

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Entered at the Postoffice at Dallas, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter Under Act of Congress March 3, 1879.—Office of Publication, 1804-1806 Jackson Street.

BLAYLOCK PUB. CO., PUBLISHERS.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ALL THE TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

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Volume LXI

Dallas, Texas, Thursday, November 12, 1914

Number 14

The Right Use to Make of Money

HERE is no sin, per se, in money. All the cry you hear about the sin of large fortunes is mostly a false cry. The men who utter it would not object to a few thousand themselves. They are usually sorry that all this money is in the possession of the other man. And for this reason we get into the habit of envying and criticising the man of fortune.

But there may be a sin in the way we get money. In most instances this is where the sin finds its location. When we get money dishonestly, when we defraud our neighbor, when by our superior judgment we take advantage of those less fortunate and appropriate all in sight, when we oppress and grind the faces of the poor, when we fail to divide liberally and righteously our per cent of profit with those who have helped us to produce it and pay them inadequate wages—then we commit sin and God will hold us responsible for it.

Or, we may commit sin by just hoarding wealth for wealth's sake and making it an object of worship. Miserly men and women do this and seem to be unconscious of it. It is just as sinful to make money and then refuse to do good with it as it is to make it dishonestly and put it to a bad use. Christ understood this and gave us an impressive lesson on the subject.

Turn to the sixteenth chapter of Luke and read the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. The rich man was rich, he fared sumptuously every day and he clothed himself in purple and fine linen. Nothing is said about the sin of his riches, or the sin of his eating sumptuous fare and wearing fine clothes. In a certain sense this was his right. The fact is nothing is said of his practicing any gross vice of any kind. He did not drink to excess, he did not swear, he did not bear false witness, he was not socially unclean. Probably he was an upright man as the world calls uprightness and his reputation in his community was above reproach. He may have been outwardly a consistent member of the Church. At any rate we are left to infer that his neighbors so regarded him.

THE INSIDE MUST BE MADE CLEAN.

REV. J. R. MILLER tells of a man whom he saw washing a large plate glass in a show window. But there was one ugly spot on the glass that would not yield to his hard efforts to remove it by severe rubbing. He tried water with soap and did his best to remove it, but wash and rub as hard as he might, there it remained to mar the window and to spoil its transparency and beauty. Then the man stopped and made

What was wrong with him in God's eyes? He was simply a self-centered man. He had no ear for the cry of the hungry or the suffering or the naked. He permitted Lazarus to lie at his gate and did not minister to him. He let him suffer and die and gave to him no concern. He did not even have the pity of the common dogs. But he pampered himself, feasted alone on good things and strutted about in his own finery. What did he care for a poor beggar? Nothing at all. He had made his money, it belonged to him and he proposed to eat and wear it and enjoy its luxuries and let the rest of the world take care of itself.

But there is another side to this in the parable. Lazarus died and went to heaven, not because he was a beggar—there is no virtue in simply being a beggar. He went to heaven because in his humble way he did the best he could and was a good man. Doubtless he loved God and tried to be religious. No other sort ever get to heaven. In course of time the rich man died, also. But what became of him? "In hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments." Why did he go to hell? Was it because he was rich, fared sumptuously every day and wore fine clothes? No! It was because he gave no thought to any one else but himself. He had no love for God and no love for common humanity. He was eaten up of selfishness. There was no other place for him to go but to hell.

In another place Christ, in talking about the use of money, says: "Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness; that, when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations." Did he mean by this that a rich man can buy his way into heaven? No! He meant that a rich man can so use his money as to make it a means of grace and thereby become the beneficiary of that grace. If he is a good man, does good with his money and makes others happy and virtuous, his deeds are given credit in the Lamb's book of life and when every man is rewarded according to the deeds done in the body such a man will receive his reward. Happy is the man of means who knows how to use them wisely and for the good of others.

a close examination and discovered that the spot was on the inside instead of the outside of the glass. He was rubbing and washing on the wrong side.

So it is with many of us. We try to cut off this evil habit and that evil habit; we strive to omit first one ugly quality and then another; but when we least expect it, we find these ugly things still have possession of us. What is the matter? Well, we are simply trying to rub out our defects from the outside. The trouble is that these defects are on the inside. They

are seen from the outside and often find expression from the outside; but in reality they are on the inside. No sort of outward reform will permanently remove them. God desires truth in the inward parts. The heart needs regenerating and cleansing. When the heart is made clean then the outward deformity will disappear and not before.

The trouble with those of us who try to be good without the help of Christ is right at this point. We are trying to do for ourselves that which is impossible. Therefore, all efforts at self-reformation are failures. Men can not make themselves permanently good by their will power, by their effort to cut off a bad habit and discontinue. But when Christ comes into the inner life and sweeps and garnishes it a permanent cleansing takes place and a new heart takes the place of an old one. The ugly spots disappear and the heart becomes transparent. Give Christ the right of way in the heart and then truth takes possession of the inward parts.

BY THEIR FRUITS SHALL YE KNOW THEM.

WHEN you enter a luxuriant orchard with its branches laden with luscious fruit, you do not have to go through a long process to convince yourself what character of fruit the trees bear. You have the demonstration before you! By their fruits you know what manner of tree is growing there.

So with the lives of men. You see their deeds and you know what manner of life they live. They are a walking demonstration of what they are. By their fruits you know them. And the right sort of a life is the most convincing evidence you can present of your sincerity and genuineness. If you are not right at heart your life will show it. It is not your profession that convinces men of your righteousness, but your daily walk and conversation.

As a layman this is true and as a preacher it is also true. If your captious spirit makes you disagreeable and your fault-finding habit makes you an unwelcome guest in the social circle or in the home, you need not blame any one else for your unpopularity. Look within and you will find the trouble. The world hands back to you just about what you hand out to it. If you snarl and complain you will not be long in making up your mind that you are living in a snarling and a fault-finding world. In other words you make the world in which you live. By your own fruits men learn to know and estimate you. But what about the man who ignores all moral law and yields his life to evil? Why, he sows to the wind and the fruits of his life are found in the whirlwind. He demonstrates his own proper character. As he lives men estimate him. He blights everything he touches. By his fruits you know him.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS

Sometimes a man complains at the appointing power for not getting what he regards as a better place. But as a rule the man makes his own place in the ministry as well as in secular life. Sometimes it is otherwise, but rarely so.

It is not always the man who writes about success who knows how to win it. If he did he would be busy with his job instead of telling the other man how it is done. It is easier to go into print and demonstrate methods of success, than to roll up your sleeves and demonstrate it in the field. Practice and theory are often far apart.

However wise you may think you are there are other people who have not had, maybe, your opportunity, capable of teaching you some things. These have not studied books, neither have they delved into the deep things of theology and philosophy; but they have gone up against hard edges of life and experience has taught them lessons that will even do you good.

The man who keeps himself to the front by his arts at manipulation and craftiness without giving much attention to real development of character, does very well as long as his wits last. But when these fail him his condition is pitiable. If you want to stand amid the convulsions of life, build upon a solid foundation and then you will have nothing to fear.

It is not always an evidence that the preacher has not done his duty when he is moved at the end of the first or second year; neither is it always the disposition of the Bishop and his Cabinet to move a man just for the sake of moving him. But sometimes circumstances arise over which no one has control and moves are made unavoidable because of them.

It is not a sign that a preacher is on the retrograde movement because he has been changed from what seems to be a more responsible charge than the one he has been serving. And appointments ought not to be graded according to any such rule. A man ought to go where he is most needed regardless of the size of the charge or the amount it pays. It is service that the Church is seeking.

An office in the Church is an honor, whether it be a stewardship, a presiding eldership or a Bishopric, and it carries with it grave responsibilities. It is not entrusted to you in order to give you preferment or honor, but to put you where you can best serve the kingdom of Christ. No man, therefore, need be puffed up because his brethren have thrust him forward. It ought to make him humble. And it does make the truly good and great man humble.

The Time For The Heroic Has Come

By BISHOP EDWIN D. MOUZON, San Antonio, Texas.

Yes, it is time now when the heroic is called for. We are in the midst of such days as we have never seen. And God grant that we may never see them again! All the great nations of the world are at war, except our own. We have heard often that the world is one. Now we feel and see that God has indeed made of one all nations that dwell on the face of the earth. There is not one among us who has not had the fact of this awful war brought home to him. The money market was never so close. With Europe unable to buy our cotton, every man is now feeling the pinch of it. All must practice the strictest economy.

But even now how fortunate we are! Say not, "How fortunate!" say rather, "How greatly blessed we are!" We complain of our poverty. Let us rather thank God for our plenty. Our fields are not trodden down by contending armies; our rivers run clear, unstained with blood; our Churches and homes have not been desolated by fire; our wives have not been left widows and our children are not crying for bread. As a matter of fact, we live in the midst of plenty. Our nation is at peace with all the world. The men in authority at Washington are men who fear God and love righteousness and who daily bow their knees to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. Let us be thankful.

And a still better day will surely come. Great times are before us when peace comes again. Europe must be clothed and fed. We have the cotton and the grain. Meantime new markets are being created where we shall continue to sell. And besides this, millions of eyes will turn toward America where there is peace and plenty. Again I say, let us be thankful.

But just at this present hour the heroic is demanded. The Kingdom of God has first claim. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." "When ye pray, say: Our Father, thy Kingdom come." In the practice of economy let us cut off the superfluities and the mere conveniences. Let us not begin with the necessities. Spiritual things are the necessary things. Man shall not live by bread alone. The unseen is the eternal. Without the spiritual and eternal, a people dies. Man's obligation to his highest self, is his highest obligation; for it is his obligation to God and humanity also.

The pressure of obligation rests heavily upon us as a Church. These times of distress find us with a great task begun, but not yet completed. The greatest task ever undertaken by our Church was the founding and building of Southern Methodist University. It came at a providential time. Throughout all this part of the Church men of discernment, men who had understanding to know what Israel ought to do, felt that the time had come when a great university should be built at Dallas. The foundation had been well laid when the General Conference through its Educational Commission decided that Southern Methodist University should be the one connectional institution for the Church west of the Mississippi River. And this decision, so far from relieving us of any burden of financial responsibility, has greatly added to that burden. We have a work to do now not for the Southwest only, but also for the entire Church. This means that these conferences here in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico must at once do much more than they had expected to do. So far as the Academic and Medical Departments are concerned, for the present and for some time to come, we need look for little financial assistance from conferences other than the conferences which founded the university. Let no one be deceived. Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and the other States west of the Mississippi River have educational problems of their own. They have their own colleges to support. We wish to make it plain to them that we have no desire to interfere with their plans. Rather do we desire to co-operate with them in every possible way. And let no man in Texas be deceived. The financial responsibility for the university rests primarily upon us and will forever rest upon us. I doubt not that in the days to come large gifts will come from men who live in other States. But this will be after the university has established itself as a real university which is not in compe-

dition with conference colleges. So the obligation rests where it has rested from the beginning and will rest always, namely on the conferences which founded the university.

The case of the Department of Theology is somewhat different. This department will serve the whole Church. There will be only one other institution doing the same kind of work, the school in Atlanta. Since this is the one School of Theology west of the Mississippi River, we shall look to all colleges for students, and we shall expect financial support from all this western section of the Church. We are confident that when the conferences of the Southwest and West are fully informed as to what has been done and what is to be done, there will come a ready response. Witness what the Los Angeles and the Pacific Conferences have done. The Los Angeles is a mission conference with two presiding elders' districts, and that conference assessed for the School of Theology \$200. The Pacific Conference has only three presiding elders' districts, and that conference assessed \$500. Good for the Los Angeles and the Pacific! Seven hundred dollars a year is equal to the interest on a handsome sum. But for several years to come, the financial responsibility for the School of Theology must also be carried by the conferences which have borne the burden up to the present time.

Here are some plain facts. And when they are considered it will be understood why it is said that the time for the heroic has come. We cannot open the Theological School with less than six full professors. Salaries for six professors will amount to \$18,000.00. Where is that amount of money to come from? From the general educational assessment for theological education which is divided equally with the Atlanta school, we cannot expect at the most more than \$8000.00. That leaves \$10,000. Where are we to get that? The conferences in the far West have assessed \$700, but they have no schools of their own to support. The West Texas Conference (when did West Texas ever fail to do the heroic?) has met and made a liberal assessment for S. M. U. What will the other conferences in Texas and the conferences in Oklahoma do? Will they follow this lead? Of course, they will! Since the Church must educate her own ministry, and since our School of Theology is to open in September, 1915, and since we cannot open without such response from our own conferences—why, of course, our conferences will rise to the occasion. Everybody knows that we have been working for an endowment sufficient to support the School of Theology without having to call on the Church for heavy assessments—and the men in the field have done well, for the people are determined to have a great school at Dallas. But it will be several years before this endowment has been raised and becomes productive. In the meantime we must rely on the best endowment a school ever had—the whole-hearted loyalty of men and women who love our Methodism and her institution. And here as everywhere the preachers must take the lead and show our people what they ought to do. Now is the time of testing—the time to show the sort of stuff we are made of. The Church appeals to the spirit of self-sacrifice. And this appeal will not be in vain.

There are other things to be provided before the School of Theology can open. A library, not of second-hand books gotten together from all quarters, but of carefully chosen books selected by the heads of departments, costing something like \$10,000, must be purchased. Scholarships for worthy young men and loan funds for men who desire to assist themselves must be secured. But of these and other matters, more will be said later. Just now attention is drawn to the fact that the annual conferences by increased assessments must make possible our opening in 1915. In confident expectation that they will do so, we are going forward with our plans.

The university is practicing the closest economy. We have determined to release our paid Commissioners, and to rely on our District Commissioners and our preachers and presiding elders. One and all, we must call upon our people to come with their best efforts and heroic contributions, that our great university may open her doors in 1915 under the most auspicious circumstances.

And yet, after having written all these things, I feel like apologizing

to the Methodists of Texas and Oklahoma. For if one will take his pencil in hand and calculate how small the increase per member in our assessment for education must be to provide all the money we need, one will find that the amount is so small as to make all the foregoing exhortation seem a work of supererogation. Nevertheless, we must raise the money. Then we shall go forward to larger things.

November, 3, 1914.

THE PASTORS' RESPONSIBILITY TO THE CHILD IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Observation, extending through a number of years of public school teaching, among children of many different stations in life, has led me to believe that parenthood sits all too lightly upon the shoulders of most of us. The household duties and the business affairs call for much more thought and effort on the part of the average mother or father than does the child. Some children have a convenient way of taking care of themselves, and therein lies the temptation to neglect them. The house and the office are not so accommodating. Countless books have been written on "Parental Duty," and yet I would venture to say that no one of them—not all of them combined—perhaps has told a hundredth part of the whole story. We couldn't, then, hope to discuss at any length so broad a subject in so short a time, but we can touch upon some of the more vital points.

It might sound well to take the view of the extreme optimist and say that the conditions existing between our homes and our Sunday School are ideal, refusing to see any room for improvement. You and I know that the situation is not without a flaw or two, and the only sensible thing to do is to admit their presence and try to overcome them, thereby giving ourselves just cause for optimism. Let us consider frankly, then, just where in we fail and, if possible, discover a way out of the difficulties, for self-criticism, unlike self-praise, is often very beneficial.

In the first place, let us not forget that the word "parents" is used in the plural possessive. It is not often that the one (unless death has removed the partner) can do much without the co-operation of the other. It is a deplorable state of affairs when a mother who longs to rear her children in the Church finds her efforts worse than fruitless, because of the counter influence due to the utter indifference or willful neglect on the part of their father. If this be true, how much worse is the plight of the helpless father, who would do what is best for his children's moral welfare, but who is withheld from doing so by the lack of sympathy on the part of their mother. We see the dreadful effect of this in the children who come to us from households which are thus not "in tune." There are fortunately some of such moral strength that they can rise above such adverse conditions in the home, but in most cases the dual influence of the parents is so felt that the house divided against itself is lost. You can imagine how the heart of our superintendent swells within him when, Sunday after Sunday, he sees entire families—from the father on down to the infant on the cradle roll—coming into this building with that regularity with which they go about their other business. We have this sort, too, and are sorry that time doesn't permit our telling them just what they really mean to us in our work. We want them to know that we do appreciate them and their help, and hope that the good effect of it is reflected to them in the happy atmosphere that surrounds their children in their Sunday School work.

Do you go to Sunday School? The most potent influence in the life of a child is example! Line upon line and precept upon precept; an able educator has advised, and he might well have added: "Top it off with a good example." A child is ill-prepared to get the entire benefit from his visit to Sunday School when he goes alone. Some children are timid among strangers, and their embarrassment is so great that they are not in the proper frame of mind to receive or to retain instruction. Others are inclined to the opposite extreme, and these need the restraining look or word of the parent occasionally to help them to behave. We are usually very free to criticize the preacher who doesn't practice as he preaches, yet we are blind to the inconsistency of advising or even forcing our children to go to Sunday School, and then refusing or neglecting to do ourselves. It is a recognized fact that a child's intuitive reasoning is often saner than a man's maturer judgment. He sees this inconsistency, and right then he realizes that he, too, will some day reach that age when he may

do as he pleases, and perhaps even longs for that time to come.

The excuses put forth by some men and women for not going to Sunday School are too numerous, and most of them too flimsy, to be considered seriously. There is the man who must sleep late on Sunday morning, he who must attend to his morning's mail at the office, or fix up the automobile that it may be used in the afternoon, and so on, ad infinitum. Then there is the woman who cannot get herself and the children ready in time, or must stay at home to get dinner, or has nothing decent to wear. God forbid that we should consider an hour's sleep, a Sunday feast, or a becoming dress of more importance than the immortal souls of our children!

We are just enough to know, of course, that there are some men and women who are really providentially hindered from attending regularly. Their absence, while greatly regretted, does no real harm, for as a rule, they do everything else within their power to further the interests of the school. They can see that their children get there on time and attend regularly. They can, and usually do, take an active interest in the lesson for the day, and by keeping in touch with the teachers are a real force in the work. Think what it would mean if every parent would do as much! If John comes home from day school with lessons to prepare, you see that they are learned. You spend as much as an hour an evening, perhaps, helping him. It is gratifying to see the fruits of your labor when the good report is brought home. If any lesson has fallen below par, you are concerned. You inquire into it and set about in a systematic way to help your boy out of his trouble. Any parent would do that. If it is his department that is at fault you are alarmed and take the young man in hand at once. Any parent would do that. Have you ever asked him how he conducts himself in Church? The child who doesn't behave in Sunday School spreads a harmful influence that works as quickly and as thoroughly as the "bit of leaven in the measure of meal." One irreverent pupil can infect an entire class and set at naught the best efforts of the most capable and conscientious teacher. The main purpose of the work is to instruct those who attend in things religious, but in the beginners', primary and sometimes even in the junior departments the actual Bible training must often give first place to the task of training the children in the habits of absolute reverence for God's Word, God's work and God's house, for the mind is not ready to receive the abstract information unless the attitude of the child is one of complete sympathy. If this feeling of reverence were instilled by all parents, the teachers would be left only the work of instruction. This would make the situation almost ideal. Any normal boy or girl can discriminate between the behavior that is perfectly proper on the playground and that which is the quiet of the home demands. It requires no more intelligence on their part to understand that conduct which is wholly becoming at home may be unsuitable when once the threshold of the church is crossed.

Do you know what your children learn while they are here? Do you know their teachers? Have you ever gone to them in a friendly way and shown any interest in their work? They need your help. Remember that they have but one hour a week in which to make their impressions felt, but one hour out of so many to use in adding their part to the good things taught in the public schools and to supplement the training in the home, one hour in which to help to undo any evil which may have cotten in its work on the playground or the street.

It would not be right to leave this subject without mentioning a temptation which besets a few young pupils, and of which their parents are seldom aware. It is that of withholding a part or all of the offering which is given them at home. Children occasionally do this, and it is not hard to know one who does? When a child who comes from a home where a generous attitude is known to exist, makes a practice of bringing a nickel, it is reasonable to suppose that the money has been given for his offering to the Church. When such a child invariably asks for four cents in change it is also reasonable to fear that the temptation has been too great for him to resist. The age of childhood is a difficult one. Little ones fight battles with themselves dozens of times during a day, and can master themselves in trying situations where men and women would fail. Some things, however, are impossible for them to do alone, and I believe that grown people who do not help them through these crises, will be held responsible for their neglect. Money is a temptation to some men. It is apt to be the same to any child, and the parent who really loves his children will keep a watchful eye on this, not because he mistrusts them, but because he loves

them too well not to guard them against the snares and pitfalls to which all children are exposed. The one who refuses to doubt his children is as unjust as he who never believes in integrity. This may seem to be a little thing (and indeed it is, as far as dollars and cents are concerned), but it is really one of the decision times in the lives of children. It is the beginning of the habit which will develop either into a serious lack of principle or into the power to resist without help any evil influence to which they may be subjected.

Does this sound like a long line of complaints due to a lack of appreciation on the part of the Sunday School management? It isn't meant as such, and if it leaves such an impression it has failed utterly in its mission. Let us consider it rather a plain statement of the few weaknesses which we know to exist in all Sunday Schools, and then we will be in just the proper state to correct them.

Our school is full of earnest, sincere teachers, who have the whole-hearted, unmeasured support of the good parents of most of the pupils, but since it is neither pleasant nor profitable to boast of our excellencies, we will leave further comment along this line for others to make. Please believe this though. If our school is lacking in interest or in numbers; if it isn't quite the best one in this town, it is because you do not come. It is because you are neglecting your parental duty. Think this last statement over very seriously and decide to come every Sunday from this time on, not alone because your preacher asks you, nor because your superintendent invites you, but because the moral welfare of your own child demands it.

MRS. HOWARD T. FEWELL,
Texarkana, Texas.

THE TEACHER.

There is no work that offers greater opportunities for doing good than does teaching. True such a life is not free from cares and vexations; and it brings but small financial returns; but do you know of any easy work that in the mental, moral, physical or financial world brings about any very great or desirable results? Anything lightly won is usually of little consequence, and it in the schoolroom that seeds for eternity are sown.

Teaching is confining, but not more so than other work for which a salary is paid. Indeed the teacher has some time for recreation each day, and he is confined to the schoolroom only five days out of the week instead of six or seven.

It is frequently said that a teacher has to try to please everybody. If this were his chief desire it would result in failure and in his pleasing no one. After qualifying himself he should enter the profession, not with dread, but with love; not with a desire just to make money, but with a desire to do something for God and for humanity.

The conscientious teacher tries in every way to promote the interests of his pupils; but sometimes timidity, procrastination, or discouragement, arising from failure to see immediate results, will cause his greatest opportunities to vanish like the mirage of the desert or like castles in the air, just as he has made up his mind to seize them.

I wish it were in my power to secure pensions for all old or worn-out teachers. The world is (and it should be) interested in the education of the young. All over the land and country colleges and universities are receiving endowments for that purpose; but the teachers who gave the best years of their lives to training our boys and girls are, when age or ill health unfits them for duty, often left to the charity of friends or relatives. For it is true that a teacher rarely ever saves out of his salary any year more than is required to defray his expenses during his vacation.

If some one who reads these lines could and would interest our law-making bodies to pension or provide for old teachers and those whose health failed while they were engaged in teaching, I should rejoice that this appeal was not written in vain. I should not limit this pension or insurance policy, or whatever it might be called, to any one class of teachers, but should pay it alike to the professor of sciences or of languages or of the fine arts, to the timid but earnest workers in rural schools on the frontier, or among the hardy mountaineers.

