process has created a hundred opportunities for small retail businesses where one existed a generation ago.

The day of little business isn't done—it is just beginning.—Industrial News Review.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK

Gen. Chiang Kai Shek, who is at the head of the Chinese Government, places great emphasis upon the moral and spiritual life of his people. Special emphasis is given to these values in the schools of China and specific regulations are set forth for the army.

The following Ten Commandments have been issued and are distributed on a post card to the soldiers of China. These are the Ten Commandments of the Officers Moral Endeavor Association and are brought to the attention of the soldiers through the Y. M. C. A. work that is carried on under the direction of the Generalissimo:

1. Thou shalt not covet riches.
2. Thou shalt not fear to die.
3. Thou shalt not advertise thyself for vain glory.
4. Thou shalt not be proud.
5. Thou shalt not be lazy.
6. Thou shalt not commit adultery nor gambling.
7. Thou shalt not smoke.
8. Thou shalt not drink wine.
9. Thou shalt not borrow money.
10. Thou shalt not lie.

Sometime ago General Chiang, through the Christian Herald, issued the following statement:

"Almost unlimited money, time, and intelligence are being spent in increasing armaments. This is done to the calamitous disruption of our economic life and constitutes a menace to friendly relations among nations. Various organizations have been brought into being to prevent war. Can these organizations refuse to bow before militarism? Will not these instruments be violated by shameless diplomacy and brute force? The most effective way to attain this high and noble object, I believe, is to strengthen such peace organizations by a fundamental change of attitude. We should be-

lieve from the bottom of our heart that might is not right. Our belief should be so strong and firm that we would condemn war in any form and demand peace on a basis of truth and justice.

"My sincerest hope is that the Church people of the United States will quickly and loyally rally themselves, and also inspire and unite with Christians of other lands around the Prince of Peace to conquer all selfishness, jealousy, and hate in the human heart, which will surely banish war forever from the world and establish a reign of understanding, appreciation, harmony and love."

It will be recalled that General Chiang is a member of the Methodist Church, he and his wife holding membership in the Young J. Allen Memorial Church, Shanghai, China. These things prove that he is a Christian not only in word, but in heart and in deed.—W. F. Quillian in Christian Advocate.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S DAY

(Adopted by the General Conference of 1936 of the Methodist Episcopal Church)

We recognize anew the claims of the Christian Sabbath as an institution made to meet man's deepest need for worship and rest. These claims are reinforced by both state and church and the moral mandate of the law and gospel. John Wesley made the observance of the Lord's Day by cessation of "ordinary work therein or by buying or selling" a requirement among the general rules for the people called Methodists.

This particular rule needs frequent emphasis in our time when the progress of the kingdom of God is regarded by the encroachment of unnecessary labor and commercialized amusements upon the sanctity of the Lord's Day. While it is true that works of necessity have been enlarged to meet modern conditions and some latitude must be granted in the matter of real recreation, the right use of the Lord's Day is not optional but imperative for the Christian conscience. The church cannot compromise with an invasion of the Lord's Day that violates its fundamental principles of worship and rest. Such as does not interfere with true worship is allowable; such worship as is consistent with true rest is a high obligation. We remember too the emphasis of our Lord upon doing good on the Sabbath day and urge our people to follow His example in ministering to the sick and needy on that day.

We, therefore recommend that all our pastors give the Lord's Day the place it deserves in the educational and preaching program of the church; and that our district superintendents be requested to bring this vital concern to the attention of the Quarterly conferences for inclusion in the reports rendered by the pastor, the presidents of the Epworth League or other young people's societies, and the church-school superintendent. Only thus can we promote a revival of Sabbath observance as a necessity of our human nature for worship and rest, and make effective a united protest against all efforts to make the Lord's Day a holiday instead of a holy day, and thus destroy this primary institution.

"A Parsonage Family," a new serial, will begin February 18 in the Arkansas Methodist.