When we consider that a teacher, in a large measure, molds the character, develops the mind and the soul of the child, we feel that no salary is too large for a good teacher. His or her value cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, but the smallest coin is extravagant pay for the teacher who is indifferent concerning the responsibility resting upon him. His work would be exceedingly expensive

to his patrons and pupils even if he taught for nothing.

I once knew a boy who during an entire discourse by a famous orator kept his eyes upon the face of his teacher instead of on the speaker. When asked why he did this he replied: "O, I listened to the man all right, but wanted to know if what he said was O. K., and I could tell more about that by watching Mr. M.'s face." Aye, and thousands of boys and girls are watching their teachers to find what is best in life; and those teachers are perhaps frequently unconscious of the parts they play in shaping the destinies of individuals and of nations.

To the teacher whose aims have been high, whose motives pure and whose efforts untiring, memory is a storehouse of beautiful thoughts gathered along life's highway, and this faithful teacher, when many years have rolled away, will have forgotten the sleepless nights and the hours of discouragement and homesickness; but his memory will cherish the earnest efforts made by his pupils as well as the words of help and encouragement from all appreciative patrons and friends.

The soiled picture card and the wilted flowers presented by a timid grimy hand were offerings of love from a child's pure heart, and as the years go by, the card takes on a beauty almost divine, and the flowers bloom in perennial brightness.

Then, too, after the years of seemingly almost useless toil, the teacher begins to reap the results of his labors. Often when his path seems rough and strong, and clouds obscure the sunlight of happiness he may feel for a while that his work has been for naught; but as he reads the list of those who are successfully fighting life's battles and making the Nation's history, he gazes with almost parental pride upon the names (in that list) of those whose young hearts and minds were entrusted to his care. Then the occasional letters with the "I-owe-it-all-to-you" expressions, and the words of love which swell up from grateful hearts or fall from the lips of those he taught in the days ago, are all fragrant blossoms that turn what he calls the desert of his life into a veritable flower garden of happy memories, all glowing in the light of heaven's approaching smile.

ELSIE MALONE MCCOLLUM.

SEVERAL THINGS AT ONE WRITING.

By Rev. C. G. Shutt.

The Dead Line.

It is a dark day for anyone when he begins to look back in his experience to the golden age and live in the past. Then he is on the border land of the dead line. If you want to hear dry bones rattle just sit for an hour and listen to one who is living back in the past. Then we had sure enough preaching. "Then we had revivals. Then the power was manifest. Then the people walked uprightly."

Now I would not mind listening to the rattle of these dry bones of the past if the party who does the rattling was willing to take hold with all his might and help make times better. But he does not belong to the class that is helping to move things up to a higher level, for he is always at work on the growing line. You find those who are filled with the Spirit of Christ living over on the sunny side of life. Therefore they are of an optimistic spirit, as Christ was the greatest optimist the world has ever known. It took a great measure of optimism for him to stand at the head of his little band of disciples and say, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

Ever Pressing On.

The Apostle Paul cared nothing about the dry bones of the past, but, on the contrary, every epistle sparkles with the glorious hope of the future and the good time coming. For a sample read Phil. 4:13, 14, 15: "Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended; but one thing I do, forgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before. I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Let as many as be perfect be thus minded."

What was the prize? Was it a crown? Was it a pair of golden slippers? No, no; the prize was the high calling of God. One who is pressing on for that prize has no time to stop and growl or brag on himself. Mark what he says on perfection: "Let us therefore as many as be perfect be thus minded." Thus minded. How? Ever pressing on after better things. By that process he always keeps the golden age ahead. That is one of the best signs of perfection. Always looking ahead; pressing on. I have found individuals in my travels who would profess more perfection in one day than all the apostles did in a lifetime, but they were just the opposite

mind to Paul. Instead of pressing on, they were standing or jumping up and down, bragging on themselves.

Set Up a High Standard.

No one will ever rise higher in his life than the standard he sets up. If you say it is impossible for one to keep the commandments there is no danger of you ever keeping them. If you say that it is impossible to live without sin you are most sure to not live without sin.

McCauley, Texas.

THE NEW THEOLOGY.

A Human Standard for Measuring God.

By J. E. Harrison.

New Theology would bring Almighty God down to the level of men and measure him by a human straight edge. It says: "If righteousness as he has revealed it to us in the teaching of his Son is not righteousness for him as well as for us, then we are all astray and no rational worship is possible."

Again it exclaims: "John Stuart Mill was everlastingly right when he said, 'I will call no being good who is not good in the sense in which I apply that word to my fellowmen, and if such a being sends me to hell for not worshipping him, to hell I will go.'"

Mark you, New Theology approves the statement of Mill, which breathes defiance to God.

God is righteous altogether. He is "of infinite goodness." "God is love." The moral law was given by the Lord God for the conduct of man towards God and man towards man. Jesus Christ taught that all the law is comprehend in Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy powers; and thy neighbor as thyself. Now the righteousness of God cannot be measured by these commandments as Jesus explains them.

God can and does love fallen man with an infinite love, but neither of these commandments promulgated by Christ applies to the Almighty. God is supreme ruler and sovereign Redeemer of the human race. He is not a neighbor. Neither is he capable of loving himself with all his mind, soul and strength. God is over the human race working out the tremendous problem of human redemption and the salvation of those that believe.

Mill was a disbeliever and wrote denantly of God.

New Theology endorses his defiant utterance and sets a human straight edge for the measurement of the Almighty.

God destroyed Sodom and Gomorrah. In this destruction were included women, children and lower animals.

The Scriptures state the facts in the case, and Christ substantiates these facts by his restatement of the occurrence. In considering this conspicuous instance of God's wrath we cannot judge him as we judge a man, for God's goodness is linked with his all-wise disciplinary dealings with the human race.

Man's notions of good are imperfect at best. A distinguished lawyer argued earnestly that to tell a falsehood for the purpose of helping a friend out of trouble is not wrong—that lying is wrong only when it is malicious.

God ordered King Saul of Israel to make war and to destroy all human beings and all animals in the territory to be invaded, and rejected Saul from being king because he failed to completely carry out instructions.

It is impossible to apply the human straight edge to God in this case. Even in judging our fellowmen we must have some adequate knowledge of the conditions and the purposes. The body of a man is ripped open. A fellowman did it in a fit of anger. That is horrible. A surgeon did it in order to save the man's life. That is skilled benevolence. Sometimes violent condemnation is changed into liberal praise by the acquirement of facts and purposes.

We know God is of infinite goodness, hence we judge that his summary vengeance on Sodom had behind it a most benevolent purpose. Christ, in referring to that destruction, said it would be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for people who rejected his messengers.

The righteousness as taught by Jesus Christ announced and approved the very being of whom John Stuart Mill said he would go to hell before he would worship him.

Herein is revealed the weakness and unreasonableness of New Theology, in that it would bring God down to the level of a man for judging him.

In fact that is the trend of New Theology, namely, to exalt human nature and to debase the eternal Godhead: To exalt human reason and human judgment above the Almighty himself.

This conclusion I submit to any fair-minded person who will carefully

read the two quotations given at the beginning of this article.

THE BATON PLAN.

Brother W. W. Watts, in the Texas Christian Advocate of October 15, seems to think there is a "congested" condition at the top of several of our conferences, and there is no room at the top for other well deserving and worthy ambitious young men who are striving for a place at the top; and he suggests, to relieve the situation or to keep them from being more crowded, that it be the "duty of the presiding elder to stand on the side line with baton in hand, to strike down any preacher who tried, by hard study and work, to get to the top." And my friend and old acquaintance, Rev. C. G. Shutt, speaking in the Advocate of October 29, of brother Watts' article, says: "Of the different plans suggested by Brother Watts I think the baton plan is the best, provided it is used at the right place. Yes, use the baton by all means. Knock every preacher in the head who is not ready to go cheerfully to any place where he can get a support. This kicking and grumbling and molding and souring on account of our thinking that his dignity has been lowered should never be tolerated among brethren. Yes, wield the baton, but put it in the hands of the Bishop and let him wield it on the sore-heads. It might be proper to use it on the pate of an ex-presiding elder."

Surely these brethren did not stop to think how such phraseology would look in print. It sounds more like the cartoon of some political boss with the proverbial "big stick" in hand trying to hold the members of his party in line, rather than servants of God trying to do the work of their Master in love. Can you hold growing ambitious men back by any such means and at the same time hold them in the Methodist itinerant ranks? Are they not likely to be driven into some other denomination or location? You may say, let them go. This is an easy way to slur over our loss and appear indifferent about the matter; but it hurts our cause nevertheless. And besides, does not the "baton plan" put a club into the hands of our competing sister Churches to maul us over the head with? Some of them are too ready to get something, however flimsy, to back their claim that the Methodist Church is arbitrary and autocratic in her government.

True, perhaps, there are some very worthy men in the ranks of our itinerancy who do not get as good appointments as they richly deserve, and they may go with reluctance to the charges to which they are appointed; but they go, do the work and come up at the end of the year with a good report and stand ready to take the same charge or another one, as the case may be, for another year. And perhaps there would be fewer preachers dissatisfied with their appointments if the presiding elders would consult more freely with their preachers about their health and the health of their families and what it will take to support them; and consult more carefully with the officials of the pastoral charges as to what they will be able and willing to pay a preacher the ensuing year, instead of treating the preachers and charges as if they were children and did not have any idea of what they needed. If this plan was pursued more freely, perhaps there would not be as much dissatisfaction as there is, and perhaps there would not be as many changes made in the appointments just after the conference closes as there are sometimes. Our Northern Methodist brethren are more open and frank in dealing with their preachers and their appointments than we. And yet wherein do we show superior wisdom to them? Do they not succeed just about as well as we?

There is a motive which holds the preachers faithful to their work which is more effectual than all the "batons" that all of our Bishops and presiding elders can wield, and that is a sense of their call to preach the gospel. It is this which holds them faithful to their work, whether favorable or unfavorable; it is this which has impelled them to go through heat and cold and sleep out under the open sky or in whatever friendly shelter they may perchance get rather than the "baton plan." Away with your "baton plan" and let there be a more open and frank dealing by the presiding elders with their preachers as if they were men, Christian men, and not as if they were children. R. G. FLUMMER, Stockdale, Texas.

The Holy City can only come through the holy citizen. That which is to be the light and law of the city must first be the light and law of the house. I mean the house of life. The coming of the Holy City may be discussed in the larger councils of men—it can only be decided on each man's own threshold and in each man's own heart. How stands it, then, with you, my friend?—Rev. Percy C. Ainsworth.



If the Grocer Sold It This Way

Suppose your grocer sold Puffed Grains in bowls—as they come to your table, floating in milk. Or with cream and sugar. Or mixed with fruit.

And suppose children did the buying.

Don't you know that a child—whatever you sent for—would bring home this Puffed Wheat or Rice?

None Can Resist It

You read here—in cold print—of these Puffed Grain fascinations. And we can't describe them—can't make them seem good enough.

Or you see the package at your grocery store, and it looks like other wrappings. So some of you don't get Puffed Grains, and your folks miss their delights.

But when one sees these grain bubbles—eight times normal size—she can't resist these airy, flaky morsels.

When one tastes them—thin, crisp, porous—they reveal an enticing flavor, like toasted nuts.

And when they come to one's table—in cream or milk—one wonders and regrets that the table ever lacked them.

Puffed Wheat, 10c Puffed Rice, 15c Except in Extreme West CORN PUFFS 15c

Please find them out. Our plea is for your enjoyment and the joy of those you serve.

There is nothing else like them. Grains were never puffed before. Never before have all the food granules been blasted by steam explosion. These are the only foods fitted for easy digestion by Prof. Anderson's process.

Get them all. See which one you like best. Serve in all the various ways. You'll be glad that we make them and glad we urged you. Get them today and see.

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

Notes from The Field

Joshua.

We are closing out our second year on the Joshua charge, with more than 100 conversions, 75 additions and a fine revival spirit throughout the entire charge. Our Sunday Schools are all well organized and doing good work. Joshua Sunday School has doubled its enrollment this year and organized three Adult Bible Classes. Our good women organized a Home Mission Society with thirty members, and is one of the best in the District. They are raising money to seat our church at Joshua when we get it remodeled and painted. This we must do at once, for it is too small for our Sunday School and congregation. Joshua has one of the best Epworth Leagues in the district in many respects. The Woman's Home Mission Society, with the Epworth Leagues, will look after the interest of the parsonage and some preacher will be well housed next year.—L. A. Reavis.

Kennedale.

We are just closing what we think is perhaps the greatest year's work that has ever been done in the Church at Kennedale. In fact, the two years now closing under Brother R. F. Alsop has been of very great benefit to us in building up and giving real strength to the Church. A number of our members, who not long ago were cold and indifferent about their religious duties, have been so revived, that now they are willing to do anything reasonable for the Master. Most every member has about doubled his estimate of himself within the last two years. Where they gave dimes they are now giving dollars willingly. We realize that the "growth in grace" among our membership has been due very largely to the untiring efforts of our beloved pastor. While he handles every situation, when necessary, without gloves, yet he always meets his people with a great warm heart full of love and sympathy for those who need his care. Our Church is stronger today from all its angles than it has ever been before.—J. A. Hammack, Nov. 4.

Decatur Circuit.

This has been a good year, spiritually, on this charge. Had good revivals. Sixty conversions and reclamations. All but three or four have joined the Church. Our good pastor, Gordon B. Carter, was ably assisted in his meetings by Rev. Newton Taylor, local preacher at Sweetwater. Rev. Chas. Armstrong, of Davidson, Okla., assisted in two meetings at Sand Hill, where the most conversions were. Two young men in this meeting surrendered to the call to preach. The second meeting Brother Armstrong assisted in was at Oliver Creek. A good meeting at this place. Rev. Leonard Gage, of Oklahoma, assisted in meeting at Oak Grove, which was a great meeting. We all love our pastor and family. They are a blessing to Decatur Circuit. He is a good preacher, pastor, revivalist and singer. Any charge ought to be alive under his care. And it will, for he and his good wife are faithful to the cause they represent. This is their first year on this charge and of course we want him for one more year at least. We are trying to help Brother Carter now, so when he goes to conference at Denison, he can say, "A good year, Bishop." Forrest Burton, L. F.

Centerville.

We are almost to the end of our pastorate on the Centerville charge, having been here four years, and they have in the main been pleasant years. The people have been kind to us, loyal to the Church and faithful to every obligation. We have been "pounded and re-pounded, almost each week some loyal friend brings something nice to the parsonage. Early in the year the Home Mission Society showered us by bringing some nice clothing already made to Mrs. Sharp and the children. The Church at Evans Chapel also sent us a load of good things gathered up by that prince of good fellows, R. M. House. We have had the pleasure of seeing the charge prosper in our hands. When we came on the charge it was a seven-point work with a salary of \$750. At the end of the first year the charge was divided and the Centerville charge became a four-point work with a salary of \$800, and the third year the salary was raised to \$1000 where it still remains and the charge is ready to divide again by Centerville becoming a station. We have just closed the greatest meeting in the history of Centerville, Evangelist A. P. Lowrey, of Fort Worth, leading the fight. There were 123 conversions and reclamations. All classes were reached—lawyers, bankers, doctors, merchants, farmers, gamblers, drunkards all came to the altar and confessed their sins in "the good old-fashioned way." Brother Lowrey is certainly one of God's anointed. He "speaks the truth in love." He is perfectly sound in his preaching and sane in his methods. More than eighty persons united with our Church. At the close of the last service the announcement was made that the two druggists had agreed to burn their stock of cards and dice, and would not buy any more, and that when the services were dismissed all who cared to witness the burning would immediately go to the public square where the burning would take place. The editor of the only anti-prohibition newspaper in the county arose and said that the anti-prohibition files of his paper would be used as kindling with which to burn the cards and dice. The whole congregation assembled on the square, and as the light of the flames shone out on the assembled congregation, the mothers, wives and sisters began singing,

"Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow." It certainly was an inspiring scene. As a token of their appreciation of the pastor they handed him a present of \$46 with which to buy a conference suit. These are truly a noble people. I shall almost envy the man who gets either end of this charge. Wherever I go I shall always love them, and pray that the blessings of God be upon them.—Thos. C. Sharp.

Gatesville.

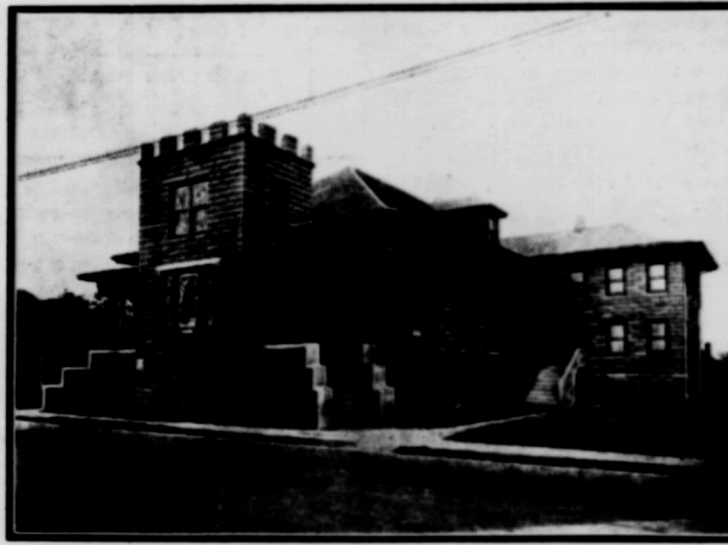
After conference adjourned last year at Temple Brother Vaughan, my presiding elder, came to me and said: "Brother Bowden, you will live in Gatesville." There being no parsonage for Gatesville charge, except the one at Coryell City, which my predecessor had been using, because of Coryell Church being attached to this charge, it being thirty miles from the farthest appointment, made it very inconvenient. I went to Gatesville, could find but one house to rent, and that at \$20 per month. I asked some of the brethren if there was any showing to build a parsonage. The answer was, "No showing now." I said I want to live in your midst. They said if I would build they would haul lumber and help me. Brother J. D. Brown, lumberman of Gatesville, proposed to stand by me and furnish the material, principally on time, which he did. Donating liberally, the brethren did all they could and more, hence the parsonage has been under course of construction since directly after conference, and was completed a few days ago by painting the roof—a five-room bungalow with hall, front gallery, bathroom, etc., painted inside and out, now stands on a lot adjoining the Winsfield Chapel lot in a beautiful live oak grove, near by a first-class high school with four teachers. Last Saturday a committee of faithful men, with O. B. Beard as leader, who had been previously appointed to provide a home for the preacher, reported their decision. The parsonage is now Church property and is to be an itinerant's parsonage instead of a local one—\$230 paid, property valued at \$1200. A few faithful men can bring things to pass. We need more of them.—J. W. Bowden.

Tolbert and Fargo.

This charge is located in Wilbarger County, between Vernon and Chillicothe, between Red River and Pease River, on the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad. It is principally a farming belt, with unusually good crops this year. It is peopled by that type of Western citizens which are progressive and of sterling worth. Methodism is in the lead in Church affairs. We have three organized Churches, three Sunday Schools, two Epworth Leagues, and one Woman's Missionary Society, all of which are in good condition and doing splendid work. One young man has been licensed to preach this year and we now have three of our best girls in Clarendon College, one young preacher in Southwestern University, another student in Fort Worth attending school. Also a number of teachers are in different parts of the State teaching. We have held five meetings in the bounds of our charge this year. Was assisted in two of them by Revs. Griswold and Culbertson, both of Childress. These brethren did faithful work and we shall always feel indebted to them for their labors among us. There were sixty conversions and thirty additions to the Church on profession of faith. Our fourth Quarterly Conference is in the past and was a profitable occasion. Our presiding elder, Rev. J. G. Putman, preached us a great sermon on the subject of "Temptation." He is indeed an excellent preacher and in high favor with our people. Financial matters are moving slowly, but we hope to be able to have a full report by Annual Conference, as we have a faithful Official Board, strengthened by a loyal membership. The Tolbert membership is planning the erection of a new church building in the near future. A subscription of \$2000 has already been taken, Brother Leslie Page having started the same with \$500. He is one of the best lay leaders, officials and Church workers we have ever labored with. We could mention several others of our board just as loyal, but space forbids. We are, also, planning to build a church at White City and Farmers' Valley. May God continue to lead the forces of his Church to victory.—J. A. Laney, P. C., Nov. 9.

Tolbert.

I have been thinking for some time of writing a short communication for the readers of the Advocate, but for several months the paper has been so full of interesting articles that I have been loath to ask for space for a short article from me. The reminiscences, doctrinal discussions, articles on Church polity, reports from the field and the timely superior editorials have inspired me to new zeal and hope for our beloved Church. Since our revival meetings have closed I have been a very close reader of the Texas and Nashville Christian Advocates. My last meeting was held at O'Donnell, in Lynn County, in the Big Spring District, embracing the first and second Sundays in September. Brother Tom Jackson is the pastor and has done a good year's work, considering the obstacles and difficulties he has encountered. He is a good preacher for a man of his practice and opportunities, and I think his people are generally well pleased with him and his family. Since the close of the O'Donnell meeting, which was a good meeting, I have preached occasionally for the pastors and presiding elders of the Northwest Texas Conference. Dr. James Campbell's paper on providing for a better support for conference claimants is sensible,



ANGLIN STREET CHURCH, CLEBURNE, TEXAS. Rev. C. A. Bickley, Pastor.

The evening services were held in this beautiful building Sunday morning, November 8. There were 430 at Sunday School and a great congregation at the 11 o'clock service. The following men composed the building committee: J. C. Green, W. H. Wilson, D. Jones, E. I. Brown, W. O. Hopper and Rev. C. A. Bickley. W. P. Hammett was the contractor. During this conference year 161 members have been received into this Church and the pastor will report all claims paid in full at conference. The building has a large basement and separate Sunday School rooms. It is thoroughly equipped to carry on the work of a modern Church. Rev. C. A. Bickley is pastor and Rev. W. W. Moss is presiding elder.



REV. C. A. BICKLEY, P. C., Anglin Street Church, Cleburne.



REV. W. W. MOSS, P. E., Cleburne District.

logical and inspiring. O that visions of the future conditions of a superannate and his wife and grandchildren, too distant, I fear, for Brother Campbell and those older than he to realize, make a present superannate who has passed through rubs and roughs on a very meager support almost wish he could live a century. But as that vision is so far in the future for the present claimants to hope to enjoy its realization, I think the conference had better heed Brother Campbell's closing advice to meet the present emergency, increase the assessments and collections for this cause. In my pastorate of nearly four decades I have never had any difficulty in raising money for the conference claimants and the Orphanage. As my article is already longer than I intended to make it I will close for this time, and if I live until after all the Texas conferences are held and reported through the Advocate I may write again.—Geo. F. Fair.

Winnboro Circuit, Douglassville, Linden, Naples and Omaha.

Since my last report I have held four quarterly meetings with about the average interest and success that I have found on this round. I was with Brother Westmoreland and his good people on the Winnboro Circuit October 27 and 28. I preached Tuesday night and Wednesday morning to good congregations that gave earnest attention to the message. We held the conference at 2 p. m. and had a good attendance of officials. The reports were short, as they have been at other places, but the stewards and pastor are using all diligence to make an improvement in these matters. A good little church has been built at Webster, the seat of the conference this year, and debt of long standing on the parsonage has just about been settled in full. This charge is growing and will in a few years be one of the choice circuits of this district. Brother Gus Garrison was with us at the conference, and his many friends will be glad to hear that his health has been restored. The quarterly meeting for the Douglassville charge was held at Cedar Grove October 31 and November 1. Large congregations attended both day services and the people are interested in the work of the Church and seemed determined to do their best to make full reports. As yet there is some considerable lack on the collection and salaries, but the next ten days will see a decided improvement. Good revivals have been held in this charge and Brother Williams has done good work and is in high favor with his people. From Cedar Grove I went to Linden and preached Sunday night and Monday morning and held conference for Brother Hooks at 2 p. m. Monday with a good attendance of official members and others interested in our Church work. The congregation Monday morning was large and attentive. A splendid parsonage has been built at Linden this year,

which adds much to the attractiveness and comfort of that charge. Finances are behind, but they are a plucky people and will press the battle to the last day. November 4 I was with Brother Anderson and his people at Omaha. Held the conference at 2 p. m. and preached to an attentive congregation at night. Both Churches have been blessed with great revivals and but for the financial stringency would report everything in full without any strain, but as it is it looks like some considerable shortage both on the collections and salaries. Our Church at Naples has been greatly improved this year and with its new furniture and new papering is an attractive place of worship. We are all working hard for a good close out, but with all that we do it will be far from satisfactory. We all ought to learn a lesson not to put off these things for a good day.—O. T. Hotchkiss, P. E.

MEXICAN METHODIST CHURCH, PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

From Clovis, New Mexico, to Phoenix is quite a jump, but as I am a full fledged "itinerant" distances do not matter. "My mission is in every place." After leaving the conference at Pecos I spent a few days most pleasantly and profitably in El Paso. In part it was a sad pleasure, also, for it was there that Mrs. Marston left us for the heavenly home. To visit her grave was a privilege I had coveted when far away in a strange land, and of course it was the first spot to which I wended

my way. The quietness of the place suggests the tranquility of her beautiful life, while the soft green of the well-kept grass is as fresh as the tender memories that come to me daily. It was a privilege to place a flower on the grave for each member of the family, and then I bade farewell to the sacred spot and again turned my face westward to take up new duties. Somehow it gives new courage to visit that spot.

"Jesus, thou Prince of Life,
Thy chosen can not die;
Like Thee, they conquer in the strife,
To reign with Thee on high."

Arriving in Phoenix a stranger I soon found Rev. W. J. Sims, pastor of our Central Church, who showed me no little kindness and helped me to get my bearings very soon. He has just been reappointed for another year and is bringing things to pass.

I found my predecessor, Brother Hernandez, and his wife already packed and waiting for the roads to open in order to go to their new work at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico. They have been very faithful under great difficulties and their work will bear fruit. They went last week. Brother Corbin, our veteran presiding elder, was with us a week ago, and cheered us with his preaching and his sunshine. He is a faithful missionary and has many friends here and knows where to get a good dinner. Through his efforts a neat little brick church has recently been completed for the Mexican work, which is a great step forward and is a credit to Brother Corbin and to all who contributed.

There is a large Mexican population, but only a few who belong to the Church. As Bishop Fitzgerald used to say, I have a good work "and lots of it." At the first prayer meeting we had six present. These people move from one place to another so much that we can not depend on the same members being at one place long at a time.

There are five preaching places in this mission. Our regular services are as follows: Sunday, 10 a. m., Sunday School; 2 p. m., jail meeting; 7 p. m., street meeting; 7:30 p. m., preaching at the Church. Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., Epworth League. Thursday, 7:30 p. m., prayer meeting.

Last night I attended prayer meeting at Bethel, where Rev. J. A. Ray is pastor. Their handsome new church is nearing completion and would do credit to any city. Brother Joel Hodgson was also present. This is Brother Joel's boyhood home and the place of his spiritual birth. The privilege he now enjoys of being permitted to take up the work of the Lord near his childhood home is one that few preachers are allowed. May he be a great blessing to many here in his land.

ARTHUR MARSTON.

A GREAT CHURCH.

By Rev. E. Rosemond Stanford, Director of Religious Education.

The fourth Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Church, Fort Worth, Texas, brought out some interesting inside information from this great Church. The conference closed the very successful pastorate of Rev. John A. Rice, who has been appointed to St. John's Church, St. Louis, Missouri. By order of the Quarterly Conference, Rev. E. Rosemond Stanford, the Director of Religious Education, was requested to submit a report of the conference to the local papers.

The report of the preacher in charge to the fourth Quarterly Conference:

The work of the quadrennium has emphasized the special work for which Bishop Atkins sent me here, that of training the forces so splendidly gathered together by my predecessor. The reports will show the finest training work in progress of which I have ever known. The results amply justify the emphasis this Church is placing on Religious Education.

The Sunday School is thoroughly graded and is organized according to the standard of efficiency established by the general Sunday School Board. Under the Advisory Committee and the Director of Religious Education, the Sunday School has been correlated with all the other agencies engaged in the educational work of the Church.

With this larger conception and broader purpose the Sunday School is often called the "Church School." The aim of this Church School is an instructed and trained Christian life, consecrated to the realization of God's Kingdom on earth.

A worker's council is held regularly the third Wednesday evening in each month. A supper at 6:30 is followed by the business session of



"KNIGHTS OF EZALAH," BRITTON CIRCUIT. REV. G. W. KINCHELOE, P. C.

Reading from left to right: Ray Morten, McClough Hines, Miss Virginia Kincheleoe, J. B. Reed, Robert Noah, Winton Noah, Hubert Massey, Russel Noah, Herbert Massey, Hence Boswell, Curtis Carter.

suggests while the as fresh me daily. r on the and then and again new du- r to visit

the worker's council. All officers, teachers, substitute teachers and members of the Advisory Committee are members of the Worker's council.

The Sunday School has eighty-four officers and teachers. There are eighty-eight members of the Worker's Council, seventy-five members of the Home Department, and seventy-five children in the Cradle Roll; the enrollment in all departments, including the Cradle Roll, and the Home Department and Extension Classes is sixteen hundred and eighty-nine.

In the five classes there have been enrolled during the year two hundred and fourteen members. In Extension Bible Classes, Culture Courses, Mothers' Training Classes, there have been enrolled during the year one hundred and seventy-four; Wesley Bible Classes, twenty. Almost fifty Sunday School pupils have been received into the Church.

Much emphasis has been placed on the pastoral instruction of children. Teachers are being trained to give systematic graded instruction of children. Mothers are being trained in classes on the care of their children, and how to give proper religious instruction in the home.

The Junior Church furnishes a most helpful service of worship, suited to the children's needs. Membership in the Junior Church during the year one hundred and sixty. One hundred and sixty-five have been received into the Church—by vow, fifty, by certificate, one hundred and fifteen.

Two items of vital importance and far-reaching significance are being planned for next year. (1) A new financial system, putting all the pledges of the Budget and on the conference collections, on a monthly basis. The plan calls for all pledges to be made at the rate of so much per month, for the entire year. Every one will be expected to pay regularly and systematically each month.

(2) A missionary committee, composed of the same number of members as the Board of Stewards, and of equal importance, is recommended. The duties of this council will be to educate the Church in missions, and under the direction of the pastor and the lay leader, to assume the entire responsibility of raising the conference collections.

Report of Secretary of Sunday School of First Methodist Church, Fort Worth, Texas, for the Conference Year, Ended October Thirty-First, 1914.

Table with 2 columns: Department and Enrollment/Amount. Includes Home Department (75), Cradle Roll (75), Extension Department (50), Mothers' Training Classes (50), Bible and Browning Classes (85), Bible and Dante (25), Teacher Training Classes (18), Sunday at Sunday School (18), Wednesday morning (20), Wednesday evening (150), Friday, 10 a. m. (26), Total all Departments (1689), Members uniting with Church from the Sunday School (50).

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Children's day (\$27.11), Missions (288.45), Other Aids (906.48), Total (\$1222.04), Amount expended for supplies (\$528.02), number of officers and teachers (84), number in Worker's Council (88), number on Advisory Committee (18).

Respectfully submitted, J. C. HORN, Sec. To Dr. WILLARD STREETMAN, Supt.

To the Presiding Elders and Members of the Fourth Quarterly Conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Fort Worth, Texas:

Brethren—We, your committee, elected by the third Quarterly Conference, beg to report: The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which convened in Oklahoma City, Okla., May 6-24, 1914, enacted legislation which sought to mark an important epoch in our Sunday School work.

It authorizes the creation in each school of an Advisory Committee, to be composed of the pastor, the superintendent and other officers of the school, and three members to be elected by the Quarterly Conference. These members are expected to serve as a bond between the school and the Quarterly Conference and to aid the latter in discharging its duties as a Board of Managers.

Acting under this authority we are pleased to say under the caption of Development, that the Sunday School is now thoroughly graded in all its departments and that the graded literature is used throughout the school with the exception of a few classes in the Adult Department which are continuing the use of the International Uniform Lessons.

The Advisory Committee under the leadership of the Director of Religious Education has outlined a systematic program of religious education for the entire Church. This program of religious education is set forth in a special issue of the Fort Worth Methodist Layman of October 10, 1914, which is hereby made a part of this report.

ference to recommend the appointment of a Director of Religious Education for this Church. Respectfully submitted, S. E. FROST, J. B. BAKER, For The Committee.

November 3, 1914.

SOME KENTUCKY NOTES.

The recent election brought about one gratifying result to the temperance forces of this State in the triumph election of ex-Governor Becham, as United States Senator. While Governor he incurred the enmity of the saloon element by his enforcement of the Sunday closing law and support of local option measures and later by aiding in securing the county unit law. Hence the determined opposition of the liquor forces in two State primaries, in which he won the nomination of his party for the Senate, but lost out the first time in the election by the Legislature through four recreant Democrats, controlled by the whiskey people throwing their votes to the opposition candidate.

Do you still have class meetings in the Lone Star Methodism? It seems that a few are still kept up in this section, but they are fast becoming extinct. In an adjoining county to this (Harrison), Cassidy, a country Church, has a record for maintaining a class meeting, which now meets monthly, for 111 years without missing a service.

I want to say right here that Rev. W. H. Hughes, your "Uncle Buck," hewed to the correct line in his recent articles which brought up so much discussion. Call it depravity or else, there is something in the nature of every living soul which, as childhood, approaches or crosses the line of accountability is sure to crop out and only the regenerating power of the religion of Christ can overcome and keep under subjection.

Am I critical or hypercritical in touching up some of the preachers and writers—and their name is legion—who, either from ignorance of grammar or other course, can't expect a meeting held or refer to their own personal appointment or affairs without pluralizing themselves with some mythical or mysterious "we"? Perhaps it is only a bad habit or from carelessness in writing, but it certainly shows a lack of "spirituality."

Be that as it may, I always read every line of the Advocate's revival reports and other items sent in by the Texas preachers ament themselves and their labors, but cannot exactly get a correct line on the writers individually when they double up with some unknown "we."

Evangelist M. F. Ham and co-workers recently closed a seven weeks' campaign in Paris, near here, in which remarkable results were achieved. Aside from other benefits to the community, some 1000 conversions (or "decisions") were reported, and most of them have connected themselves with some Church. Such an uplift and moral change was never before experienced there.

"Russellism," that conglomeration of Adventism, Mormonism, Universalism and other isms, ancient and modern, is ever "on the job" in this section of the M. V. This is evidenced in various ways. For instance, a brief article in a Church paper brought in my mail within a few days letters from followers of the great "pastor" in three States, besides tracts, sermons and other typical Russell literature galore.

Dear Old Brother Blaylock: You needn't think you are so young. I remember it was forty-two years ago the first time I stepped into the Texas Christian Advocate, when it was published in Galveston, that I saw you. Now that was not yesterday; and you are still the same Blaylock and on the Advocate. But I thank you for your kind note, and all the brethren who have written this week.

A report came to me that there was a white infant girl in a colored family in Dallas that needed a home. Of course I went. When I got there the good colored woman said: "My husband is not here. He left here a few minutes to see whether or not we can let you have her. He is a preacher and a Methodist preacher, but he is a colored man." As soon as he came he told me his name was J. W. R. I said: "Are you any kin to our J. W. R. who belongs to the North Texas Conference?" "Yes, he is a twin brother of mine," and the colored brother was colored black, too. I said: "How do you make that?" "Well, you see my father and mother, colored people, belonged to his father and mother, and I was born on the same day as John was born; and we went to the same camp-meeting, and I was converted and joined the Church the summer he was, and was baptized the same day he was. So that makes us twin brothers." "Well," I said, that is good. Now I said whose

child is this? "Lord, brother, I do not know." "You remember there is something in the Bible about Melchizedek? He's got no father or mother, brother nor sister. Now this is a second Melchizedek. She is white, and I want her put with some white people, because she is white." I took her, of course, and she is a beautiful, growing, developing young woman today, and will be a credit and an honor to this good colored preacher and his wife. And so the work goes on, you see, Brother Blaylock. I cannot get out of hearing of them. They come from every quarter, and my friends are still coming to see me. One good old sister came seventy-five miles when she heard I was in the condition that I am. I am still improving slowly.

I am like a good many of the preachers write about their work—that they are looking up. And Shaw says: "Flat of his back," so that is the way I am. I am still flat of my back, but I will get up and get even with you for calling me "old Brother Morris." Yes, I will. I thank God for all the blessings sent upon me while I am sick. One of them is the Texas Christian Advocate. I believe the older she gets the better I like it. I like it better because the more "ads" she has in it, and I know a fellow can skip them. He doesn't have to read them, so I do not have to read that part of the Advocate.

Now, brother, I thank you for your sympathy, and for notifying the brethren of my condition. Let's work on and pray on, and some of these days it will all be ended and we will go sweeping through the gates into the New Jerusalem. Give my love to all the brethren who have been so kind to write to me, and all of them who cannot write and send their love through you. A glorious country is this Texas country, but I must not go to bragging; if I do I will be like one of my Bishops who passed through this city. He said that the first thing a Methodist preacher did and taught his children is to "brag." That if they could not brag on anything else they bragged on their calamities. But that Bishop lived in a country where he had nothing to brag on, so we have to give him that privilege.

I am improving, I hope, every day and every hour, but tell the brethren not to forget to pray for me. You see I am the same Old Brother, ISAAC ZACHARY TAYLOR MORRIS. All of it put together

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S

Building and Endowment Campaign

WHY THE METHODISTS OF TEXAS SHOULD ENDOW SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

With the building and endowment campaign now on in our State for the enlargement and better endowment of Southwestern University, the question has doubtless presented itself in many minds. Why this campaign; what are the claims of this institution on the liberalities of Texas Methodism?

While I feel my incompetency for the task, yet I desire to speak a few words in an effort to answer the above question. Let me notice first some of the good things which I do not regard as forming the chief reasons why we should endow and enlarge this great institution.

- 1. Not especially out of a sense of gratitude to the founders of this institution should we feel moved to this work of better equipment, though they were great and good men and builded more wisely than they thought, and we shall always be grateful for those richly endowed men and for their noble lives of toil and sacrifice.
2. Not out of a sense of gratitude to those who have composed the faculty through all these years. Throughout her entire history of more than forty years she has been blessed with men and women making up her faculty who were themselves of high grade as to scholarship, Christian character and adaptability.
3. Not because we are graduates or ex-students (of course all such should heartily support this institution). It affords me pleasure to say that among this vast body of more than eleven thousand who have attended the Southwestern University and have breathed her Christian atmosphere here are to be found our leading citizens both in Church and State.

Figures cannot tell the value of the characters which have gone out into our State and the world as the finished product of Southwestern University.

The Real Reason

DUTY—Duty is the word that answers the question and our obligation to this duty rests on the fact that our great Church in Texas is responsible for the existence of this institution, having launched it and started it on its great and important mission more than forty years ago, and through the love, loyalty and sacrifice of Texas Methodism and in the providence of Almighty God, the Southwestern University has been brought to her present high standing among the educational institutions of the South. But without better equipment she cannot hold her present high place. She must have buildings and endowment in order to cope with the colleges of our own State. We need raise no question as to the past. She has a glorious history. She has done her work and done it well. But we must look to the future and ask this very important question: With her present equipment and inadequate endowment and with the demands that are upon her, can she continue her glorious career? The answer is easy. Most assuredly she cannot. Then way should the Methodist of Texas endow Southwestern? Because she is the offspring of Texas Methodism. She is our property; our institution, and cannot perform her work in the truest and highest sense without the improvements for which she asks, and in her behalf duty demands this service at the hands of Texas Methodism. She must have the much needed help in order to continue her growth. We as a Church can only grow in grace and knowledge and influence as we adhere to duty. Let our entire Texas Methodism come to her rescue at once and help in this time of great need.

Stamford, Texas. Fraternaly, (Signed) J. G. MILLER.

DEATH RATE OF CIVIL WAR BATTLES.

In view of the present European war it is of interest to recall the death rate of the Federal troops engaged in the principal battles of our Civil War. This death rate includes those mortally wounded as well as those reported killed, and so gives the number of those who died as the immediate result of the battle, out of each 1000 men actually engaged.

Table with 2 columns: Battle and Death Rate Per 1000 engaged. Includes Chickamauga (47.6), First Bull Run (40.7), Cold Harbor (33.0), Shiloh (42.2), Perryville (25.6), Spottsylvania (44.3), Winchester (26.9), Seven Days (27.1), Cedar Creek (27.9), Antietam (39.7), Chancellorsville (20.3), Chattanooga (20.5), Wilderness (31.2), Stone's River (50.0), Seven Pines (25.1), Gettysburg (55.5), Nashville (14.8), Fredericksburg (18.1).

But peace has its deaths as well as war. A person of a given age is as liable to die in from one to six years as was a soldier on entering battle liable to be killed or mortally wounded.

For example: A person aged 49 years is as liable to die during the next three years as was a soldier of being killed on entering the battle of Gettysburg.

Table with 3 columns: Person Aged, Liable to die in number of years, As soldier to have been killed in following battles. Includes 23 (6) Chickamauga, 26 (5) First Bull Run, 28 (4) Cold Harbor, 30 (5) Shiloh, 32 (3) Perryville, 33 (5) Spottsylvania, 35 (3) Winchester, 36 (3) Seven Days, 37 (3) Cedar Creek, 40 (4) Antietam, 42 (2) Chancellorsville, 42 (2) Chattanooga, 42 (3) Wilderness, 47 (4) Stone's River, 48 (2) Seven Pines, 49 (3) Gettysburg, 52 (1) Nashville, 55 (1) Fredericksburg.

An aged infidel himself constitutes the greatest monument to the love, long suffering, mercy and power of that God whom he decries and rejects.

the strife, son found r Central lness and oon. He year and ernandez, sitting for their new s. They difficulties why went eran pre- ago, and his sun- and has to get a neat little pleted for step for- rbin and tion, but reb. As e a good st prayer e people such that ers being this mis- ws: Sun- m., jail 30 p. m., :30 p. m. m., pray- ecting at or. Their ompletion Brother 'his is place of now en- the work e is one he be a and. STON. irector of the First , brought ion from losed the A. Rice, s Church, Quarter- nford, the was re-ference ge to the s empha- ship At- the forces predece- l training r known. basis this ation. raded and ndard of l Sunday 'committee tion, the with all ucational l broader n called is Church Christian of God's the third A supper ession of P. C. cheloe, Mas-

The Japan Mission to the Home Church

At the annual meeting, which convened at Arima September 3, 1914, Bishop James Atkins was so impressed with the facts brought out by the missionaries, one evening during the session, at a round table conducted by Dr. Ed. F. Cook, Secretary of Foreign Missions, now visiting the Orient, that he appointed a committee of five to embody in concrete form the substance of the discussion for publication at home.

The topic under consideration was the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Japan, and the conditions which give special significance and importance to it at this time. The following was the statement prepared by the committee and adopted by the Mission at one of its sessions:

The Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Japan, in view of the claims that press upon us at the present hour, feels compelled to seek from the home Church an immediate strengthening of the position of our Mission in this country.

The Japan Methodist Church, organized as an independent body eight years ago and having now one hundred and forty-five ordained ministers and fourteen thousand members, has given every evidence of faith and devotion, zeal and energy, and has made steady progress. This fact of itself strengthens the call upon our Mission to extend into wider areas that work by which our Japanese Churches were first brought into existence and by the furtherance of which at this time: the larger and more rapid growth of these Churches may be made possible.

That these wider areas exist, for mission enterprise, is shown by the recent survey conducted by the Federation of Missions, the result of which was to ascertain that eighty per cent of the entire population of Japan, or forty-eight millions of people, still remained unevangelized. The inadequacy of the Japanese Churches at their present stage of growth, the total Christian population being less than two hundred thousand, and of the Missions with their present strength and equipment is deeply felt. The leaders of Christian work, whether Japanese or foreign missionaries, are of one mind as to the vital importance of reinforcing this field from the home Churches at this time.

But the urgency of this matter is not determined wholly by questions of territory and population. There are special conditions which give strength to the deep convictions we feel and to the obligation of our Mission to this field, and which point to the nature of the reinforcements needed. Among these conditions, mention may be made here of the increasing place of importance occupied by Japan in the Far East and among the nations; the high standard of technical efficiency set by the nation in its educational system on the one hand and the materialism controlling the educational aim and permeating the minds of teachers and students on the other, alike rendering the endowment and better equipment of our schools and other institutions a matter of imperative importance; the perplexing problems arising out of the intellectual and social emancipation of womanhood, with the growth of the factory population, largely recruited from among women and girls; the better access now had to the rural districts, the numberless towns and villages, the doors of which are now open to the Christian preacher whose message is eagerly received by the people; and, of greater concern than any other problem, the wide spread prevalence of irreligion and the downward moral trend, pervading Japanese society.

The present Christian forces have been made to feel the need of reinforcement, in view of the general decline in the moral state of the country and in view of the new opportunity this condition has given, for the Christian Church to render a far reaching service to the nation. Appalling corruption has been discovered in a number of the national administration and

even in the headquarters of the leading Buddhist sect. These disclosures, and the low moral tone of society of which they are an unmistakable symptom, have become the subject of wide comment throughout Japan, and the result has been a seriousness of mind and a consciousness of need which we have every reason to believe will lead to a better appreciation of Christianity as a religion of redemption. Prominent leaders in the Empire frankly point to the moral breakdown of the nation's secular program and are asking where a moral and religious force can be found sufficiently vital to arrest the downward trend, some of them going so far as to admit that this can be found in Christianity alone.

Too great emphasis cannot be given to the fact that we are confronted with an opportunity, in view of these things, such as has not existed since the country was opened; a far greater opportunity than that of the "eighties," being not only more pervasive, but different in character. The Christian religion was welcomed then as being good and desirable; it is looked upon with favor or sought now as being positively necessary and by many as the nation's only hope. Furthermore, a desolation of heart is felt by many in every local community who have lived these many years without any form of faith and religion. A deep spiritual hunger is experienced by others who would readily respond to the call, if only bidden to the great feast. The cry out of the deep of the nation's soul is a call to the vaster deep of Infinite love of which the people are without knowledge. Beautiful indeed are the feet upon the mountains of Japan of those who at this hour in the nation's history bring good tidings to hearts and minds troubled with questions for which there is no answer except in the Gospel in Christ.

The situation is such as to summon anew the interest of the Home Church in this great field. The momentum and solemn obligations of the hour have been so felt by the Christian forces as to give rise to a National Evangelistic Campaign, which is opening the way for greater activity on the part of the Missions and Churches, and as to impel the Mission bodies to call for reinforcements. Mission schools by all means should be strengthened, as a bulwark against materialism and skepticism, and for the formation of Christian character and the interpretation to the Japanese of those ideals on which alone a stable civilization can be founded. And the evangelistic force should be greatly increased in order that a nation-wide movement may be carried forward for the dissemination of the saving truths of the Gospel.