FOR THE CHILDREN

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC FROM A TO Z

Everyone must admit that nothing else:
Arms more villains,
Breaks more laws,
Corrupts more officials,
Destroys more homes,
Engulfs more fortunes,
Fills more jails,
Grows more gray hairs,
Harrows more hearts,
Incites more crime,
Jeopardizes more lives,
Kindles more strife,
Lacerates more feelings,
Maims more bodies,
Nails down more coffins,
Opens more graves,
Quenches more songs,
Raises more sobs,
Sells more virtue,
Tells more lies,
Undermines more youth,
Villifies more women,
Wrecks more men,
Excites more murders,
Yields more disgrace,
Zeroes more hopes,
than this arch enemy of the human race.
No father, no mother, no self-respecting citizen can afford to vote for it.—J. W. T. Givens in Western Recorder.

NAMED BY THE INDIANS

Oklahoma—The red people.
Connecticut—Long river.
Indiana—Indian land.
Minnesota—Lakes of blue water.
Tennessee—River with the great bend.
Ohio—Beautiful river.
Mississippi—Great father of waters.
Alabama—We rest here.
Wyoming—Great plains.
Kansas—Smoky waters.
Kentucky—Dark and bloody ground.
Massachusetts—Place of great hills.

AMERICAN BOY

What we have a right to expect of the American boy is that he shall turn out to be a good American man. The boy can best become a good man by being a good boy—not a goody-goody boy, but just a plain good boy. I do not mean that he must love only the negative virtues; I mean that he must love the positive virtues also.

"Good," in the largest sense, should include whatever is fine, straight forward, clean, brave and manly. The best boys I know—the best men I know—are good at their studies or their business, fearless and stalwart, hated and feared by all that is wicked and depraved, incapable of submitting to wrongdoing, and equally incapable of being aught but tender to the weak and helpless. Of course the effect that a thoroughly manly, thoroughly straight and upright boy can have upon the companions of his own age, and upon those who are younger is incalculable. If he is not thoroughly manly, then they will not respect him, and his good qualities will count for but little; while, of course, if he is mean, cruel, or wicked, then his physical strength and force of mind merely make him so much the more objectionably a member of society. He cannot do good work if he is not strong and does not try with his whole heart and soul to count in any contest; and his strength will be a curse to himself and to every one else if he does not have a thorough command

Rev. W. A. Swift, pastor-evangelist, successful in revival work, is available for meetings during the next few months. His address is Malesus, Tenn. 3-3t

over himself and over his own evil passions, and if he does not use his strength on the side of decency, justice, and fair dealing.

In short, in life, as in a football game, the principle to follow is: Hit the line hard; don't foul and don't shirk, but hit the line hard.—Theodore Roosevelt.

FROGGIE WOULD A-TRAVELING GO

He lived in a good safe swamp where he could see in all directions and if danger approached could dive into a thick mud-hole out of sight. But the swamp was drying up and, the juicy flies and bugs had mostly left for new playgrounds. So, in spite of a little warning voice deep down inside himself which spoke of danger ahead, he hopped out of the swamp, across the road and found a cool, mossy place where the water-trough overflow ran all day long. No danger of going dry or hungry here. What a perfectly delightful time he had for two or three days!

Then, one hot afternoon, a shudder of fear came over him as he saw, not a foot away, a big, spotted snake with a wicked gleam in its eyes. He tried to spring back into the trough which was just behind him, but his hind foot tangled in a bit of brush and he couldn't get away. The snake came closer.

"Help! help!" called the frog. (I know he did for I heard him from where I sat on the porch and sent Oren to see what was the matter.)

Now despair overcame him for here was his worst enemy—a boy with a stick. Then he saw that the boy was trying to drive the snake away. Very gently the boy released the imprisoned foot. Froggie dived under the bridge planks and lay there with quivering heart.

Maybe he's still in the ditch or maybe the snake eventually swallowed him, but we hope he returned safely to the swamp hole and will live to tell his great-grandchildren of his exciting adventure and that there are some boys who are friends to frogs and even snakes.—Our Dumb Animals.