We confess that anxieties trouble us. Just at this time when the call is for a great advance, in the Christian evangelization of Japan, the clouds have thickened and over cast the sky in the home lands. Our prayer to God is that the great struggle in Europe may not distract the attention of the Church or interfere with its unalterable purpose to present Christ to those who need Him; but on the contrary that it will inspire to greater sacrifice and incite to a more relentless warfare against the powers of darkness and sin.

After a careful survey of our field, we find that in order to strengthen the position of our Mission in response to immediate demands, the following reinforcements should be sent to us:

1. We desire to open twenty new stations for which resident missionaries are required.

2. We need twenty single ladies to be sent for direct evangelistic work.

3. Thirty new church buildings are needed and a still greater number of Sunday School chapels.

4. Large endowments for our schools are needed, especially for the Kwansai Gakuin and the Hiroshima Girls School.

S. H. WAINRIGHT,
J. C. C. NEWTON,
S. E. HAGER,
J. T. MEYERS,
T. W. B. DEMAREE,
Committee

WHAT IS FAITH?

Mental conclusions and spiritual experiences are two quite different things. Reason may gather piles of knowledge concerning the historic Jesus, but reason alone will give me nothing about the risen Christ. I want to know the Jesus of history, but I want to have communion with the Christ of faith. Such knowledge of the Lord comes to us through the act and attitude of faith. Faith is more than a mental decision; it is a surrender of the will. It is more than a verdict; it is the execution of the verdict.

It is of momentous importance to remember that the very core of faith

is motion—a movement of the will toward the holy Lord. The act of faith is the yielding of the personal life to the God who is revealed to us in Jesus Christ our Lord. And the life of faith is the constant repetition of that act of surrender until the repeated acts become an attitude and every choice and will in life is stamped with the pleasure and fear of God.—J. H. Jowett.

Let all that we have act as magnets to draw us in the right direction. If our best things are in heaven, our best thoughts will fly in the same direction; but if on the earth, our heart will be earthbound.—Spurgeon.

IDEALISTIC PREACHING.

By Rev. M. Columbus Hamilton, Missoula, Montana.

Bishop Ninde, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is said to have remarked a few years ago that if he had his life to go over again he would bend every energy to become a popular preacher. He would grope for the popular pulse until he found it, and then he would make it throb like a great dynamo to God's glory. The good Bishop was one of those princes in Israel whose shrewd mind had arrived at certain unalterable conclusions. Countless experiences and observations told him plainly that no qualities of a pastor in the narrow sense could possibly atone for utter lack of pulpit ability. They told him also that there was preaching, and then again there was preaching. Both kinds might be pretty good; but one of them got there and the other didn't. After much thought he located the cause, and this led to the expression of the above-mentioned reminiscence, veiled regret.

Popular preaching has its redoubtable critics, but they all belong to that class who can not negotiate the going themselves, and palliate their empty pews by vague mutterings against an unappreciative public. The egotism of the practiced logician is about the worst egotism there is. It never vindicates itself. But the popular preacher never retaliates, principally because it is a waste of time, but more pointedly because there is nothing to retaliate against. He would never try to answer a fire that he knows can never reach him. He smiles. Then he goes and prepares a bouncing, terrible, heart-splitting sermon on "The Sins of the City," and that night has ten conversions in his regular service. The logician, in turn, labors to get a new angle on the doctrine of the atonement and dismisses his few hearers with a commiserating frown.

The observation of Bishop Ninde would seem to indicate that there is a remedy for this. For certainly there is no itinerant man who would not be glad to be a popular preacher. And that leads us to inquire what constitutes popular preaching, and what on earth makes it so. What is the secret? Can it be utilized generally, and can it be applied to mediocre ability? When Bishop Ninde made his remark it is my impression that he was lecturing a large class of young men being admitted into full connection, and I, therefore, assume that he thought it might apply to everybody. Most surely he was right.

The thoughtful preacher can, if he will, find the popular pulse by studying it, and matching his own moods with the moods of the public to whom he endeavors to minister. If he imagines himself in the pew, he can easily see that "Hail to Prince Emmanuel!" is an excellent way to say that we should magnify the Savior. He might also see that musical, sympathetic tones, practiced on words that are specially euphonious, awaken a readier response than harsh, grating ones. One woman once said that it was worth going miles to hear George Whitefield say the word "Mesopotamia." The logician frowns. What is the logic of it, he asks.

Our thoughtful preacher in the pew can further meditate. He can see that it pleases the ear to hear the speaker glimpse the roseate dawn, the blaze of quiet noon, or the crimson and gold of a sunset, provided these things are brought in consistently. The smiles of nature can be mirrored into soothing realities, and the audience likes it. Oft-repeated homilies need new and resplendent clothing, not to authenticate or strengthen them, but to make them appeal. The most elemental thing a preacher is to learn is the fact that in order to do good his sermons must find ears, lots of them, and open ears at that. To get these ears he must tell the old, old story in new and interesting ways. He must get out of the groove and keep out.

I know of no popular preacher in history who did not resort to strong, illustrative stories to make plain and send home the Gospel truth—if not stories of one's own experience, stories of somebody else's—stories that send their arrows deep into the human heart. Where may we get them? Our publishers can supply you. Why, I am astonished to find you did not know that fact! George K. Stuart's sermons are a medley of stories. So were Dwight L. Moody's. Our thoughtful preacher in the pew finds that it is not always best to tell these stories in a simple, business-like way, unless the speaker happens to have a personality like Moody's, which is so rare that it will hardly justify an effort to imitate. He sees that a touch of the esthetic here and there, for which we have the license of the Savior's parables, gives them zest and enriches them with ideality.

Funny stories are for those who can tell them, and that may not be you. They are a powerful experient for the popular preacher, but should be indulged with scrupulous care. If told for the mere purpose of making peo-

ple laugh, without the remotest point or principle, they are fatal to their own effect. The thoughtful preacher in the pew sees that quite readily, and resolves to tell only those which hit at the truth, and then only at the beginning of his sermon. The pathetic story should be reserved for the end, and if truly pathetic it offers a splendid climax. Dr. John Mathews, than whom there never was a better example of the true popular preacher, closed most of his sermons that way, and he could tell one with such mighty appeal that he had only to stamp his foot to raise a shout.

I wish to observe, as I close, that I have suggested nothing that is not within the range of the mediocre, provided only that he is willing to study and learn. Preaching is not an automatic process. The sermons of our fathers, and their mode of preaching, will not do for our day. I tried my best to get a sermon out of one of Bishop Pierce's masterpieces, but found I could not do it. Alongside, it is well for us to study those who blazed the way, and get all the good we can out of them. But let us not imagine that we must follow in their groove. Of all people in this world of battles the preacher has most need for being up to date, and in touch with current conditions, circumstances and demands. You can memorize Wesley's sermon on "Justification by Faith," preach it verbatim, and your audience will not be back next Sunday. You must have new, live, appealing material, and you must hurl it at them with force and conviction. But you must pray over it first, and also cry over it. Do you get that? Cry over it. Get off to yourself and pray and be sure to cry. Then you may do as I have been fortunate enough to do—in a membership of fifty to increase your crowds from 32 to 280 in five weeks. And I am but a little over four years a preacher.

Our Master does not care about quantity, but about quality and motive. The slave with a few pence, enough to stock meagerly a little stall, may show as much business capacity, diligence and fidelity as if he had millions to work with. Christ rewards not actions, but the graces which are made visible in actions; and these can be as well seen in the tiniest as in the largest deeds. The light that streams through a pinprick is the same as pours through the widest window. The crystals of a salt present the same faces, flashing back the sun at the same angles, whether they are large or microscopically small. Therefore the judgment of Christ, which is simply the utterance of fact, takes no heed of the extent, but only of the kind, of service, and puts on the same level of recompense all who, with however widely varying powers, were one in spirit, in diligence and devotion. The eulogium on the servants is not "successful" or "brilliant," but "faithful," and both alike get it.—Alexander Maclaren.

Home is the one place in all this world where hearts are sure of each other. It is the place of confidence. It is the spot where expressions of tenderness gush out without any sensation of awkwardness and without any dread of ridicule.—Frederick W. Robertson.

MECHANISM IN THE GREAT WAR.

It is fought as much with electricity and gasoline, as with powder and shot, this war of the nations. Rifles and machine guns, field pieces and howitzers there are in plenty, every one of which is as complicated as an automatic piano player. It is not the instruments of destruction, however, that drive home the extent to which mechanism is employed in warfare, but the dynamos that feed current to searchlights whose long, rigid white pencils of light alternately sweep the sky for aircraft and the terrain opposite for advancing infantry; the telegraph and the telephone net that spreads out from the tent of a commanding general to the very firing line; the mixing machines that supply concrete for anchoring heavy mortars, which batter down fortresses; the gasworks that travel on rails and on highways and generate hydrogen for dirigible balloons; the traction engines that haul heavy cannon and caissons; the automobiles and the aeroplanes that whirr over roads and through the air; and the self-propelled machine shops in which broken-down engines can be repaired.

From the rifle placed in the hands of an infantryman to the dirigible silhouetted against the sky, there is not a single mechanism that has not been scientifically studied in physical and chemical laboratories and on proving grounds to note its merits and its limitations. Most of these destructive devices have been evolved as the result of invention systematically conducted for a longer period and at a greater cost than the investi-

Believe Me I Eat Everything

For I Know a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet Will Digest Any Meal At Any Time.

How often do we see men who can not eat and how often do we hear other men boasting of their abilities to eat.

The secret of all health is digestion. The secret of digestion is the juices which are supplied by the body to separate the ingredients needed from those that are of no use to the system.



The Pessimist—"Your appetite disgusts me. You eat like a giant sloth."

The Optimist—"Believe me, I give my body what it tells me to give it, and whether it be midnight or noon I always obey appetite and then I eat a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet."

When a heavy meal has been eaten the entire body is called upon to furnish the digestive organs with forces to take care of it. The more the strain the weaker become the forces to take care of the next meal as well.

A Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet aids Nature in Nature's own way. These little tablets are filled with the very ingredients and essences no needful to every normal and perfect stomach.

One quality or ingredient of a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet will digest 3,000 times its weight in food. Think if you can what a big help this means to a depleted digestion. Other ingredients aid in building up the digestive juices and blood. The stomach and intestines have their duties lightened and thus irritation, soreness and raw linings are permitted to be cured by the system naturally, quickly, harmlessly.

Thousands of dyspeptics and stomach sufferers would be glad to tell you what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have done for them. This is what makes these tablets sold in every drug store in this country, price 50 cents.

To anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

gations carried on by physicians to discover a cure for cancer. Ballistics is probably more advanced than bacteriology. Scientific thought has been more intensively applied to discover a way of reducing the erosion of guns by modern smokeless powders than to the mitigation of pellagra's destructive effects among the peasantry of Europe. In the decade that has elapsed since the Russian-Japanese war, field artillery has been more markedly improved than agricultural machinery.

And yet despite this immense amount of real scientific inquiry into the surest way of killing the greatest possible number of men in the shortest possible time, war remains in principle what it was when Xerxes invaded Greece and when Hannibal crossed the Alps. Force your enemy into an untenable position—that always was and always will be the sum and substance of warfare. Three hundred years ago a soldier was killed in a hand-to-hand encounter. At the present time he is more apt to be killed by a man whom he has never seen. The human arm has been artificially lengthened and strengthened.—American Review of Reviews.

It has been keenly remarked by a shrewd observer of men and their ways that some people when they get into important position "grow and continue to grow," while others "just swell and continue to swell." Any man exalted to high position after many years of hard work in subordinate posts may naturally feel a certain satisfaction, if not pride, in that advancement, but he ought to welcome his new honors as stimuli to make him grow bigger and better, and not as so much bombast to render him more boastful. Inspiration not inflation should be the result of promotion. While going from strength to strength we should also ascend from grace to grace.—Northwestern Advocate.

DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year. Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sear. Heaped in the hollows of the grove, the autumn leaves lie dead; They rustle to the eddying gust, and to the rabbits' tread. The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrubs the jay, And from the wood-top calls the crow through all the gloomy day.

inter-relation of organized society into our common thinking. We awake to find ourselves "members one of another." It needs the old-fashioned missionary motive to sanctify this. We are newly aware of the world; but it must be with a brotherly mind. The Christian principle, "All ye are brethren," alone can fortify us for the new tasks of world citizenship, which lie just ahead. Likewise, we must rise to the larger conception of missionary purpose in leavening human society everywhere with truly Christian ideals.

ing the Red Cross nurses to tie bandages around your shivered limbs before the death rattle shows you are stiff in death. There you go. Farewell.—Central Christian Advocate.

"MY FATHER'S HOUSE."

"In my Father's house are many mansions." John 14:2. We can think of heaven only in terms of earth. When John tells us what he saw when heaven was opened to his vision, he uses the best things of earth to describe it. He tells us that its sires are of gold, its walls of jasper, its gates of pearl. They are not that literally—they are something immeasurably and inexpressibly more glorious and beautiful, and they can be described only by using the best things of earth.

We build heaven out of the material of our present need and desire. Are we enraptured with song? That is what heaven will be, a place of unending song. Are we fond of fellowship with kindred souls? That is what heaven will give us, unbroken and forever. Are we weary of the burden of life, and fain would be at rest? "There the weary are at rest!"

and positively, is "for you." In the "Father's house" we shall renew the loves of earth, and enter into new and larger and sweeter fellowships. The avenues of knowledge we have on earth will be ours in heaven. "There will be eyes to see, ears to hear, there will be hands that can clasp, lips that can speak." The friendships of heaven are one of its noblest attractions. "We shall meet beyond the river, when the mists have cleared away."

AMERICA'S GREAT HOUR.

The war has piled up wonders, day after day. The unexpected has become the ordinary. Men's minds have been prepared for almost anything. None of the feats of mobilization or of water war or of air duels or of new death-dealing instruments; none of the marvels of popular devotion to a country's cause nor yet the vast and intricate strategies of the various fields of conflict have taken greater hold of the minds of men than the new discovery of the unique place of America in the thought and affairs of the world.

cess staggers even those who had espoused it. All the people of earth are seen to be the friends of America. This manifest good will of the world toward our Nation has silenced those critics of our own land, who have no higher conception of our national life than that it should be a belated imitation of European forms. Practically all the warring empires have commended their nationals within the zone of strife to our representatives; and the derided American diplomatic service has risen magnificently to the occasion.

UNITED STATES SELF-SUPPORTING.

That the United States is self-supporting is the conclusion reached by the Department of Commerce after an investigation into the National assets covering the population and the principal factors of economic life. The country also possesses in many lines a large surplus available for protection against famine and temporary adversity. The production of corn amounts to more than 2,500,000,000 bushels—two-thirds of the international supply—while the wheat crop is estimated at 910,000,000 bushels—about twenty-one per cent of the world's harvest.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

There go the boys. The best boys, the boys from the universities, the boys from the shops, the boys from the farms, the boys from the firesides and the family altars, the boys who will have their throats cut, their lungs jabbed, their stomachs ripped, their skulls blown off, their legs mangled. There go the boys.

Christian Principle Can Alone Meet the Responsibility.

Is it too much to say that only a world mind in America at this hour can save the world? This present war has taught more internationalism within three months than most of us have learned in all the years we have lived. We have all studied new maps; no publication has been too poor to print maps of Europe and Asia. The common man has been required to do some thinking in international terms. We have been familiarized with foreign national ideals of which six months ago we knew nothing.

The World Really Does Honor American Idealism.

Some world travelers have been telling the story, as they had gathered it in world capitals and on desert highways, in Europe's crowded towns and cities, in China's remote villages, and in Bedouin encampments. But as they talked and wrote of how all mankind's wistful eyes have been turned toward this new free land of the West, where the dreams of democracy are being realized, it has been clear that the listeners and readers have been uncomprehending and incredulous. The message was too tremendous for both the messengers and the hearers. It sounded like jingoism gone mad.

Now we all know that it is true, and beyond all telling. An amazed world beholds the proud powers of Europe contending for the approval of the American democracy. Czar, Kaiser, Emperor, King and President frankly and openly engage in a competition to justify themselves and their cause to the common people of this young Western Nation.

The situation is staggering. History has no parallel for it. It needs the confluence of the forces of modern civilization to make this possible. Countless influences—a great tide of travel, a net-work of world commerce, an international interflow of thought—all are constituent parts of this new condition, which has brought the American ideals into a place of world sovereignty.

All that recent weeks have witnessed of America's unique place and power is really but a recognition of the moral weight of a disinterested and human viewpoint. Not long since it was the fashion, even in certain circles in our own land, to scoff at the American diplomacy of altruism.

Democracy is Paid Court by All Nations. As if rent by a lightning bolt, the situation suddenly stands clearly revealed. This despised American diplomacy, which has its springs in the generous, fair-mindedness of the plain people, is seen to be dominant throughout the whole earth. Its suc-

cess staggers even those who had espoused it. All the people of earth are seen to be the friends of America. This manifest good will of the world toward our Nation has silenced those critics of our own land, who have no higher conception of our national life than that it should be a belated imitation of European forms.

Our ideas of heaven change as the years carry us along. Once the glowing descriptions of the Apocalypse filled our thought. Heaven meant gates of pearl, and golden streets, and multitudes of white-robed angels with harps and crowns, singing perpetual songs. But the experiences of life have changed our thought of heaven. As one and another of our loved ones have gone from us, and the home circle has been broken, and the little graves have been opened, the heaven life seems nearer and more real; and now heaven is full of faces, and there are hands beckoning and voices calling.

"MY FATHER'S HOUSE."

"In my Father's house are many mansions." The margin reads, "Many abiding-places." Jesus does not tell us all about heaven that we would like to know, but he does not tell us all that we need to know, and no one can measure the full meaning and comfort of these few words that he has spoken: "I go to prepare a place for you." When some one we love is coming to visit us, we prepare the guest-chamber, and place in it whatever love suggests to meet the needs and tastes of the one who is to abide for a little while in our home.

"If it were not so, I would have told you." This is one of the most profoundly exquisite things in all the sayings of our Lord. No line in all the Bible has more of human and divine comfort in it. It is the answer to all the questions the yearning heart asks about heaven. He will not let us have a false hope. If we desire for anything in the heaven life which is not forbidden in the Word of God, we may expect it. The Lord never disappoints his trusting followers. He will not tell us all that he has in store for them that love him, but he will tell us if the things for which we hope and long have no foundation, but are a false hope, unsubstantial as a dream. We shall carry our personal identity into our Father's house. We shall have our individual consciousness and happiness. The sleep he is preparing he tells us definitely

SOUL CONFIDENCE.

A young man, distressed about his soul, confided in a friend. The friend said: "Did you ever learn to float?" "Yes, I did," was the surprised reply. "And did you find it easy to learn?" "Not at first," he answered. "What was the difficulty?" his friend pursued. "Well, the fact was I could not lie still; I could not believe or realize that the water would hold me up without any effort of my own, so I always began to struggle, and, of course, down I went at once."

"Then I found out that I must give up the struggle, and just rest on the strength of the water to bear me up. It was easy enough after that; I was able to lie back in the fullest confidence that I should never sink." "And, is not God's word more worthy of your trust than the changeable sea? He does not bid you wait for feelings; He commands you to rest in Him, to believe His word, and accept His gift."—Exchange.

THE LIFE BEAUTIFUL.

To be strong in pain; not to desire what is unattainable or worthless, to be content with the day as it comes; to see the good in everything and to have joy in nature and men even as they are; for a thousand bitter hours to console one's self with one that is beautiful, and in doing and putting forth effort always to give one's best even if it brings no thanks—he who learns that and can do that is a happy man, a free man, a proud man; his life will always be beautiful.—Emperor William II of Germany.

A REBELLION Food Demanded.

The human body will stand a lot of abuse but sometime it will surely rebel and demand proper food in place of the pasty, starchy, greasy stuffs on which it has been made sick.

A lady of Washington says: "Three years ago I was very ill with catarrh of the stomach and was given up to die by one doctor. I laid in bed for months and my stomach was so weak that I could not keep down medicine or hardly any kind of food and was so weak and emaciated after four months of this starvation that my daughter could easily lift me from bed and put me in my chair."

"But weak as my stomach was, it accepted, relished and digested Grape-Nuts without any difficulty the first time that wonderful food was tried. I am now strong and in better health than for a great many years; and am gradually growing still stronger. I rely on Grape-Nuts for much of the nourishment that I get. The results have certainly been wonderful in my case and prove that no stomach is so weak it will not digest Grape-Nuts. My baby got fat from feeding on Grape-Nuts. I was afraid I would have to stop giving the food to him, but I guess it is a healthy fat for his health is just perfect." Name given by Postum Co., Pattle Creek, Mich. Look in pkgs for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



G. C. RANKIN, D.D......Editor
 Office of Publication--1804-1806 Jackson Street
 Published Every Thursday at Dallas, Texas

Entered at the Postoffice at Dallas, Texas, 4s
 Second-Class Mail Matter.

BLAYLOCK PUB. CO......Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION--IN ADVANCE.
 ONE YEAR \$2.00
 SIX MONTHS 1.00
 THREE MONTHS .50
 TO PREACHERS (Half Price) 1.00

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
 Prompt notice should be sent us by subscriber of any change of address either of postoffice or street address. This important matter should not be left to the postmaster, pastor, or anyone else. It will cost the subscriber only a postal card or a two-cent stamp to send the notice, and much loss of time is saved. A subscriber who fails to notify us is responsible for the loss incurred in sending the paper on to the old address. This rule applies also to the subscriber who does not notify us at expiration if he wishes paper discontinued.

OUR ANNUAL CONFERENCES.
 Bishop J. H. McCoy.
 Central Texas, Hillsboro.....Nov. 11
 Texas, Bay City.....Nov. 18
 North Texas, Denison.....Dec. 2
 Northwest Texas, Sweetwater.....Dec. 9

The Advocate Honor Roll for 1914 will be the charges and pastors who report payment of every Advocate subscription in the charge. Pastors in making report either at conference or to our office will please state whether or not the charge belongs on that roll.

THE CENTRAL TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The Central Texas Conference is now in session at Hillsboro and the editor and representatives of the Advocate force are in attendance. It was formerly known as the Northwest Texas Conference, but since the division it is the Central Texas Conference. The name is significant for the conference occupies the central territory of the State. Numerically it is the largest of our Texas conferences, having twelve districts and a lay membership of about 70,000. Bishop McCoy is presiding and Rev. John R. Morris is the secretary. Hillsboro is an ideal place for the conference to meet, as its position is very central and easily reached from all points of the territory. That there will be a number of changes is a foregone conclusion, for quite a number of leading men are closing out a quadrennium. Among them are: Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker, Rev. Ashley Chappell, and Rev. J. J. Creed, of Waco; Rev. Dr. Rice, of Fort Worth; Rev. W. L. Nelms, of Georgetown; Rev. John R. Morris, of Hillsboro, and Rev. H. W. Knickerbocker, of Temple, transferred to the West Texas Conference. Among the presiding elders Rev. James Campbell, of the Weatherford District; Rev. Horace Bishop, of Hillsboro District, and Rev. W. B. Andrews, of the Waco District, are closing out their fourth years. All these necessary changes will bring about many others; and such changes will, in the nature of things, produce other changes still. But this is expected, and the brethren will be prepared for them. Next issue will contain an account of the conference and also a correct list of the appointments.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT PETROLIA.

Last Sunday was a great day for Rev. J. D. Thomas and his good people in the town of Petrolia. It was the occasion of their church dedication. I went there over the Fort Worth and Denver last Saturday. From Fort Worth to Rhome there is a wheat belt and the ground for miles had a green cast because of the appearance of the young wheat. Also there is cotton and this produces all along the way to Wichita Falls. Heretofore much of that section, if not all of it, was a stock country and the ranches were covered with grass and cattle. Now cotton is dividing interests with cattle. There is some irrigation in the vicinity of Wichita Falls and truck gardening is in evidence. Large quantities of bales of cotton can be seen at all the railway stations awaiting a rise in the price for the staple. Because of this fact money matters are still tight. The farmers are gradually turning loose some of it and it is to be hoped that times will brighten up some within the next few days or weeks.

Petrolia is on a branch road of the Wichita Falls Valley, between Wichita Falls and Byers. By rail it is about 140 miles from Dallas. It is a new town. A few years ago it was a prairie, and no one thought of a town. But the railroad made a station necessary, and then it was not long until the oil interest was discovered and the town became assured. They now have a population of 1200, good brick business houses and comfortable homes. The oil industry is still the principal business and it puts a good deal of money in circulation. Wells are everywhere visible. Gas wells have also been brought in and it is being piped as far as Dallas and to all intermediate points.

Four years ago Rev. Charles P. Martin projected a church enterprise and before he left the charge it was built and seated. But necessarily a considerable debt was left on the property. Rev. J. D. Thomas went there two years ago and set himself to the task of raising this indebtedness. It was quite an undertaking. It has taken him about two years, but his success is complete. The whole thing is paid out and in good condition. The people rallied to his appeals and gave him all assistance possible. They all did their duty. One good woman, some four years ago, said the church had to be built if she had to sell a house she owned, a cottage. She told me Sunday that the house went into the church. Her name is Mrs. Chapin. Sunday was a glad day for her. Such sacrifices have their reward.

Saturday night I enjoyed the hospitality of Brother and Sister W. H. Burkeen. They are old-time Methodists. We had a good service that night, with a good audience present. Sunday morning the weather was disagreeable, as a bad norther struck the town before day. But the house was filled with interested listeners. The singing was good. The people were in a worshipful spirit. I preached to them to the best of my ability and the service was good to the use of edifying. At its close the trustees, H. T. Smith, H. S. McGregor, W. H. Burkeen and J. J. Taylor, presented the building for dedication, and it was formally set apart to the worship of God. The house is a good framed structure built at a cost of \$1500, including interest on borrowed money. It is a commodious building and in good repair. It is a splendid home for our devoted band of Methodists. They number more than 150 and they are loyal to our cause.

This is the close of Brother Thomas' second year. He is a young man, unmarried, and has been in the conference four years. He is studious, consecrated and devoted to his calling. He has good training also. This year he has 137 conversions and will report a net increase of fifty-three members. His collections will be about full. He is a capable minister of the Gospel and a good worker. He boards with the family of Brother and Sister H. T. Smith, whose hospitality I shared also. I had the pleasure of meeting my old Georgia friend and brother, "Uncle Sam" Stuart. I knew him when I was a boy preacher in Murray County, Georgia. He has been living a number of years on Red River, twelve miles from Petrolia. Sunday afternoon I was driven in an auto by a good Baptist brother, Mr. Metlock, to Henrietta. I met many of the Advocate friends up there. It was like a greeting from people of long acquaintance. I heard good reports of the work of Rev. T. H. Morris, the presiding elder. This is his third year on the Bowie District.
G. C. R.

BISHOP MOUZON'S COMMUNICATION.

On another page of this issue will be found an elaborate and an important communication from the pen of Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, and it ought to and will challenge a close reading. Just at this time the communication is doubly important and it is qualified to make a deep impression. We have great things before us and the times are ripe for tremendous thinking and acting. Methodism west of the Mississippi never confronted such opportunities as those now impending and if we make the proper use of them, Methodism will extend her borders and drive her stakes deeper than at any other period in her history in this section. Read the burning words of Bishop Mouzon and catch the spirit of their vision, and then move forward to the greatest of our undertakings.

PROHIBITION MOVING ON.

There were six States that voted on State-wide prohibition in the recent elections—California, Ohio, Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Colorado, and four of them carried prohibition. We now have the following dry States, either by constitutional method or by statute: Arizona, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia—fourteen. Ohio was won by the anti by a scratch, and they will doubtless have it over in their next election. Several other States are dry save in a few isolated spots. Everything points to the final overthrow of the saloon. Public sentiment has placed upon it the ban and it is bound to go. It has already outlived its day, if ever it had a day, and its years are numbered. On with the battle!

DEATH OF REV. C. W. GODWIN.

This useful and devoted minister, a member of the West Texas Conference, died at his home in San Antonio on the 5th of this month. He had been in poor health for more than a year, and while his death is unexpected, nevertheless it will be hailed with sorrow by the brethren of his conference.

Rev. C. W. Godwin was the son of Curtis Wilson Godwin and Nancy Godwin, and he was born near Goldsboro, N. C., July 15, 1861. He was converted at Goshen Church, Clinton Circuit, Wilmington District, North Carolina, August, 1882, under the ministry of Rev. J. E. Thompson; and he immediately became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Oct. 17, 1885. He was licensed to preach by Rev. P. J. Carroway and Rev. J. T. Kendall; and on December 4 of the same year he was admitted on trial in the North Carolina Conference, Bishop Keener presiding. In December, 1887, Bishop Key presiding, he was ordained a deacon at Fayetteville, N. C. In 1888 he was transferred to the West Texas Conference and was ordained an elder by Bishop Key at Seguin, November, 1889.

While in the North Carolina Conference he traveled the following works: 1886, Waccamau Circuit, 175 conversions and 173 accessions; 1887, Blanden Station, built a new church and had fifty accessions; 1888, Wilkes Circuit, sixty-five conversions. In the West Texas Conference he filled the following charges: 1889-90, Pleasanton Circuit, built one church and had 235 additions; 1891, Bandera and Medina, twenty conversions; 1892, Del Rio, eighty-five additions; 1893-94-95, Oakville Circuit, built one church and had many conversions and accessions; 1896, Runge, built a parsonage and had fifty additions; 1897, Devine and had thirty-five additions; 1898-99, Uvalde, thirty conversions; 1900-1901, Kingsland, built a parsonage and had many conversions; 1902, Cherokee and Valley Springs, fifty conversions; 1903-1904, he took a local relation; 1905, back in the conference and served Cherokee and Valley Springs again, twenty-five conversions; 1906, Martindale Circuit and had thirty conversions; 1907-1908, Moore Circuit and built one church and had 125 conversions; and in 1909 he served Hallettsville Station. The rest of his work is well known. About a year ago he had to take a nominal relation on account of ill health. He was not able to be at the last session of his conference.

These facts give an epitome of his useful life. It will be seen from them that his ministry was evangelical and constructive. He had conversions and built churches and parsonages. He was a strong preach-

er, had a well-developed mind, knew the doctrines of the Church and was well versed in the Scriptures. He had a splendid personality, a strong will, a determined purpose and he stood for something in his life as a man and a minister. He wrought well, and though in the prime of life, the Master has called him home. He answered the call without fear and has gone to his final reward.

WHAT HIS HOMEFOLK THINK OF HIM.

Rev. J. W. Hill, D. D., now at Wichita Falls, but recently transferred to the West Texas Conference and stationed at Laurel Heights Church, is well thought of by his homefolk. This is what The Wichita Daily Times has to say about him:

The people of Wichita Falls generally, regardless of their Church connections or as to whether they have any such connections or not, will learn with regret that Dr. J. W. Hill, who has served the congregation of the M. E. Church, South, so well for the past three years, is soon to sever connection and go to a new field of labor, which is to be in the city of San Antonio.

In taking his departure from this city, Dr. Hill will carry with him a full measure of love, confidence and esteem of our people, and while it is customary for this Church to change the field of work for its pastors every two years, Dr. Hill will be greatly missed. Besides being a scholar, a logical and forceful reasoner, he is also a gentleman whom it is always a pleasure to meet and greet. The San Antonio Church, of which he is to become the pastor in charge, is to be congratulated.

CHANGE OF APPOINTMENTS.

In the West Texas Conference Rev. J. M. Alexander and Rev. M. K. Fred have exchanged appointments. Rev. J. M. Alexander goes to Hondo and Rev. M. K. Fred to Kingsville.

Also an exchange has been made between Rev. D. E. Hawk and Rev. W. T. Renfro. Brother Hawk goes to San Marcos and Brother Renfro goes to Corpus Christi.

PERSONALS

Brother E. M. Reese, of Dallas County, was a pleasant visitor to this office recently.

Rev. W. H. Gray, a worthy local preacher of Dallas County, was to see us the other day.

The Granger County News has this to say of Rev. Franklin Moore, pastor of our Church at Granger: "Since coming to Granger no minister of the Gospel has worked harder for the cause of Christianity and for the Methodist Church than Rev. Moore. Therefore the Church has flourished under his guidance and ability."

Rev. C. E. Garrett and the good people are rejoicing over the results in the recent Prohibition election. Bremond, which went dry by 372 majority on October 29. He says they have been at work for six months. A vote will be taken at Hearne on November 27.

Rev. Curtis E. Wheat, of the West Texas Conference, writes us that there has been a change in his appointment since the session of his conference. Instead of going to Raymondville, he will remain at Devine and Lytle and continue his work another year with this delightful charge.

Rev. G. M. Gibson, D.D., gives us an illuminating article explanatory of our ceremony used in the baptism of infants. This is not a reopening of the controversy on the infant discussion, but merely an explanation of the matter for the benefit of the average reader of the Advocate. It is lucid and timely.

Dr. J. W. Merritt, of Center Point, Tex., called at the Advocate office while spending a few hours in Dallas Tuesday. He was returning home from Greenville where he had been called as a witness. He says one of his first recollections in life is the Texas Christian Advocate coming into his home. His father before him was a subscriber.

We note with sorrow the death of the son of Rev. and Mrs. S. L. Burke. He was also a nephew of Rev. G. R. Hughes and of Rev. J. D. Burke, and a grandson of Rev. J. D. Burke. He was struck by an auto at Shreveport.

La., October 30, and died the next morning. He was seventeen years of age and lived with his grandparents, as his father and mother are both dead.

Dr. W. F. McMurry, Church Extension Secretary, writes us that Bishop McCoy will deliver the address for that department of our work next Friday night at the Central Texas Conference.

Rev. Theo. Copeland, after eight years of successful work in St. Louis, was transferred to the Mississippi Conference at the late session of the St. Louis Conference. He made an enviable record in that great city as pastor of two of its leading Churches. Dr. Copeland is an eloquent preacher and a most efficient and successful pastor.

We regret to announce the illness of Mrs. B. H. Webster, wife of Rev. B. H. Webster, a superannuate member of the North Texas Conference. She was recently stricken with paralysis and her condition is precarious. The brethren and friends will remember Brother Webster and his family in this their day of sorrowful affliction.

Rev. George H. Crowell, of the Brown-Henderson College, Arkadelphia, Ark., and his admirable school have moved into their new administration building, and on the occasion Bishop Morrison delivered an appropriate address. The new and elegant building takes the place of the old one which was burned down some months ago.

Our Church News

The new Chinese Ambassador to England is said to be a professed adherent of Christianity.

Bishop H. C. Morrison will lay the corner stone of the new Central Avenue M. E. Church, South, at Hot Springs, November 15.

The North Georgia Conference has this year lost nine of its members. Three of these were in active service and six were on the superannuate roll.

Eight years ago the Japan Methodist Church was organized as an independent body. Now it has one hundred and forty-five ordained ministers and fourteen thousand members, Virginia.

Bishop W. B. Murrah has appointed Rev. Claud S. Harkey, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Clinton, Ok., presiding elder of Clinton District, West Oklahoma Conference, to fill out the unexpired term of Rev. L. L. Johnson, deceased.

Six years ago the first Methodist missionary entered Tirhoot, North India. Today there are in this district four thousand Christians and ten thousand candidates awaiting baptism.

One of the oldest, if not the oldest, preachers in our Church lives in Monrovia, California. Rev. John W. Cunningham was a traveling preacher at the time of our organization. He has been a Methodist preacher for more than seventy years.

Dr. F. M. Thomas, pastor Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, was offered the chair of Moral Philosophy in the Southern Methodist University which is to be opened in Dallas, Texas, but declined the offer preferring, it would seem, to remain in the pastorate.

Dr. J. E. Wray, pastor of our Church at Orlando, Fla., wrote some years ago a poem entitled, "The Ballad of the Galveston Flood." It appeared first in an English magazine and is now copied by newspapers in South Africa, Australia and India. Dr. Wray, let it be widely known, is Georgia born.

Dr. James Cannon, Jr., who is well known throughout our Connection as one of our strongest men, and who recently brought great honor upon himself as head of the forces that carried Virginia for State-wide prohibition, has accepted the principalship again of Blackstone Female College.

At 1:30 o'clock, on the morning of November 11, Dr. B. H. Carroll passed to his reward at his home in Fort Worth, Texas. He was seventy years of age, and has been President of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary for some years. Dr. Carroll was

a venerable churchman, and not only a leading Baptist in Texas, but in all the South. He was one of their most noted theological authorities and teachers. He was buried in Waco, Texas, where he was pastor for many years. He leaves a relationship prominent both in Church and State.

Our handsome church at Ada, Ok., was destroyed on November the 8th by fire. The fire originated in the furnace room. Insurance of \$10,000 was carried on the building, and \$2000 on the furniture. The East Oklahoma Conference meets there on November 12 and every home and church in Ada has been thrown open to the conference.

Dr. W. C. Lovett has been re-elected editor of the Wesleyan Christian Advocate, and Rev. R. F. Eakes has been continued as assistant editor and business manager. These brethren are making an admirable paper, strong, alert, and loyal to Southern Methodism, and we are glad to see them recommissioned to go forward with their important work.

Bishop Charles W. Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died of heart failure at the home of Justice Anderson, of the District Supreme Court, in Washington City, on October 31. He had been attending a meeting held at the National Capital in the interest of the Superannuated Ministers' Fund of his denomination. Bishop Smith's home was in St. Louis.

On October 15 there was unveiled on Sam's Creek, in Maryland, a monument erected to the memory of Rev. Robert Strawbridge, on which is this inscription: "The first preacher of American Methodism. Robert Strawbridge. Arrived in Frederick County about 1769. Died, 1781. On this spot stood the log meetinghouse erected about 1764: the first Methodist meetinghouse in America."

In his recent address to the General Conference of Canadian Methodism, Dr. W. N. Ainsworth, in referring to Bishop Galloway as a former fraternal messenger to that body, spoke of him as one "whose heart flamed with an apostle's zeal and whose eloquence had the majesty of an eagle's sweep. This was a truthful characterization of this great ascended leader of Southern Methodism.

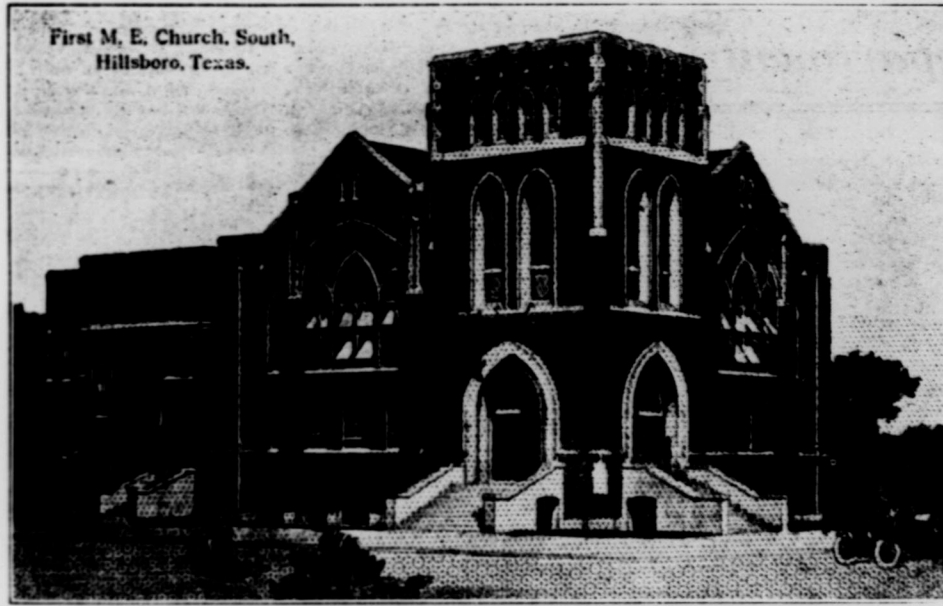
Appropriations for missionary work amounting to \$800,000 were voted at the meeting of the general committee of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, which met in Boston, November 10. Bishop Robinson asked that a special appropriation be made to help the German missionaries in Southern Asia, whose pay, he said, had been entirely cut off. The report was referred to a committee.

Bishop Candler, on his recent visit to New York, caught the congregation of St. John's Church. The Christian (N. Y.) Advocate thus speaks of his work: "The morning discourse, by Bishop Candler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was a brilliant setting forth of the fact that the Church is built upon the experimental knowledge of Jesus Christ. The concluding address on Sunday afternoon by Bishop Candler held its listeners with captivating force into the late afternoon."

Yuan Shi Kai, the President of the Chinese Republic, recently participated in the public renewal of Confucian worship in Peking. Such were the pomp and ceremony none can doubt that the President's enthusiastic approval of the occasion amounts to a practical endorsement of Confucianism as the State religion. And this despite the fact that he gave positive assurance that he had no intention of creating a State religion when he some time ago issued a decree that Confucianism should be taught in the schools of China. Nevertheless, it will require much more than presidential influence to uproot the growing power of the religion of Jesus in the Orient.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL ACROBAT TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE.

Last summer a young man, an untrained licentiate in the Baptist Church and a young evangelist, by the name of Rev. B. L. Ayers, came to this office and told us that he was in the Baptist Church because he was converted under a certain evangelist and went into it without studying the question at all; but that he had found out he was in the wrong pew and wanted to get into the Methodist Church as a local preacher so that he could work as an evangelist.



The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Hillsboro, was organized as early as 1856. We have but one member on our roll today whose name appears on the original list, Bro. T. B. Smith, who still abides among us. During the pastorate of Rev. J. L. White the organization was effected by a local preacher. For years the congregation worshiped in the court house, afterwards in a school house, until the Presbyterian Church was built as a union house. Our first building was erected in 1882. In 1892 a handsome frame building was entered by Rev. M. S. Hotchkiss and was completed during his pastorate. Such men as F. P. Ray, Thomas Stanford, William Vaughan, J. Fred Cox and G. W. Swofford, who built the original church, were among the early pastors. In 1885, Hillsboro was made a three-quarter station, J. R. Nelson, pastor. C. S. Fields, E. F. Boone and others followed. In 1890 M. S. Hotchkiss was appointed to the charge with Geo. S. Wyatt, presiding elder. Then followed Putnam, Wright, Duncan, Smith, Chapman and Barcus. With this session of the conference the present pastor and presiding elder will complete their quadrennium of service. They now occupy a great building, complete in every particular, as a great modern workshop for the salvation of men.

After talking to him a while we became convinced that he was in earnest, and since he had been reared a Methodist and wanted to get home we told him what steps to take to return to us. We even took him to one of our District Conferences in order to aid him to make the transition. But owing to some irregularity in his application his case was passed over for the time being.

Some weeks after that he again came to this office and said that he had been received by another District Conference and that he was a local preacher in our Church. We congratulated him and wished him well. About that time there was raging in the Advocate a controversy on the moral status of infants, and he joined in the controversy and wrote two very religious articles on the subject, and they were published in the Advocate. One of our Bishops wrote to him two letters congratulating him on the soundness of his position, and one of our elder preachers did the same thing. He was very much elated over this and spoke to us about it.

We heard nothing more from the young man until the past week we picked up the late issue of the Baptist Standard, and to our surprise we saw in it an article on "Why I Am a Baptist," signed "Evangelist B. L. Ayers;" and it started off as follows: "I have just read Dr. Gambrell's able articles on the change in the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. I am sincerely glad that this matter has been brought to light. Dr. Gambrell needs no support of his position, because thrice armed is he whose cause is just; but I am going to submit some illuminating evidence that will reaffirm and confirm Dr. Gambrell's contention as to the attitude of the M. E. Church, South, toward New Testament doctrines."

Then he proceeds to enlighten the readers of the Standard, though brought up and baptized a Methodist, how he became a Baptist. And we must say that the reasons which he thus publishes are entirely different from those given to us when he wanted to get out of the Baptist Church into the Methodist Church and into our ministry. And he says never a word about having left the Baptist Church and ministry to become a Methodist and a Methodist preacher and evangelist. The distinct impression that he made on us was that in holding revivals in that Church they wanted to limit him to the Baptists, and he was not that narrow; that he was in agreement with the Methodist Church, and that he wanted to hold meetings with whomsoever he could be efficient. But in his published statement for leaving the Methodist Church he tries to give doctrinal "reasons."

Then in order to make fair weather with the people to whom he has returned he seems to try to make it appear that while he was a rantankerous Methodist he got into this controversy and received two letters from a Bishop and one from a Methodist pastor, commending him for his position, and then his eyes were opened; and now that he has turned a violent Baptist on doctrinal ground, he quotes from these letters to show that a Bishop and a Methodist pastor are in agreement with Dr. Gambrell!



REV. JNO. R. MORRIS. The Host.

Why did he not tell his Baptist readers that he started out a Baptist preacher and found out that he was wrong and came to the Methodist Church and her ministry; then later on found out again that he was wrong and jumped back into the Baptist Church and ministry? Or to use Bishop Hoss' expression, "He danced first upon the heeltop and then upon the toe," but just how long he will gyrate upon the "heeltop" this time we are not advised. We hope he is satisfied back in the Baptist Church.

He is a good young man. We are taking no other position. Neither are we denying his honesty. We take it that he is religious and sound in many of his views. But what does he mean hopping first out of one Church and into another, and then hopping back and telling the Standard readers why he is a Baptist, without telling them anything about his hopping proclivities? We account for it on the ground that he is in a state of mental fermentation common to men of untrained minds and unsettled convictions; and that while he means well, he is lacking in stability. Evidently he has no very well-defined and settled purposes, and out of his jumble of crude attainments he is first a Methodist, then a Baptist, after that a Methodist and at present he is again a Baptist. We advise the Baptists to put their hobbled theological and ecclesiastical skirts tightly upon him and hold him this time, since he has given them his "reasons" for being a Baptist the second time.

Having given his reasons for being a Baptist and quoting the letters from one of our Bishops and one of our pastors, he proceeds to pillory the Methodist Church as a heretical organization with which he cannot affiliate because it has departed from the faith. This is the "unkindest cut of all." No one asked him to come into the Methodist Church and no one asked him to leave it. And now, after having enjoyed its confidence and hospitality for a few brief months—or weeks—turns upon it and accuses it of heresy and apostasy. And according to his own confession he has

not yet "pipped" his shell in the ministry! Maybe that our Methodist preachers will now run over one another to get his aid in revival services, but we hardly think so.