WILL THE WORK TAKE CARE OF HIM AND HIS FAMILY?

This is a question that went the rounds when I was presiding elder; and I guess it is going the rounds now. But I contended that was not the question and I so say yet. The question I considered most vital was, "Will he and his family take care of the work?" And I think that is the vital question of today—the cause first and the man second. My experience was and is today, if the man and his family take care of the work, the work will take care of him. The man and his family are one-half of the pastoral charge and the membership of the church is the other half, and the people in general.

The way I built my salary was by getting people converted and into the church; not by saying, "I had a hard time last year. Can't you give me a raise of \$150.00 or \$200?" That is not the end to work at. Begin at the bottom; find sinners who have quit going to church; visit them; pray in their homes; and you will impress the people that you are caring for the work and for souls. We are limping here. Decrease in members last year. Who is to blame? Short on preachers? To your knees, men, and to see your people, and especially the lost and next fall will show a different set of facts.—James F. Jernigan, Walnut Grove, Ark.

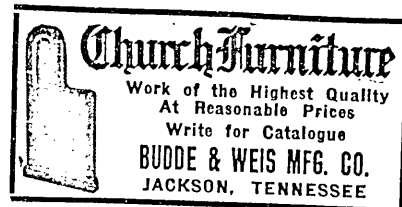
OBITUARIES

CONE.—Mrs. Mary Jane Cone, aged 79, widow of the late Wilber F. Cone, passed to her reward from the home of her foster daughter, Mrs. Jarrell Wise, in Thornton, August 27. Funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. G. L. Cagle, assisted by her nephew, Rev. John R. Harris, and a former pastor, Rev. David A. Weems, and her body was laid to rest beside her husband in the old Chambersville cemetery. She was born and reared in Calhoun county, near Chambersville, where she professed faith in Christ and united with the Methodist Church, later moving to Thornton. To know Aunt Mary was to love her. I have never known anyone who followed more closely in the footsteps of the Master. It can truly be said of her that she went about doing good; her life was one long channel of blessings. As long as she was able, she ministered to the needy and the sick; made no discrimination in color, and was loyal to her church till death. She attended church services, many times when physically unable; but loved the services and fellowship with God's people. Aunt Mary possessed a rare Christian experience; was ever ready to witness to the saving power of her Christ; was ever thoughtful of her pastors and their families. They always found a hearty welcome in her home. Through following her example the community will be better, the church will be stronger, and the home circle unbroken in Heaven. I have visited Aunt Mary in her illness and she seemed to be full of joy. It was natural for Sister Cone to be religious. Her home environment was permeated with the Holy Spirit. Her foster daughter and her fine husband, Jarrell Wise, and Miss Louise, helped in a fine way in bringing happiness to this fine old saint. Aunt Mary is gone to be with God and loved ones above. Those who knew Sister Cone know where she is gone.—A Former Pastor.

TAYLOR.—E. S. Taylor was born in Dallas county, Nov. 5, 1859, and died at Sparkman, Ark., Oct. 19, 1936. He married Virginia Belle Walsh, Feb. 18, 1883. To this union ten children were born. He joined the Methodist Church early in life and became a faithful member of the same. For 32 years he was superintendent of the Church School, which the writer attended during his boyhood. I do not recall his ever