The trouble with Brother Ayers is that he is unable to appreciate the fact that when it comes to the question of "the moral status of infants," the Methodist Church lays down no dictum. It permits its members and preachers to hold their own views upon the subject. It merely has an order of service used in their baptism. In its standards it has no iron-clad deliverance touching the matter. But when it comes to the ordinance of baptism as applied to infants, the Methodist Church has laid down a final dictum according to the teachings of the Bible; and the very Bishop and pastor whose letters Brother Ayers quotes so gorgeously, both believe in and practice with all their hearts the administration of baptism to infants. Upon this fundamental question there is no difference of opinion among Methodist preachers and people. But to even imagine that Brother Ayers is able to see a plain distinction like this is presuming upon something out of the question. He now has "reasons" for being a Baptist, something he did not have a few weeks ago when talking to us in this office.

We wish the young brother well, if he is now satisfied with his Church anchorage. He needs all the help he can get, morally and religiously. The Methodist Church did its best for him during the few short weeks he tabernacled amongst us; and now that he has sommersaulted again, we trust he has fallen upon his feet this time and that he will stand hitched. But he ought to spare the Baptist readers of the spectacle of trying to turn State's evidence in a case now in progress between them and the Methodists. The witness who turns State's evidence in a court of justice usually has to have his testimony supported by several reliable witnesses, or strongly bolstered circumstantial evidence. That's why Brother Ayers stayed long enough with us, we presume, and just as soon as he received those letters from a Bishop and a pastor he hastened back into the Baptist Church in order to relate his discovery while in the Methodist fold. If he is happy over his escapade, then we are satisfied.

His sainted father and mother, two of the best people who ever lived and died in the Methodist Church, found it a safe medium through which to practice godliness, and at the end of a long and useful life they both ascended into heaven. They never did discover that their Church "had departed from the faith;" neither did they ever find out that it was honey-combed with "heresy." They lived in it, loved it, revered it and found comfort and inspiration in its teachings. But their son, now much wiser and better than they, and full of larger reaches of religion, long after they have passed into the better land, has discovered what they in their ignorance were unable to find out! What a pity that they did not live long enough to see what a wonderful contribution they had made in their son to the cause of theological discovery! But they joined the Church triumphant without having known in the flesh what they had done for the cause of theology and doctrine! But in their absence this son has set himself to the task to show what a jumble of heresy the Methodist Church contains and teaches, and what an aggregation of heretics make up its membership! It takes a really fresh young Baptist preacher to make such startling discoveries. On that discovery and on the question of his immersion and attacks on the Methodist Church, we are sure that his present communion will welcome him back with open arms. So far as the Methodist Church is concerned, it has no objection to his again becoming a Baptist, but an ordinary sense of propriety ought to lead him to be a trifle quiet as to the Methodist Church and his "reasons" for again leaving its fold.

A GOOD COMPLEXION MEANS PURE BLOOD

Everybody that wants a fine, glowing, youthful skin, should take old reliable Hood's Sarsaparilla, a physician's prescription, which gives a clear, healthy color. When your blood is made pure, pimples, boils, hives, eczema disappear. Languor, loss of appetite, tired feeling, weakness are symptoms of impure, unhealthy blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. Get a bottle today.

phant without having known in the flesh what they had done for the cause of theology and doctrine! But in their absence this son has set himself to the task to show what a jumble of heresy the Methodist Church contains and teaches, and what an aggregation of heretics make up its membership! It takes a really fresh young Baptist preacher to make such startling discoveries. On that discovery and on the question of his immersion and attacks on the Methodist Church, we are sure that his present communion will welcome him back with open arms. So far as the Methodist Church is concerned, it has no objection to his again becoming a Baptist, but an ordinary sense of propriety ought to lead him to be a trifle quiet as to the Methodist Church and his "reasons" for again leaving its fold.

OUR RITUAL'S TEACHING CONCERNING INFANTS.

Rev. G. M. Gibson, D.D.

The statement in our ritual with regard to the relation of infants to Christ is so compact that many seem to misunderstand seriously the whole trend of the paragraph. It is thus expressed: "Forasmuch as all men, though fallen in Adam, are born into this world in Christ the Redeemer, heirs of life eternal and subjects of the saving grace of the Holy Spirit." It is positively stated here that all are "fallen in Adam." This gives room for the most thorough-going believer in total depravity to pour the full content of his notion into this formula of the Church. But however deep and deadly this depravity inherited from Adam may be, our ritual, in the next place, teaches that men "are born into this world in Christ the Redeemer, and subjects of the saving grace of the Holy Spirit." Of course all will agree at once that "Christ died for all," for this is literally declared in Scripture. Then "the saving grace of the Holy Spirit" is the means—the only means—by which depravity is uprooted from the soul and its evil effects counteracted. Whoever therefore is a subject of the saving grace of the Holy Spirit, whether infant or adult, is delivered from the death of depravity into the regenerate life and made an "heir of life eternal." The ritual teaches, we must concede, both the doctrine of depravity and the doctrine of regeneration by the Spirit in the most universal terms.

Any further controversy therefore about this statement of our ritual will have to turn on the question as to whether an infant, according to Scripture, is subject to the regenerating work of the Holy Spirit. Surely no one will dare to say that an infant is never subject to this mighty change, for this claims too much; it would make it impossible for the dying infant to be saved and that would be abhorrent to any modern mind, even though saturated with old-time Calvinism. But if Christ has made such provision that the dying infant may be cleansed and quickened into spiritual life, there is clearly no barrier, either moral or spiritual, to the regeneration of infants. Indeed to claim that the child dying in infancy is thus saved, while the one that lives is denied this grace, is to charge the Almighty with a most inconsistent and arbitrary method of procedure.

Numerous passages of Scripture can be cited whose only natural meaning sustains the view herein set forth, while those who oppose it base their argument almost exclusively upon a baldly literal interpretation of the conversation between Jesus and Nicodemus.

If the question is asked, "What is the nature of the change thus effected in the life of the infant?" it can well be answered by another question, "What is the nature of the change effected in the adult?" When that question was asked Jesus, he answered: "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth; so is every one that is born of the Spirit." The regeneration of an infant is just as difficult of explanation as the regeneration of an adult—and no more so.

Epworth League Department

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THOUGHTS FOR THE LEAGUER'S QUIET HOUR.

Mrs. D. M. Deason, Amarillo, Texas.
"All for Christ," and is it so,
Are there no reservations made,
What I have, and am and know,
Are all upon his altar laid?

We paint our mottoes and we say
That we are "All for Christ,"
But looking in our hearts today,
Would God that banner hoist?

In olden time a sudden death
Was his who kept back part;
To the eyes of the world the man seemed fair
But God saw evil in his heart.

Just so His eye looks down today,
Beneath the surface fair
Marks the words we're heard to say,
But sees if truth is wanting there.

Were death the penalty of such just now,
How many would be slain;
Would your blood—would mine—
These aisles and altars stain?

Would God's voice in solemn tones
Pronounce my life a lie,
And 'neath the stigma's awful weight
Would I sink down and die?

How many faces would grow pale,
How many lips begin to pray,
How many hearts grow faint with fear
As each thought upon his way?

How many a cry with anguish fraught
Would echo through this room,
As here and there a form would fall
Growing rigid for the tomb?

O! God, the picture grows too dark!
From it I turn away
And plead thy blood to make us pure,
Thy grace to be our stay.

In love forbid that any here
Should e'er unfaithful be,
But by Thy grace and in Thy fear
May we give all to Thee!
(Composed during a League service, 1897.)

An investment yields returns in proportion to what is put into it. Put something into the Epworth League and you will get something out of it. Don't be a mere figurehead Leaguer. Make yourself felt in the services and you will find them making themselves felt in your life.

The new minister of China to the Court of St. James, Mr. Ching Jing Tow, is an earnest and active Christian.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John N. Harris, on October the twenty-third, a son. Mr. Harris is President of the League at First Church, Dallas. We wish for them every happiness in their new-found joy and pray that the heavenly Father will give them strength and wisdom to bring up the child in the way he should go, that when he is old he may not depart from it.

C. L. De Secondat (Baron de Montesquieu)—French historian and political philosopher; President of the Parliament of Bordeaux. In "The Spirit of Laws," "Man, as a physical being, is like other bodies, governed by invariable laws. As an intelligent being, he incessantly transgresses the laws established by God, and changes those of his own instituting. Such being might every moment forget his Creator; God has therefore reminded him of his duty by the laws of religion. Such a being is liable, every moment, to forget himself; philosophy has provided against this by the laws of morality. Formed to live in society, he might forget his fellow-creatures; legislators have therefore by political and civil laws, confined him to his duty."

A letter from Mrs. A. B. Crider, of Persimmonville, Texas, reads: "We are thinking of organizing an Epworth League at this place," and asks for help in the way of programs, etc. Letters such as this are being received all the time. Now, can anyone say in the face of this that the League has served its day and is on the decline? It is not so. The individual Leagues are not doing great things that can be published abroad, but taken as a whole, the Epworth League is making possible the spreading of the gospel in the

new fields into which the General Board of Missions is unable to go without their help, is sending light into dark Korea, is developing leaders to take the place of the tried and faithful when the time comes when they must pass on their work to younger and stronger shoulders, and is doing the thousand and one things that come to hand in his name in the localities in which they are at work. The League is fulfilling its mission if it is training leaders. The very fact that most Leagues are made up of immature, inexperienced and untrained workers makes more remarkable the work they are accomplishing. O! for a field secretary who might carry to the individual Leagues the information and training so sorely needed.

A program should be:
Planned.
Prompt.
Purposeful.
Pertinent.
Profitable.
Prayerful.
Published.

A program may contain:
Prayer. (Always.)
Portions of Scripture.
Prose readings.
"Palavers" (talks and discussions).
Praise. (Songs.)
Practice work. (Business.)
Pleasantries. (Social hour.)

Rev. T. F. Sessions, our State President, has been taken out of the local pastorate and made presiding elder of the Beville District. Congratulations, Mr. President. We shall expect to hear of a Beville District Epworth League organization. "In union there is strength."

Epworth-by-the-Sea is a training school for workers to teach Leaguers how to be more efficient. Don't forget the date, the latter part of July and the first of August. Begin planning now to attend.

GRACE JUNIORS.

The Junior League has been reorganized at Grace Church with an enrollment of twenty-two.

We start out with an equal number of boys and girls. All are very enthusiastic and began clamoring for a membership contest on the very day of their organization.

The officers of the new League were elected as follows: President, Jack Russell; Vice-President, Lucille Munden; Secretary, Minnie B. Scott; Treasurer, Howard Hayden. A Superintendent for each of the four departments will be elected later.

Miss Katherine Allen is the Superintendent of this promising bunch of boys and girls.

STANDARDS OF EFFICIENCY FOR EPWORTH LEAGUE CHAPTERS.

Prepared by the General Secretary and his staff, authorized by the General Epworth League Board and carefully revised by the Executive Committee of the Board. In effect September 1, 1914:

	Points.
1. A written policy of work for the year.....	5
2. Budget plan for raising revenue.....	5
3. A monthly meeting of the Council.....	10
4. Written reports and correct records.....	5
5. Budget plan for raising revenue.....	5
6. Attendance: Fifty per cent at all the League meetings.....	5
7. Fifty per cent participating in the devotional meeting.....	5
8. A Quiet Hour Covenant enrollment.....	5
9. Relief of sick, strangers, poor, etc.....	5
10. Study class in social service.....	5
11. Monthly literary-social meeting.....	5
12. New members: Twenty per cent net gain for the year.....	10
13. Practical study of Church Discipline.....	5
14. Twenty-five per cent of membership subscribing for the Era.....	2.5
15. Library of books on methods, etc.....	5
16. Monthly missionary meeting.....	5
17. Systematic offering for missionary special.....	5
18. Mission Study Class.....	5
19. Representation to Summer Conference or Institute.....	5
Total.....	100
—Epworth Era.	

MISSIONARY NEWS BULLETIN—NOVEMBER.

The Gospel in the Congo.

Two weeks ago I sent to the printers at Lutebo a first reader and booklet of fourteen hymns. Next week I expect to have a Catechism ready for the press so that we can begin to instruct applicants for Church membership. By the time this letter reaches you we expect to have erected a building to be used as an evangelistic training school for boys. Our school is making progress and all of our workmen are very anxious to learn to read and write. The Church attendance is splendid and I rejoice to see the increasing number of women coming to the services. These women have known nothing but servitude for untold generations, but they respond to the gospel touch, and this fact puts a stupendous value upon lady missionaries who will come and help lift the women of

Africa from their state of degradation which is so aptly described by Dr. J. S. Dennis in "Social Evils of the Non-Christian World," as a scandal and a slave, a drudge and a disgrace, a temptation and a terror, a bluish and a burden. Who will be the first lady missionary to come?—C. C. Bush, Wembo-Niama, Africa.

Restlessness in the Non-Christian World.

A mental attitude has been created in the non-Christian world which nothing but Christ can satisfy. This may be only an indefinite restlessness and dissatisfaction with existing conditions in many cases, but it is apparently true that the principles of the Christian gospel have created an altogether new mental attitude in the world. It is stated by one of the great missionary authorities in India that there are millions of people in that land who are intellectually converted to the gospel who have not yet yielded personal allegiance to Christ. This mental attitude is an enormous asset to the kingdom.—W. E. Doughty, "The Call of the World."

Southern Methodists Among the Indians.

We have two presiding elder's districts within the bounds of the East Oklahoma Conference, one covering work among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the other among the Creeks and Cherokees. There is a total membership of 3000, with twenty Indian preachers in charge of the various circuits. In the Vinita District there are three Indian charges under the guidance of the American presiding elder. We have a missionary preacher and a lady missionary working among the Kiowa Indians in the West Oklahoma Conference. There are three local preachers who act as interpreters. The Kiowa Indians have no written language, and consequently are unable to read; no Bible or religious literature can be given them except through the mouth of the missionary. Plans are being made to build a number of school houses within the Kiowa tribe, and put missionary teachers in charge of them. We hope very soon to reduce their language to written form. We have an Indian congregation among the Nez Percés in the State of Idaho, with a splendid Indian preacher in charge, and a membership of 100. This congregation has three local preachers. They have built for themselves a beautiful \$4000 church and maintain a Sunday School and a Woman's Missionary Society. There are 300,000 Indians in the United States, of whom 195,000 are wholly or partly civilized, 50,000 are Church members and 55,000 are absolutely pagan.

The Attitude of Educated Moslems.

Without in any way understanding the new anti-Christian attitude of some educated Moslems and the pan-Islamic efforts of others to oppose Christian missions by every modern method of attack or defense, it yet remains true that the whole situation is hopeful to the last degree. The light is breaking everywhere. There was never so much friendliness; such willingness to discuss the question at issue; such a large attendance of Moslems at Christian schools, hospitals, public and even preaching services as there is today. The American Mission in Egypt has a committee on evangelical work, which, after a careful study, has just made this report: "At no time in the history of the Mission has there been such an urgent call for aggressive evangelism among all classes. The special religious awakening among educated Moslems in all parts of Egypt has brought upon us the twofold burden. First, how to deal with convicted and converted Moslems, and second, how to meet the antagonistic opposition of Moslem societies. This awakening has brought about such a spirit of inquiry, with the result that an overwhelming number of Mohammedans are prepared to hear the gospel and to study the Bible, that we find ourselves insufficient in number and equipment to deal successfully with the present situation."—S. M. Zwemer.

The Growth of Soochow University.

You will be glad to hear that our enrollment is 382. That is a healthy growth from the 149 enrolled when I came to the school in the spring of 1911. We have a fine lot of fellows and are going to get some good work done. We have difficulty in arranging religious services for them all. The boys and girls in our schools, together with the teachers, would more than fill the chapel. We are, therefore, trying the plan of a kind of Junior Church, diverting one hundred of the younger students to the old church outside where a service especially suited to their needs is held. Even with this relief the attendance at the general service taxes the capacity of the chapel. I preached yesterday, a dull, heavy day, to more than 500. It will be great to have our new church, which is gradually taking shape. The number of adherents and friends is increasing fast.—John W. Cline, Soochow, China.

Since 1906 nearly 19,000 Chinese have returned to China from the United States. Some became Christians and are now self-supporting missionaries in their native communities, but by far the greater number returned pagans. How long would it take to evangelize China if all the 19,000 had become Christians?

Japanese in the United States.

There are 95,483 Japanese in this country; 84,862 are located in nine States on the Pacific Coast. In California there are 8000 Japanese children, and they increase at the rate of 1500 annually. Many are farmers, and last year they raised in California fruits and vegetables valued at \$6,235,856. Some are merchants and many are house servants. In California they support nineteen Buddhist temples and twenty-one priests, using our evangelistic methods in their effort to spread the influence of Buddha in America. There are eighty-two Christian missions for Japanese

conducted by different Churches of the United States, forty-eight of which are located in California. In addition, the Christian Japanese of the State have, since 1911, maintained an independent organization called the Dendo Dan, which employs Japanese evangelists to go to farms and camps to hold evangelistic meetings and thus form material for new Churches.

BULLETIN BRIEFS.

In 1873 there was not in the whole Empire of Japan a single preaching place. The one Church of a dozen members met on the premises of a missionary under the protection of the United States flag.

Dr. D. L. Mumpower, of Wembo-Niama, Africa, reports that during the first quarter of the year, 300 medical and seventy-five dental cases were treated.

There are 1,342,000 Italians in the United States. More Italians live in New York City than in Rome, Italy. One out of every five returns to his native land after a few years' residence in the United States. Evangelize him and he returns a missionary.

Dr. Ed F. Cook, writing from Japan, says: "At Kwansai Gakuin, the Hiroshima Girls' School and Palmore Institute, one is astonished at the large patronage and high class of work that is being done. The reports show enrollments in these three schools as follows: Kwansai, 710; Hiroshima Girls' School, 717; Palmore Institute, 725. The opportunity for further enlargement and for the indefinite extension of the influence of these institutions is limited only by our ability to furnish buildings and money for equipment. One is thrilled through and through by the greatness and urgency of our opportunity in Japan."

You will be glad to know that within the last ten days five persons have accepted Christ and offered themselves for Church membership.—W. G. Borchers, Santa Rita, Brazil.

Last year the enrollment in the Huchow Middle School at Huchow, China, was 102, the largest number ever received. This term the enrollment has reached 124.

The size of our mission grant in the Congo is 1185 feet by 800 feet. Included in the grant is a path leading from the Mission ground 1167 feet by 47 feet. The total area is twenty-two and one-half acres. The distance from the village of Wembo-Niama, one-half mile.

"Half the world has never yet heard of Christ. That is the half that is poor today. The average income through India, China and the poorer nations of Asia, is not over ten cents a day per capita. Half the world is without education and cannot read or write in any language. Half the world is without social rights of manhood, womanhood or childhood. Compare your life with the life of this other half."

As a preventive as well as curative medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla is pre-eminent—its great merit is fully established.

Business is like brown paper, useful to wrap things up in, but a great many people think the wrapping the important thing. The longer I live, the more certain I am that a great deal of what is called business might as well be left undone; it only serves to amuse idle people or to occupy bushbodies and men of quarrelsome instincts. How can anything grow ripe without leisure? Leisure is sunshine. The rising age, like all rising ages, is changing old things for new, and there is some danger of its abolishing leisure, and getting to live in a perpetual hurry.—Warre Cornish.

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The little things of life and duty make up the biggest things of the world every day, because there are few things in the world that are really greater than the thoughts, words and deeds of common people.

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Woman's Department

All communications in the interest of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Woman's Home Missionary Society should be sent to Mrs. Milton Ragsdale, care Texas Christian Advocate, Dallas, Texas.

A SUNDAY LAW.

A Sunday law is to be submitted by initiative to the voters of California in November. It is not drafted to shut theaters and to suppress Sunday sports, but will close if adopted, twenty-one hundred saloons in San Francisco alone and almost all stores and places of business. It will stop the greater part of Sunday work. The barbers are actively promoting the measure.

CABLE.

A cable has just been received announcing the safe arrival of Misses Rankin, Bomar, Lester, Holmes and Love in China.

THE WAR AND OUR PEACE.

Surely these troublesome times in the countries of Europe and in our next-door neighbor, Mexico, call us to prayer for those who are torn with war and bound with its chain of sorrows. At the same time we must be moved to thanksgiving that our own lives have fallen in pleasant places. Could we not express this thanksgiving in terms of money for the support of our missionary work? Why not? "To whom much is given, much is required," and one has but to turn her eyes to the lands devastated by war and bloodshed to realize how great are the mercies given to the people of America.

Have you held your Week of Prayer? If not, do not fail to hold it. May a spirit of earnest, prevailing prayer and liberal giving attend every meeting. We must pray, we must give. Our Vashti Home and the School at Rio need our help so much. The Lord loveth a cheerful giver.

NOVEMBER THE MONTH FOR CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. F. B. Rudolph, Superintendent of "The Home Guards."

Allow me to express my gratitude to the ones who have told me of their campaign work and the beneficial result. Some of the plans are ideal and all are practical. The one who said, "I secured the Church roll and with the pastor's help made lists of the adult women of the Church and then classified them, putting all of the shut-ins on one list and the active workers on another, the young married ladies on a third and the young ladies on a fourth, then appointed committees to see each one personally, not only to see them once, but try to win each one to become one of us in our active work through the ones who would be most likely to influence. Our special effort was made in getting the ones who had not enlisted to take our papers, so that they would continue to learn more and more what we are doing." She added: "You know nothing succeeds like success," and there is no doubt about our succeeding; those who are working at it for our report of last year's work was certainly magnificent.

When I thought of the dues and offerings from the 1450 members of the Foreign Department, and the 3713 members of the Home Department in the North Texas Conference bringing in \$44,397.44, it seemed truly wonderful, yet when I remembered that there are 65,550 Church members in the North Texas Conference, and feel sure that one-third of them are women, it shows that there are at least 18,000 women who are not enlisted, while less than 4000 are doing the work.

We all know the story of the famous actor who prevailed upon his preacher friend to hear him play in "Hamlet." Afterwards the preacher asked, "Why is it that the house was crowded to hear you give fiction with people who paid one dollar apiece and were affected to tears, when there will be only a sparsely filled house come to hear me give the truth and be unaffected and not have to pay a cent. His friend asked, "Could it be that I tell a lie like it was the truth and you tell the truth like it was a lie?"

The great singer, Alexander, tells us of an old man living on an old rocky farm, barely eking out an existence, a capitalist offered him what he considered a magnificent price for it and he sold out. Soon there were workmen on the grounds and an excavation began that resulted in a coal mine worth millions of dollars. The mine was always there but not developed. We get into the habit year after year of doing the work with the same old faithfuls, and what would we do without them, yet there may be a veritable mine of splendid material if we are wise enough and energetic enough to go after it. If we are real loyal Methodists we will constantly be bringing in and using our new material.

Our Sunday Schools have recently had a great campaign with wonderful results. They have a department that is giving the benefit of their literature and plans for every day Christian living to those who cannot attend. We can do the same without in any way conflicting. Those who have accepted the instruction for systematic devotional study should be even more interested in knowing what is being done at home and abroad for our mission, in seeking to give an open guide book to the whole world.

The conference has appointed me your Superintendent. Will you kindly continue to send me accounts of your work and its re-

sult. We all see that this work must be planned and carried out by each Auxiliary as they can best do it. The one thing that counts is personal work; we all know that. Let me hear from you, so that your experience may be passed upon.

WAXAHACHIE DISTRICT MEETING.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Waxahachie District met in a body October 1, 1914, with the District Secretary, Mrs. Lee Hawkins, of Waxahachie, in the chair. Mrs. Hawkins led the devotional services, reading for her lesson connected chapters, beginning with the 14th chapter of Luke. She emphasized trusting in God and rendering service unto him. The morning prayer was led by Mrs. Richmond, after which the congregation sang the Conference hymn.

Mrs. Hall, in behalf of Italy, welcomed the visiting ladies, with Mrs. Sory, of Bardwell, responding for the delegates.

Every Auxiliary in the District but one was represented, this being the largest district meeting ever held in the Waxahachie District. It was gratifying to see a full house both morning and afternoon. We were delighted to have with us several of our ministers from over the district. Among them, our presiding elder, Bro. Whitehurst, who, in a few well-chosen words, addressed the Conference.

After the report of the delegates and the District Secretary, Mrs. McCuller, and Mrs. Hall, of Italy, sang a beautiful duet, "A Message of Love." Mrs. Armstrong, of Ferris, read a paper, "Our Obligations to Foreign Missions." This was a splendid paper, well prepared and well rendered.

From 12 to 1:15 o'clock the ladies enjoyed a most bountiful and delicious lunch, prepared and served by the Italy ladies.

The afternoon session opened with a talk on "The Young People's Work," by Miss Ruth Ashburn, of Italy. Mrs. Harry Fugate, of Waxahachie, in a very interesting manner, told the Conference of the work the children in the Junior Society of Waxahachie are doing. Little Willie Mai Whipple, dressed in Japanese costume, gave a reading to illustrate Mrs. Fugate's talk.

The ladies were indeed glad to have with them a real missionary, Miss Truly Richmond, who told of her work in Rio, Brazil.

Mrs. T. C. Cheatham, of Waxahachie, in an interesting talk on "What the Southern Methodist Women Have Accomplished," furnished a splendid insight into the work of these women of Methodism.

After a short talk by Mrs. Downs, President of the Conference, on the "Organic Union," the society was granted an intermission of thirty minutes, during which time the ladies enjoyed delightful nectar served in the church parlors.

The Conference came to order again by singing "I Love to Tell the Story," after which Mrs. W. F. Hall of Italy favored the ladies with a vocal solo.

The Workers' Conference was led by Mrs. Downs and Mrs. Hawkins. "How to Become a Member of the Auxiliary," was discussed by Mrs. A. Lasswell, of Waxahachie. Mrs. Hawkins read from annual report of Council, relief and retirement fund, local work, officers and Auxiliaries, duties of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dunn, of Maypearl, discussed the duties of treasurer and assistant treasurer, after which Mrs. Mallard, of Italy, rendered a piano solo.

When the time came to select a place for the next district meeting of the Missionary Society, both Italy and Maypearl extended invitations, Maypearl being the place chosen. Resolutions, read by Mrs. Anderson, were approved by the Society. Mrs. Lee Hawkins, in a few closing words, expressed herself as delighted with the meeting and thanked the ladies and Italy for their hearty cooperation. After singing the closing hymn, "God Be With You 'till We Meet Again," the Society was dismissed by Rev. R. O. Sory with a short prayer.

MRS. WILL B. SIMS, Secretary of Conference.

THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT MEETING AT DEKALB.

The annual district meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society, of the Pittsburg District, convened at DeKalb October 13-14, inclusive. Mrs. R. E. Dollman, District Secretary, presided.

The committee on entertainment met the train Monday evening and the delegates from the various towns in the district were most cordially welcomed and assigned to their respective homes.

At the 6 o'clock hour, the hospitable home of Mrs. Mebane was thrown open to everybody and after introductions at the entrance, they were ushered into a spacious dining hall, where covers were laid for sixty people. The table fairly groaning under its load of delicacies, its magnificent array of rare old china and cut glass, together with many vases of fragrant flowers and the myriad lights from three beautiful candelabra casting their scintillating rays over the many happy faces, made this scene one never to be forgotten. After full justice had been done to this most exceptionally prepared menu, each guest, with her place card tied with white and gold ribbon, the colors of the Auxiliary, wended their

ways to the pretty new church where decorations of the same colors prevailed.

Devotional services were conducted by Rev. M. N. Terrell. The address of welcome, the message of "The Purity and Fragrance of the Rose," by Mrs. C. S. Crews, was appropriately responded to by Mrs. W. T. Spencer. After a specially prepared program of music had been rendered, a social half hour was given the ladies in which to become better acquainted.

The business sessions were full of good things, well attended and a great many perplexing problems were solved. New ideas exchanged, many enthusiastic talks were made and the papers on the different phases of the work was exceptionally good and interesting and was a clear demonstration of much thought and prayer.

The local Auxiliaries were fairly well represented and several written reports were received, showing that the missionary spirit was having its effect. Despite the cry of "hard times," our district has made a most favorable showing thus far this year.

The presence of Mrs. W. T. Spencer, Mrs. O. T. Hotchkiss and Brother M. N. Terrell and his most estimable wife, was a great source of pleasure and benefit to the conference.

The warm hospitality extended by the DeKalb ladies and their families to the visiting delegation made us want to go back again, but Texarkana First Church overruled, and their invitation was accepted by a unanimous vote. DeKalb cannot only boast of good cooks, but also of fine musical talent, which was very graciously given at every session of the conference.

MRS. R. E. DOLLMAN, District Secretary. MRS. W. J. ADAMS, Recording Secretary.

WESTERN OKLAHOMA DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Mrs. J. T. Bloodworth.

Have just returned from the Western Oklahoma Conference where I assisted in holding their seven District Conferences and Institutes, besides holding several missionary rallies in local Churches. I found the conference officers a genial crowd, was especially impressed with their business-like earnestness they displayed in arranging for these meetings. Precision and deliberateness were aimed at from the beginning. Every District Secretary gave hearty co-operation in carrying out the conference plans. Mrs. R. M. Campbell, President, and Mrs. C. S. Bobo, Conference Secretary, are real generals and they have the love and esteem of the womanhood of Western Oklahoma Conference. It was my special pleasure to explain organic union and prepare the way for the new constitution. In a great majority of auxiliaries they will fall into line as one great body. Of course there are some localities in which the "Aid Society" spirit dominates and there are some difficult notes, but these are in very small minority. It was planned to have at each conference at least two conference officers, except at the Guymon District. (This exception, because of extreme distance.) These officers were at their places assigned them and did valiant work. To my mind Western Oklahoma will soon be one of our strongest societies because she is so thoroughly loyal and is planning to adopt the new order absolutely without conditions. Personally, I want to say the three weeks' work was a great pleasure and profit to me. My association with the women, especially the conference officers, was very helpful. The splendid co-operation given by the pastors was an inspiration. Many of them attended the meetings and took part in the discussions and were a great blessing. May God bless Western Oklahoma Conference.

SCHEDULE FOR FIELD WORK IN NORTH-WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

By Mrs. J. T. Bloodworth.

- Ablene--Tuesday, November 24. Anson--Wednesday, November 25. Stamford--Thursday, November 26. Maud--Friday, November 27. Seymour--Saturday and Sunday, November 28, 29. Haskell--Sunday and Monday, November 29, 30. Rule--Tuesday, December 1. Spur--Wednesday and Thursday, December 2, 3. Aspermont--Thursday and Friday, December 3, 4. Merkel--Sunday and Monday, December 6, 7. Slaton--Thursday, December 10. Sweetwater--Annual Conference Rally, December 11. McCauley--Monday and Tuesday, December 14, 15. Hamlin--Tuesday and Wednesday, December 15, 16. Crowell--Wednesday and Thursday, December 16, 17. Chillicothe--Friday, December 18.

The above is the schedule for Mrs. Bloodworth's itinerancy in our conference. The District Secretaries will please write to each auxiliary in their districts and urge large delegations, suggesting that they attend at the most convenient place, but by all means attend one of the institutes in their district. If Mrs. Bloodworth's coming to us is to be of use to us, as a conference, it will be necessary to have the women of the Church attend. Let's advertise these meetings in the papers and write about them, not forgetting to pray for their success.

MRS. NAT. G. ROLLINS, Conference Secretary.

GENEVA PEACE MEETING.

According to President Wilson's proclamation, the Methodist and Baptist people met at Geneva Baptist Church, at 2 p. m., Sunday, October 4, 1914, and offered up prayers to Almighty God in behalf of peace between the foreign Nations. Brother W. W. Horne led

the prayer service, and also gave a short talk, urging the people to have faith in God, and to lead better lives. Brother L. T. Allen gave a talk on how our forefathers had to suffer and bear hardships and that our people ought to appreciate living in a land of peace.

May our meeting together not be in vain, but peace and happiness reign in every Nation.

MRS. LILLIE NORSWORTHY, MRS. ROXIE JONES, MRS. ROSA CHAPMAN, MISS ANNIE PEARL MATTHEWS.

REPORT OF TEXAS CONFERENCE. WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. FOR THIRD QUARTER, ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1914.

Table with financial data: Membership Dues—Adults, Young People, Junior Division, Baby Division, Undirected Pledge—Adults, Junior Division, Baby Division, Directed Pledge—Adults, Young People, Junior Division, Baby Division, Cash Receipts by Districts (First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth), Total, Receipts, Disbursements, Balance in Orange National Bank, Total Receipts, Total Disbursements, Balance in Orange National Bank, Total Receipts, Total Disbursements, Balance in Orange National Bank.

Total cash from Auxiliaries \$1059.57 Houston District reports largest amount for dues, \$47.90; Marlin Auxiliary largest for auxiliaries, \$12.20; Marshall District largest undirected pledge, \$66.20, with Longview largest for auxiliaries, \$45.65; Marlin District leads on directed pledge, \$211.50, this coming from Marlin Auxiliary.

REPORT TEXAS CONFERENCE, WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, HOME DEPARTMENT, THIRD QUARTER, ENDING OCTOBER 15, 1914.

Table with financial data: Membership Dues—Adults, Young People, Junior Division, Baby Division, Deaconess Scholarship, Undirected Pledge—Adults, Junior Division, Baby Division, Directed Pledge—Holding Institute, Vashti Home, Relief Fund, Scarritt Bible and Training School, Conference expense fund, Total for quarter, The following are the increases over third quarter, 1913: Dues, \$20.44; Young Peoples' Dues, \$2.05; Junior Division Dues, \$1.96; Deaconess Scholarship, \$71.30; Junior Pledge, \$2.05; Baby Division Pledge, \$2.97; Adult Pledge, undirected, \$117.50; Relief Fund, \$4.43; Scarritt, \$14.85; total sent General Treasurer, \$163.56.

Houston District leads on largest amount for membership dues, adults, Beaumont District on Young People's dues; Brenham District on Children's Work; Marlin District on pledge, \$90.05; First Church, Houston, largest amount from any auxiliary on pledge, \$25. Young ladies of Marlin send \$30 on pledge, also sending the largest report of any Young People's Society in Texas Conference, \$50.45. Beaumont District largest amount for Scarritt, \$11.50. China Sunday School, Beaumont District, sends \$11 for Vashti, \$4.25, on pledge and 75 cents for Scarritt.

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Total for quarter \$1798.14 The following are the increases over third quarter, 1913: Dues, \$20.44; Young Peoples' Dues, \$2.05; Junior Division Dues, \$1.96; Deaconess Scholarship, \$71.30; Junior Pledge, \$2.05; Baby Division Pledge, \$2.97; Adult Pledge, undirected, \$117.50; Relief Fund, \$4.43; Scarritt, \$14.85; total sent General Treasurer, \$163.56.

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RESOLUTIONS—DR. D. E. HAWK.

Whereas, By the appointment of the recent Annual Conference, our pastor, Dr. D. E. Hawk, was to us unexpectedly removed from us and assigned to another field of labor, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Stewards of the Travis Park Methodist Church:

First: That we earnestly and gratefully endorse his efficient, faithful and fruitful administration as pastor of this Church for the past two years.

Second: That we wish as a board to express our appreciation of Dr. Hawk as one of the most capable, unassuming, unselfish and consecrated Christian gentlemen that we have ever been associated with, and we commend him as such to any people to whom he may hereafter be the pastor of, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished Brother Hawk, the local papers and the Texas Christian Advocate. BASIL E. RYAN, Secretary of the Board.

AN ENGLISH AUTHOR WROTE!

"No shade, no shine, no fruit, no flowers, no leaves—November!" Many Americans would add no freedom from catarrh, which is so aggravated during this month that it becomes constantly troublesome. There is abundant proof that catarrh is a constitutional disease. It is related to scrofula and consumption, being one of the wasting diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla has shown that what is capable of eradicating scrofula, completely cures catarrh, and taken in time prevents consumption. We can not see how any sufferer can put off taking this medicine, in view of the widely published record of its radical and permanent cures. It is undoubtedly America's Greatest Medicine for America's Greatest Disease—Catarrh.

Who complains that the world is against him? Let him consider Paris's golden saying: "Three men are my friends—he that loves me, he that hates me, and he that is indifferent to me. Who loves me, teaches me tenderness. Who hates me, teaches me caution. Who is indifferent to me, teaches me self-reliance." Great Thoughts.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething. Purely Vegetable—Not Narcotic.

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THE PASSING DAY

The events in the European war situation during the past week mark many spectacular features along the various battle fronts. The capture of Tsing-Tau by the Japanese from the Germans was characterized by the same recklessness and disregard of life that was shown by the Japs in the war with Russia. The complete surrender of the Germans is said to have been the only real decisive engagement of the war. The occupation of Tsing-Tau eliminates Germany from the Far East. Little is claimed by either the allies or Germany in the contests in France and Belgium while Russia boastfully asserts that the Germans have been driven off of Russian soil and made haste rapidly to get back on their own domain. But the real big event was the second meeting of the sea forces of Germany and Great Britain. The second meeting was a victory for the British. The long-looked-for, the eagerly-sought Emden has been found. The Kaiser's mystic fighting ship that has bobbed up here and there at the least unexpected moment and hundreds of miles from where she was thought to be has met her Waterloo in the Eastern waters of the Indian Ocean. After a stubborn fight with the Austrian cruiser Sydney, she was destroyed and the modern Alabama, which, since the war, has destroyed about twenty-five British vessels, is now no longer to be reckoned with. The British navy also report the bottling up the German cruiser Konigsberg in the western extremity of the Indian Ocean. The British navy has recorded a victory extending from the east to the west, in its second encounter with the German navy. Turkey, though bankrupt, is making a strong effort with the assistance rendered by her sponsor, Germany, to make good her war declaration, and has engaged Russia in battle, but without credit to the Ottoman Fez. There is yet much speculation as to what is really doing in Europe. The best information is that the war with all its intensity continues with death and destruction in its wake.

The State Association of Architects adjourned their convention in Waco Wednesday afternoon. C. W. Bulger, of Dallas, was elected on the honorary list, and S. P. Herbert, of Waco, and J. Andrews, of Austin, were made members for life, without the payment of dues. That architects in Texas will wage an active campaign to secure from the next Legislature the passage of a law compelling members of the profession to be licensed, was evident from the discussion had. This matter will be handled by the legislative committee. The plan to have a permanent architectural exhibit at the State Fair was referred to the Dallas Society of Architects. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, H. A. Overbeck, Dallas; vice-presidents, E. F. Hubbard, Dallas; Roy E. Lane, Waco; E. E. Giescke, Austin; Carl Adams, San Antonio; George Lindsey, Greenville; O. J. Lorenz, Houston; D. E. Corburn, Dallas. Was re-elected secretary-treasurer at an earlier session. In future, in accordance with a motion adopted, the executive committee will designate the meeting place and finance the convention.

Official notice of the decision of the Supreme Court of Texas in the suit of the city of Dallas involving taxes on a building owned by Sam P. Cochran and leased for church purposes was received Wednesday at the city assessor's office (O'Donnell). In 1911 the city assessed \$1000 taxes against the building. Mr. Cochran claimed it was exempt because it was used for church purposes. Judge Force ruled in his favor in the Fourteenth District Court. The decision was reversed by the Supreme Court sustained the city and the assessor. Taxes for 1911 and for two succeeding years will aggregate \$3000.

Warehouse receipts are now accepted as collateral at the Dallas Currency Association for loans and at the meeting last week loans were granted on 700 bales. Thirty dollars is the minimum with at the bottom of the loan made to farmers by the country banks. Merchants are extending credit at this ratio and it is thought from now on the loan amount per bale will increase. Many Dallas bankers are predicting that cotton will be selling at 8c before Christmas, if not sooner, and are encouraging the farmers to hold to the staple as long as possible. The Dallas Currency Association has a membership that covers the very heart of the cotton section of Texas and Oklahoma and it is expected that from now on a vast amount of the business done by the Association will be upon warehouse receipts as collateral.

When President Wilson pressed a button in the White House Tuesday morning it was a signal that announced to the world that the Houston (Texas) ship channel was a reality. The new waterway cost millions of dollars, has a minimum depth of twenty-five feet from its minimum width at the bottom of the channel is 100 feet. While the channel is complete, wharves and like conveniences remain to be constructed for the purpose, and as soon as their sale is accomplished and contracts can be awarded this work will be done. Senator Morris Sherman, Governor Colquitt and Governor-elect Ferguson were among the distinguished men present at the opening of the waterway.

Women now have full suffrage in eleven States and the Territory of Alaska as the result of the last election. In addition to the eleven States listed as granting full franchise to women there are twenty-two other States. In Illinois, one of the twenty-two, women may vote for all statutory officers, including presidential electors. The eleven female suffrage States, with time of granting the franchise, are Wyoming, 1890; Colorado, 1893; Utah, 1896; Washington, 1910; California, 1912; Arizona,

1912; Kansas, 1912; Oregon, 1912; Nevada, 1914; Montana, 1914; Idaho, 1890. The twenty States allowing partial suffrage to women are: Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska (defeated full suffrage Tuesday), New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, defeated full suffrage, 1912 and on Tuesday), South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin. Despite the claims of woman suffrage leaders that they won the vote in some of the other seven States which voted on the subject Tuesday, late returns bear out early indications that the franchise was denied women in Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Commerce Department officials estimate that October's export balance in favor of American trade would amount to \$60,000,000. That would be an increase of \$44,000,000 over September's balance, indicating the tremendous extent of the trade pendulum swing during the first month of the war. It is estimated that the total exports for the month will amount to \$200,000,000, with imports of \$140,000,000. If that proportion is maintained, exports will show an increase over those of May, when trade conditions abroad were practically normal, of more than \$,500,000,000.

The port of Galveston made a healthy gain in import business during the month of October, according to the figures compiled by the customs officials. During October, 1914, the total imports were valued at \$701,681. For September, 1914, the total imports were valued at \$539,917. During the corresponding period in 1913 goods valued at \$741,266 were imported. Mexico continued to be the largest single contributor of commodities through the port, crude oil, bananas, sisal grass and other products of the Southern Republic, valued at \$417,314, coming through the port of Galveston.

Official dispatches to the Belgian legation at Washington of the German failure to cross the Yser caused legation officials to recall that Caesar suffered on the same ground. "The meadows of the Yser," said a Belgian official today, "constitute the ancient province of Menapi, where the legions of Caesar were checked. The story is repeated among the people that a legend says a tree standing there is the last one to which Caesar tied his horse, having been unable to travel farther."

Wyoming's new Governor, John B. Kendrick, began life as a cow puncher in Texas. He trailed a bunch of cattle to Wyoming, his adopted State, and by hard work and good sense has become a millionaire. His vote came from all parties.

F. Augustus Heinze, the big copper mine owner, died at Saratoga, New York, Wednesday, at the age of 44 years. He went to Saratoga from New York to vote, though advised by his physician not to do so, and he suddenly fell ill Tuesday and grew rapidly worse until his death.

Ruth Purnell, aged 8 years, while playing on the White Rock reservoir dam, near Dallas, last Thursday fell into the water. Dr. A. M. Gantt and Captain E. A. Logan, who were fishing from the banks of the reservoir, saw the little girl fall into the water and rushed to her assistance. Dr. Gantt jumped into the water and caught her as she was going down and swam to shore, but was unable to get out of the water until Captain Logan went to his rescue. Moss growing on the bottom of the reservoir made landing impossible. She was carried to a house near the reservoir where dry clothes were obtained and later taken to her home at 4706 Junius Street. She is the daughter of W. I. Purnell, a mail carrier.

The North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin which has been interned in Bar Harbor, Maine, three months, reached Boston Friday under command of the commander-in-chief of the United States Navy. Most of the voyage was made within the three-mile limit, but on several stretches the big liner was more than ten miles off shore. No hostile vessels were sighted.

The cotton pool plan originated by W. B. Veary, of Dallas, will be the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Agricultural Commissioners of the Southern States at Birmingham, Alabama, November 12. The meeting has been called by Ed R. Kane, of Austin, State Agricultural Commissioner. The Veary plan proposes to form a cotton pool of 2,000,000 bales of cotton. People who might cotton through the buy-a-bale movement will be asked to pool their cotton with Veary. He expects to extend his operations to the North and East.

The United States transport, San Marcos, sailed last week from Galveston for Vera Cruz, Mexico. She carried 100 passengers, 26 of whom were officers and the remainder enlisted men. The soldiers believe they won't get back until Christmas, and maybe they won't get back then. From indications the reinforced Fifth Brigade has settled down to a winter in the tropics of Vera Cruz. Wood and the hold filled with supplies on the transport indicate an early return is not expected.

The American Sugar Refining Company has made another proposal to the Department of Justice to end the Government anti-trust suit against it and to settle the question of its alleged monopoly of sugar production by an agreed decree, such as recently was made in the New Haven Railroad civil case. Although the Department of Justice officials declined to discuss the proposal, it was understood that James M. Beck, counsel for the company, made the proffer and that it was declined.

Aviator Bask, of the British air craft staff, was burned to death in midair when a blimp which he was testing took fire. When about 1000 feet above the ground the blimp suddenly burst into flames. Bask tried to descend by gliding. He continued this for nearly a mile, the air craft meanwhile blazing furiously. The aviator was burned to death before the machine struck the ground.

Addresses by Austin B. Fletcher, of Sacramento, president of the National Roads Congress; L. W. Page, of Washington, president of the American Highway Association; Robert P. Hooper, of Philadelphia; Senator Hoke Smith, Mayor James G. Woodward, Bishop Warren Candler and Gov. John M. Slaton, of Georgia, featured the opening of the fourth National Roads Congress Monday in Atlanta, Georgia. Forty-five hundred delegates were present.

Miss Lucy Kyle Burleson, daughter of the Postmaster General, will give a series of ten lectures to pupils of the Washington grade schools to acquaint them with cotton, and to make it more popular. The lecture course will not begin until after Thanksgiving, as Miss Burleson is busy now with her lecture courses at George Washington University.

Texas has been benefited by the establishment of a quarantine on the Chicago live stock market, according to Fort Worth cattlemen and packers. Prices paid for live stock advanced generally 15c to 20c on the local

market Friday, due wholly to the closing of the largest stock yards in the world. An average of 100,000 head of live stock are sold at the Chicago market, much of which is killed for fresh beef. During the quarantine at Chicago the other packeries of the United States will be called upon to supply fresh meats generally purchased from the Chicago plants.

The Court of Appeals at Washington on Thursday reversed a ruling of a lower court and held that Sunday baseball in National Capital was illegal.

An automobile wireless station of the United States Signal Corps, with eight Signal Corps men, arrived in Laredo direct from Washington and took station at Fort McIntosh, to which place it was dispatched by the War Department. This portable wireless station is the latest innovation in its line in army use.

Galveston has been added to the list of cities throughout the United States for experiments in the farm-to-table plan with the parcel post. Austin was named some time ago. It is intended to place the producer and the consumer in closer touch. Farmers in the Galveston territory desiring to have their names placed on the postoffice list should, in making application, name the kind of produce they have for sale, and it should be listed under three heads, either butter, eggs or general produce.