being late or absent and his family was always present. He was a steward in the Methodist Church for 50 years and was serving as such at his death. He was one of the builders of Arkansas Methodism and Arkansas civilization. He was school director for many years, and always had time to devote himself to solution of the many problems arising in those days when money was scarce and good teachers for short terms were hard to get. He loved young life and wanted the best for the young people of his community. It is doubtful that any man living in Dallas county did more for community interests than did E. S. Taylor. He was one of the first to initiate or to cooperate in any forward movement. He had time for other than his own business interests because he put it into his program. He was a leader of his day, though not officious. He was ardent in his devotion to the church and believed in evangelism, Christian Education and Missions with all his soul. Because he believed in education, he endeavored to educate all of his children, believing that he not only enriched their lives but the communities in which they would live in later life. He is survived by his children: Dr. Marvin, Isaac, McKinley Taylor, Mrs. Ernest Knight, Mrs. Lou Bethea, Mrs. Neal Wood, of Sparkman; Lewis of Princeton; Harvey of Pine Grove, and James Taylor of Fordyce; Mrs. Folden Griswold of Malvern, and one sister, Mrs. Bettie Mann of Princeton, and one brother, Collie Taylor of the state of Oregon. He is also survived by 14 grandchildren. Bros. F. P. Doak, his pastor, R. E. Fawcett, R. B. Moore, J. C. Williams and the writer conducted the funeral service and laid to rest his tired and worn body in the

Sparkman cemetery. May the mantle of his goodness fall upon his children and the host of friends left behind. No such man dies; he simply passes on.—J. L. Dedman.



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Ray Scott Heads Men of Winfield

A new organization to be known as Men-of-Winfield came into being last Monday night when a large number of men gathered in Fellowship Hall at the church for a dinner and evening of fellowship. J. S. M. Cannon presided over a program of music and entertainment, closing with a challenging address by pastor. Ray Scott was elected President



of the organization. Serving with him will be Hubert Mayes, vice president; Dewey Price, secretary; and E. V. Markham, business manager. The new officers will draft plans for the work of the organization in a program of mutual helpfulness to members and to church.

DISTRICT ZONE MEETING

On Tuesday, February 9, the Women of Winfield will be hosts to Zones 2 and 3 of the Women's Missionary Societies of the Little Rock District. The meeting will open at 10 o'clock. Mrs. T. E. Benton of Lonoke, District Secretary, will preside. All women of the congregation are invited. Luncheon will be served by representatives of Winfield's Circles.

ADULT ASSEMBLY SUNDAY

At 10 o'clock next Sunday morning, February 7, members of the Adult Department will meet in the sanctuary for about 12 minutes. Miss Lila Ashby, Superintendent of the Department will preside and the pastor will speak.

Since the classes go direct to their room each Sunday, one class knows very little of the work or the personnel of the other. It is hoped that all members of adult classes will take advantage of this opportunity to meet with the larger group.

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER

Representatives from all denominations in the city will meet at Winfield Church at 10:30 on Friday, February 12, to observe the World Day of Prayer. Mrs. J. S. M. Cannon, Chairman of Women of Winfield, will preside. Representatives from other churches will have part on program. Lunch will be served.

NEW MEMBERS

We are glad to welcome into Winfield fellowship these new members who affiliated with the church on last Sunday, January 31:

Miss Sue English, 1407 Arch; Mrs. J. B. Stone, 1600 Louisiana.

Pulpit and Pew Winfield Methodist Church

Sixteenth and Louisiana, Little Rock

This page is devoted to the interests of this church

GASTON FOOTE
Minister

MISS MINNIE BUZBEE
Executive Secretary



MRS. I. J. STEED
Minister of Music

MISS KATE BOSSINGER
Organist

VOL. IX

FEBRUARY 4, 1937

NO. 5

SUNDAY SERVICES, FEBRUARY 7, 1937

11:00 A. M.—"Off-center Religion", Gaston Foote.

6:00 P. M.—Senior and Young People's Leagues.

7:30 P. M.—"Is American Democracy the Most Christian Form of Government?" Forum Leader, John G. Pipkin

THE PASTOR'S CORNER

GASTON FOOTE

The Largeness of the Little

The reason Jesus told us the story of the widow's mite was not because of the littleness of the gift but the largeness of the heart that gave it. Here was a woman who had given all she had. The gift was small—the heart was as big as the goodness of God.

Many people are content to say that they have nothing of value to offer the Church. They can't teach a Church School class, they can't sing in the choir, they can't lead a prayer service, they can't pay much, therefore they do nothing but attend church once in a while.

We forget the fact that God holds us responsible, not for the talent we do not have, but for the talent He has given us. If you can't sing in the choir, you can sing the praises of your Christ; if you can't teach a Church School class, you can teach your children by example what it means to live a Christian life; if you can't lead a prayer service you can lead a prayer of thanks at your table before your family; if you can't pay a great amount to the program of the church you can pay five cents a week—and an average of five cents a week from every non-paying member of Winfield would mean an additional \$2,500 to the budget a year.

Jesus said a great soul was not one who gave great gifts but one who gave the most of what he had. Measured by this standard, how large are you in God's sight?

February Evening Forums

Feb. 7—Announced above.

Feb. 14—"Has Communism Anything to Offer Modern Civilization?" Forum Leader, Dr. J. B. Hunter, Pulaski Heights Christian Church.

Feb. 21—"Is the American Capitalistic System Unchristian?" Forum Leader, Dr. Sherwood Gates, Prof. Philosophy, Hendrix College.

Feb. 28—"Is War Inevitable?" Forum Leader, Dr. L. L. Huntington, Director General Education for T. V. A., Pulaski County Federal Forum.

Winfield Women Hear Dr. Janet Miller

On last Monday morning at the Joint Circle Meeting about 150 women had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Janet Miller of Little Rock speak on "My Home In Africa." For three years she was in charge of a hospital in the Belgian Congo. Her book, "Jungles Preferred," was based on her experiences there. Dr. Miller said that when the missionaries talked to the African people about Christ they were always asked two questions. One was, "Are you sure that Christ died for black people as well as white?" The other was, "When did Christ die for us?" When they realized that it had been 2000 years ago, they couldn't understand how the story had been so long in reaching them.

WINFIELD'S SICK

A number of Winfield members are ill or are recovering from illnesses, principally the flu. Among them are:

Mrs. T. M. Mehaffy, 2102 Louisiana; Mrs. Melvin Knight, 1108 W. 24th; Mrs. R. H. Pollock, 2405 Ringo; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis C. Guess, 204 South Pine; Mrs. Joseph Shepherd and children, 107 East 25th; Mrs. J. P. Bowen, 2411 Wolfe; Mrs. Alice Hogan and Susie, 1505 Broadway; Mrs. Ella Andrews, 1616 West 14th; Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Cryer, 2323 Arch; Mrs. J. P. Waldenberger and Mrs. Katherine Neal, 1316 Cumberland; Mr. Guy Dillahunt, 1406 McGowan, is ill at the Trinity Hospital; Mr. Chester L. Yates is ill at Baptist Hospital.

Mr. J. A. Anderton, 1823 Summit, was called to Memphis because of the injury of his brother, J. W. Anderton, in a train wreck. Although seriously injured, Mr. Anderton is reported as slightly improving in a Memphis hospital.

If you are ill, won't you please telephone the church office, 4-1994, just as you 'phone your physician.

PERSONAL ITEMS

Mrs. Clifton Scott and children left last week to join Mr. Scott in Washington, D. C. They will be away several months.

Mrs. W. T. Morrow, 109 Crystal Court, has as her guest her mother, Mrs. J. I. Crenshaw, Trenton, Tenn.

The pastor conducted funeral services at the Oakland cemetery last Thursday, January 28, for Mr. S. T. Morris of Memphis, a former member of Winfield. Mr. Morris was the father of Walter T. Morris who was an active worker in Winfield.

THOMAS-NEUBLOCK

A beautiful wedding was solemnized in the sanctuary of the church last Tuesday afternoon, February 2, when Miss Betty Sue Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Thomas, was married to William James Neublock of Norman, Oklahoma. The ceremony, performed by the pastor, was witnessed by a large gathering of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Neublock will live in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Our best wishes and congratulations to these young people.

CLASS PARTIES

Miss Evelyn Florian's class of girls in the Junior High Department had a party in the little dining room at the church on last Tuesday evening, February 2.

Reese Bowen's Sunday School class will have a party in the Recreation Room of the church Friday evening, February 5, at 7:30.