Major General Robert G. Kekewich, retired, who defended Kimberly last year against the Boer armies, was found dead in his bed room at London, from a self-inflicted gunshot wound in the head. The suicide of General Kekewich is attributed to nervous breakdown. General Kekewich was born in 1854 and entered the army twenty years later. He served in many campaigns and received numerous decorations for distinguished service. For holding Kimberly against the Boers from October 15, 1899, to February 16, 1900, he was promoted to a Major Generalship.

Under the terms of a general order issued by the military commander at the City of Mexico more than \$1,000,000 will be distributed immediately among Constitutional soldiers who saw active service during the recent campaigns. The money will be distributed as follows: Generals of divisions, \$5000; Generals of brigades, \$3000; Brigadiers, \$2000; Colonels, \$1000; Lieutenant Colonels, \$700; Majors, \$500; First Captains, \$300; Second Captains, \$200; Lieutenants, \$150; privates, \$10.

The winter sailings of the White Star Line Olympic have been discontinued. The small number of passengers carried on the last trip was the cause. The Cunard liner Lusitania is the only one of the larger transatlantic liners now in service.

Wilbur Glenn Voliva, successor to Alexander Coxe, as head of the Christian Catholic Apostolic Church of Zion, at Zion City, near Chicago, has threatened expulsion from the Church for any member who submitted to vaccination in the present campaign by the State Health Department against smallpox. A reward of \$1 for each case was offered to any one acting as informer. Most of the employees of the lace factory submitted to vaccination.

Henry Gannett, president of the National Geographic Society and chairman of United States Geographic Board, died at his home in Washington Thursday after a long illness. He was the only member of the board who investigated the Survey almost from the date of its organization until 1902, and as one of the organizers of the National Geographic Society he became its first secretary. He was the author of numerous scientific works. He was born at Bath, Maine, in 1846 and was educated at Harvard.

Active work to bring about a reduction in cotton acreage and to perfect the cotton holding plan proposed by the Texas Bankers' Association was begun last week when I. A. Kemp, chairman of the executive committee appointed county chairmen. The chairmen will begin their work in the counties under their supervision and will be expected to spread the cotton-holding propaganda among the merchants, bankers and farmers of his county. According to Mr. Kemp cotton will be selling at a very reasonable price within a short time. The opening of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange on the 10th inst. has resulted in the immediate opening of the New York Exchange and will send cotton up, he believes. He said the 1914 cotton crop has been financed, and it is up to the farmers, merchants and bankers to perfect a plan to market the crop intelligently and to the best interests of all concerned. The Dallas bankers will guarantee a fund of \$4000 to pay the expenses of lectures to carry on the cotton-holding and acreage-reduction plan.

Governor O. B. Colquitt and his military staff took part in the ceremonies attending the presentation to the Superdreadnought Texas at Galveston Saturday of two massive services of honor. The first was presented on the Ball and School campus by the students and school children. This was the service of the old battleship Texas, renamed the San Marcos, and sunk, which the school children of Texas have replenished and refurbished by contributions, under the auspices of a Galveston committee. The second service was presented later in the afternoon on board the superdreadnought. It was the \$7500 service purchased by subscription conducted by the Young Men's Business League of Waco. With the applause of several thousand Texans accompanying the ceremony, the States service purchased by citizens of the States was presented. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. Mary Colquitt, daughter of Governor O. B. Colquitt. The program, though short, was impressive, and challenged the interest and attention even of the sailors, who climbed various points of vantage to witness the presentation. Captain A. W. Grant introduced Governor Colquitt, who spoke briefly, praising the policy of the Government in building war craft of the Texas type, and advocating a policy for increasing the naval strength of the United States.

Governor Colquitt Saturday issued a proclamation, naming Sunday, November 29, as Hospital Sunday in Texas. In many other States similar proclamations have been issued by the Governors, naming November 29 as Tuberculosis Sunday, Disease Prevention Day, Health Day, etc. Governor Colquitt's proclamation is for a Hospital Sunday and he calls upon the people of the State to give attention to the needs for county hospitals for the care of the sick and the prevention of communicable diseases.

The Department of Agriculture announced Tuesday as a result of its tabulation of reports of public ginners that there were 1,021,018 bales of cotton ginned in the State during the month of October, compared with 948,491 bales ginned during the corresponding month of 1913. In the tabulation, round bales are counted as half bales.

Further spread of the live stock foot and mouth disease has caused the extension of the Federal quarantine to two more States, Massachusetts and Iowa. Reports to the Depart-

ment of Agriculture announced the discovery of the epidemic at South Attlebury, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and at Parnell, Iowa, the first case west of the Mississippi. Cattle, sheep and hogs, now can not be moved out of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts or Iowa. In addition to the States already quarantined Mississippi is believed to be threatened with a case at Como, where it is reported a herd owner himself has contracted the disease. The Federal authorities are advising State officials to impose stringent quarantine against infected farms, and even to prevent children from leaving the farms to attend school.

Uncle Joe Cannon has brought suit for \$25,000 damages against the Press-Democrat, a Democratic paper published at Danville, Illinois. The suit is founded on alleged libelous statements in an article contributed by ex-Senator Pettigrew.

There has just been completed for the United States Navy the largest and most powerful gun ever designed. It is a giant 16-inch shell, with a range of fifteen miles, which, it became known, has been constructed without publicity at the Washington Navy Yard and is now being put through tests. If the new weapon proves to be the success its initial trials promise, it is all probability will be the type of gun chosen for the main battery of the dreadnoughts authorized at the last session of Congress. The largest weapons now used in the American Navy are the 14-inch guns carried by the dreadnoughts of the Pennsylvania, Nevada and New York class. The new battleships of the British Navy carry 13-inch shells. It is aimed that the 16-inch gun will have at least twice the penetrating power of the famous German howitzers, which have played such havoc with the modern fortifications of Belgium and France.

The United States has passed successfully through a business depression far worse than the one of 1907. George M. Reynolds, bank president and director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, asserted in an address at the University of Chicago. Only the fact that the nation was in better condition to meet financial reverses than seven years ago, he said, saved the country from a disastrous panic.

The French Government has awarded a Dallas firm of horse and mule dealers a contract for 10,000 horses. This makes 20,000 horses bought from this firm. They have already delivered 7000 horses to the French buyers and have yet to supply 300 of their first contract. This means the turning loose in Texas through the employ of \$2,600,000 and a total cost to the State of more than \$3,000,000. The horses are averaging between \$125 and \$140 a head. The fact that the Fort Worth horse and mule market is considered to be the biggest of its kind in the United States attracted the buyers to the Southwest and the businessmen and farmers have found a market for horses and mules they did not expect.

According to records in the employment department of the Dallas Young Woman's Christian Association 400 girls have been given employment since the opening of the department last January. The department is in charge of Miss Amanda Hawkins. Positions were obtained for stenographers, bookkeepers, cashiers, typists, clerks, nurses, seamstresses, telephone operators, waitresses, maids, housekeepers and factory workers. The watchword of the department is "Good Service." The aim of the association is to save the employe the time necessary to investigate applicants relative to ability and character. "We serve the employe," said Miss Hawkins, "by placing them where they can develop the best there is in them. In most cases girls who apply for employment have an exaggerated idea of their ability. They usually want to begin with a concern at a large salary, when they should begin where they are qualified—even though offered only small remuneration."

The Dallas 1000 Cotton Suit Club, a practical promotion of the "wear cotton" movement among the men of Dallas and the South, was organized Friday on board the Commodore Duncan on the trip down the Trinity River in honor of United States Senator Morris Sheppard. Dr. J. B. Cranfill, who was in the boat party attired in a neat and well-tailored suit of cotton cloth, made in Dallas, was elected president of the club, and a movement was started to give 1000 cotton shirts to each of the 1000 members of the membership reaches that point, and all members will appear dressed entirely in cotton garments.

Thirty-three survivors of the famous Terry's Texas Rangers answered roll call at the forty-third annual reunion at Austin last week. The reunion lasted two days and adjourned to meet again in Austin next year. The date was not fixed, but it will be some time between September and December 1. The following officers were elected: I. H. Parmer, Abilene, president; J. K. P. Blackburn, Tennessee, first vice-president; W. R. Davis, Austin, second vice-president; T. M. Rector, Manor, third vice-president; W. S. Orlinham, Austin, fourth vice-president; George W. Lindfield, Austin, treasurer; William H. Owens, Elgin, corresponding secretary; George T. McGehee, San Marcos, secretary; Thomas Caldwell and A. S. Phelps, Austin, assistant secretaries.

Announcement was made at the Governor's office that on account of important official business the Governor will be unable to attend the annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which is to be held in Washington, District of Columbia. The Governor has appointed the following delegates to represent Texas: John Seary, James B. Stubbs, Galveston; Jesse H. Jones, I. S. Callinan, H. M. Garwood, Houston; George W. Riddle, S. J. Hay, S. W. S. Duncan, Dallas; C. G. Brown, J. E. Smith, San Antonio; Walter J. Crawford, B. F. Calhoun, Beaumont; A. M. McFadden, P. R. Austin, Victoria.

Up to June 30, last ninety-seven restricted Creek and Cherokee Indians had paid to the Government as income tax the sum of \$6231.61. Of these Indians there are thirty adult and fifteen Cherokee and twenty-one adult and thirty-one minor Creeks. These Indians are restricted by the Government in the management of their own affairs as wards of the Nation and are assumed to be incapable of fully protecting their own interests in competition with other Indians and white men. The fact that they are receiving incomes that make their tax heavy does not wholly refute the charges that they are unable to do so. It is because they happen to own allotments that are rich in oil and gas and their royalties are making them rich.

The Federal Grand Jury, which was called at Fort Smith, Arkansas, to investigate the Hartford Valley disturbances, has adjourned until November 17 to enable Judge Frank Youngman to hold the regular session of court at Texarkana, Arkansas. More than a score of witnesses have been examined, but no indictments have been voted, it was stated. R. B. Hull, special assistant to the Attorney General, who has been conducting the inquiry in

place of District Attorney Bourland, is pleased with the progress made and predicted that the jury would complete its labors soon after reconvening. Under protection of the United States troops, an effort will be made at once to resume operations of the Bache-Denman Company's mine No. 4. Soldiers of four troops of the Fifth Cavalry are on the scene of recent troubles. They are camped midway between the towns of Midland and Hartford, which lie about six miles apart.

The Governor has granted a full pardon, effective on Thanksgiving Day, to Mark Rice, of McLennan County. He was granted a conditional pardon on May 13, 1913, and on account of good behavior he is now given a full pardon and his citizenship restored. Among the signers of the petition for pardon were those who had prosecuted Rice. Rice was convicted in 1907 of the charge of killing Luther Phelan.

That he is more thoroughly convinced of the practicability of Trinity River navigation than ever before and that he will continue his efforts in its behalf with renewed energy was the statement of United States Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, after he had journeyed to lock and dam No. 1 on board the steamer Commodore Duncan Friday, as the guest of honor of an official party of Dallas citizens. "Heretofore I have been speaking for the Trinity River project from what I had heard and read," said Senator Sheppard. "Now that I have seen it, I am more thoroughly convinced than ever of the feasibility and the practicability of the canalization of the stream for navigation."

The fifteenth annual conference of the Texas division of the Daughters of the American Revolution closed after the annual election of officers, the selection of the annual meeting place and after the delegates had revised the by-laws of the organization. Officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Andrew Rose, Texarkana; vice-regent, Mrs. C. E. Kelley, El Paso; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. A. Collier, Texarkana; recording secretary, Mrs. W. L. Dunne, San Antonio; treasurer, Mrs. S. H. Barnwell, Wichita Falls; historian, Mrs. W. A. Rowan, Houston; registrar, Mrs. R. P. Watts, Wichita Falls; chaplain, Mrs. Evans, Galveston.

A marble shaft engraved with letters of gold, the gift of Professor Shigetaka Shiga, one of Japan's most eminent citizens, was placed in the court yard of the Alamo in San Antonio at sunset last Friday by the donor as a memorial to the Texas martyrs. Formally presenting the memorial, Professor Shiga said that he had traveled 6000 miles for this special purpose. In the presence of a large company acceptance was made on behalf of the Daughters of the Republic by Judge J. E. Webb, of San Antonio, and on behalf of the city by J. H. Kirkpatrick. The dedication of the shaft, but picturesque, memorial was impressive. The shaft, cut from gray granite taken from the battle of Nagashino in Japan, where a battle occurred in that of the Alamo was fought 400 years ago, rises five feet above its base, which is also of gray granite. On one side of the shaft is engraved in letters of gold a Chinese poem composed by Professor Shiga, which conveys the thought: "The East and the West have no difference in sympathy with noble death." The reverse side bears this inscription, also in letters of gold: "Stone from the native province of Sunemori Torii, the Bonham of Japan; the field of Nagashino, the Alamo of Japan."

G. Grosvenor Dawe, chief of the editorial division of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States, who recently completed a tour of the cotton and tobacco States, says that the Southerners are not beggars before the National Government. In Texas particularly, he says, did he hear the idea of Government canalization of cotton denounced. "The striking thing about the South since the outbreak of the war," said he, "has been its quick recovery of poise. The courage down there, the quiet assurance, the careful and deliberate preparation to defeat calamity, are features that stand out strongly." The solution will be sought, Mr. Dawe thinks, through withdrawal from the market of what is termed the surplus crop of cotton, and in reduction of the cotton acreage. The St. Louis cotton pool will accomplish the first and the land owners will bring about the second.

The sixth annual child's welfare conference of the Texas Congress of Mothers came to a close at San Antonio last week after a unanimous endorsement of woman suffrage, selection of Dallas as the convention city in 1915 and the election of officers. The suffrage issue was indorsed in the form of a resolution presented by Miss Eleanor M. Brackenridge, of San Antonio, honorary president of the congress. Miss Brackenridge, who is a pioneer in the Texas equal suffrage movement, requested merely that the congress give equal suffrage its moral support, and this was accorded, with such general enthusiasm as to produce the observation that the delegates would gladly have adopted a stronger resolution. Mrs. F. W. McAllister, of San Antonio, was elected president of the congress. The officers chosen were Mrs. E. A. Watters, Fort Worth, vice-president (re-elected); Mrs. I. T. Worley, San Antonio, corresponding secretary; Mrs. John S. Turner, Dallas, recording secretary (re-elected); Mrs. George Routledge, El Paso, treasurer; Mrs. T. W. Hook, Kingsville, State auditor.

The American steamship Pleiades reached Galveston Thursday with 4700 tons of freight from the Pacific coast. The Pleiades, the first steamer to reach Galveston from the Pacific through the Panama Canal. The arrival of the Pleiades, too, marks the arrival of the first shipment of commodities from the Pacific Coast to the Gulf Coast, by water. It marks the inauguration of a traffic that is expected to mean much to the shippers of Texas in the saving of freight rates, and that is expected to mean as much to the port of Galveston through increased traffic, both ways.

Two hundred wealthy property owners were subpoenaed in the investigation into charges that tax dodgers have swindled Cook County, Illinois, out of \$50,000,000. One of the names of each member of this exclusive "200" on the Board of Assessors' books was a red check mark. None of the 200 paid taxes. State's Attorney Hoyne is trying to find what influences gained admission into the "200," and a guarantee of freedom from taxation.

Only one convict was pardoned and two paroled during October, according to the monthly report of the State Prison Commission, filed Tuesday. The population of the penitentiaries increased fifty-one during the month, the total number of convicts on hand October 30 being 3473.

At Galveston, on November 8, Albert H. Deravin sprang from the deck of a pleasure launch and rescued William Romer, who had gone down the second time and whose unconscious form the swift current was bearing seaward. A lifeline was thrown to Deravin and, clutching Romer in the collar of the coat, holding his head above water, he was hauled out of the bay. Romer was in the act of stepping from the deck of a launch to a barge

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

In this department may be advertised anything you want to buy, sell or exchange. The rate is TWO CENTS A WORD. No advertisement is taken for less than 50 cents. Cash must accompany all orders.

AGENTS WANTED

GARNSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP CO. 4054 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Garnside's Iron Rust Soap (U. S. registered patent No. 3477) removes from rust, ink and all unwashable stains from clothing, marble, etc., with magical effect.

GOVERNMENT JOBS

THOUSANDS of Government jobs now open to men and women over 18. \$3 to \$100 month, 2000 appointments every month. Common education sufficient. Full instructions. Write immediately for directions, showing how to get position. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. X-102, Rochester, N. Y.

HONEY

PURE extract honey in 50-pound cans, two in case, 9 cents pound f. o. b. Taylor. Cash with order. One gallon prepaid to any place in United States, \$1.75. B. ROBINSON, Taylor, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS

California Sanatorium, McKinney, Texas, for treatment of internal and external diseases. Come or write for book of information.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Rarest of rare bargains in high grade, best makes, standard pianos received in exchange. Earliest payments. Write for booklet 222. THOS. GOGGAN & BROS., Dallas, Texas.

PERSONAL

BROTHER accidentally discovered root cures tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. T. B. STOKES, Mohawk, Florida.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

FINE KNABE SQUARE PIANO, Italian good order, suitable for Sunday school or country church where low cost is an object. Please and price free if you send this ad on postal or send in letter. WILLIAMS PIANO & ORGAN CO., Dept. 338, 14 West Wabash St., Chicago.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS

RAILWAY postal clerks wanted. 575 month. Easy job. Write immediately for full particulars. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. X-102, Rochester, N. Y.

VEHICLES

BUGGIES, spring wagons, carts and team wagons, good reliable qualities, hand-made styles, big assortment to select from. Write us, giving an idea of your needs. B. F. AVERY & SONS PLOW CO., Dallas.

NORTHWEST TEXAS

WANTED - The address of W. A. Carlisle, a ranchman, one of the victors of the San Simeon battle, is sought. SIMEON SHAW, SR., Agent Superannuated, Northwest Texas Conference, Salliswater, Texas.

The presiding elders will please furnish names of all applicants for admission or orders at once. We are making ready to entertain all whose names are furnished us. If any of the preachers intend to bring their wives this year, due notice must be given at once. Do not neglect this, brethren. There are plenty of daylight trains arriving into Salliswater. The committee cannot meet the midnight train. SIMEON SHAW.

San Angelo District - First Round. Eden, at Eden, Nov. 14, 15, a. m. Brady, Nov. 15, p. m. Miles, Nov. 21, 22. Sonora, Nov. 28, 29, a. m. Eldorado, Nov. 29, p. m. Sherwood, at Sherwood, Dec. 5, 6. Wadland, Dec. 12, 13. Midland Cir., at Prairie Lee, Dec. 13, p. m. Junction, at Junction, Dec. 19, 20. San Angelo, First Church, Dec. 27, a. m. Chadbourne Street, Dec. 27, p. m. Edith, at Moon's Chapel, Jan. 3, p. m. Ozona, Jan. 9, 10. Water Valley, at W. V., Jan. 16, 17. Eola, Jan. 22. Paint Rock, at P. R., Jan. 22, 24. Rochelle, at Live Oak, Jan. 30, 31. F. B. BUCHANAN, P. E.

MARRIED

BRASHEAR, EASTERWOOD - At the home of the bride's parents, October 18, 1914, Mr. Charlie Brashear and Miss Lora Easterwood, of Claytonville, Texas, Rev. J. N. Anderson officiating.

being the battleship Texas. He missed his footing and went overboard. Thousands of sightseers cheered Deravin to the echo for his act of heroism.

W. L. Ross, formerly of the Chicago and Alton Railway and now president of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railway, has been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago charging him and the Chicago and Alton Railway with violating the interstate commerce laws relating to railroad passenger rates. In January, 1912, when the late Edward Morris, the packer, was seized with the illness from which ultimately he died, he sought to regain his health by a sojourn at Hot Springs, Arkansas. He desired to surround himself by his family during his stay in the South. Accordingly, he purchased eight tickets over the Chicago and Alton Railroad. Two were half fare tickets to be used by children in the family.

Cotton brokers in New York believe that only the completion of details during the week is necessary to insure the reopening of the cotton exchange Monday, November 16. The action of Judge Mayer in finally granting permission to the corporation syndicate to take over the Pell cotton at not less than 9 cents was the only action awaited by the brokers to make the reopening of the exchange certain.

The will of Judge R. R. Gaines, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has been filed in the County Clerk's office at Austin. The estate is valued at \$175,000, situated principally in the city of Dallas. Mrs. Louisa Gaines, widow, is made the executrix of the estate without bond and she is also the sole beneficiary. The instrument is decidedly brief, containing only eight typewritten lines, and commences: "This is the will of me, R. R. Gaines, etc., and is dated July 12, 1907. Judge Gaines died October 13, 1914.

Thirty acres of pens covering one-third of the cattle section of the Kansas City stock yards were destroyed by fire early Saturday morning. The loss is estimated at \$125,000. The origin of the blaze is unknown. The fire will not interfere with business at the yards, according to a statement by stock yard officials. Only the pens used for fresh cattle and those in the "traders' division" were damaged. A section of unused pens, held for emergency, was quickly converted and business was continued as usual. Commission houses notified customers to continue to ship their live stock.

Plans for a war dirigible have been completed by Captain Thomas S. Baldwin, the veteran aviator, it was announced Saturday, and a six-foot model will be taken to Washington for tests. The new dirigible, Captain Baldwin states, will be 127 feet long and twenty-eight feet in diameter and will be capable of carrying seven men and more than half a ton of explosives.

R. V. Palmer, a Chelsea, Oklahoma, farmer, got out of his buggy and threw a heavy coil at a colt that was following to drive it back home. The colt missed the coil, but struck a month-old baby which Mrs. Palmer was carrying in her arms and fractured its skull. The baby is dead.

Ninety steamships are bound for Baltimore to load cargoes for Europe, according to maritime exchange list. Most of the vessels, however, will take out grain. Some of the ships will be fitted up to carry a thousand horses each. Others will have their holds filled with barbed wire for use as entanglements on battlefields.

Five of the Government inspectors at the Fort Worth stock yards and two of the thirteen Government veterinarians working in Texas have been directed to go to Chicago and assist in the eradication of the hoof and mouth disease. Instructions from headquarters of the Bureau of Animal Industry indicate that the full force employed in Texas will be withdrawn and utilized in the quarantine.

Payment of the first installment of the capital stock of Federal Reserve Banks, called for November 2, has been practically completed, the total paid in being \$17,947,106. The amount paid in includes: New York, \$13,330,000; Chicago, \$2,191,000; Dallas, \$951,335; St. Louis, \$912,000; Kansas City, \$912,000.

No violation of Federal anti-trust laws is threatened by the cotton loan fund plan recently perfected by bankers and members of the Federal Reserve Board, according to an opinion given by Attorney General Gregory at the request of President Wilson. The plan has been perfected recently by bankers and members of the Federal Reserve Board and Mr. Gregory's opinion was rendered after his conference with President Wilson.

A total of 565,000 bushels of No. 2 hard winter wheat, every bushel worth approximately \$1.15, was exported to Genoa Saturday aboard the steamships Carlton and Bermsdale. Both steamers will go via Newport News for Europe. The cargo of the Bermsdale sale was 283,000 bushels and that of the Carlton was 282,000.

The co-operation of State officials has been enlisted by the officials of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry in the fight to stamp out the epidemic of foot and mouth disease which has resulted in a cattle quarantine covering eleven States. Under the plans of the department, State officials will establish local quarantines in the States now cut off from interstate shipments in order to localize the infected territory as nearly as possible. Several such quarantines have been established. Then both State and Federal officials will co-operate in destroying infected cattle, for which owners will receive compensation to be fixed by appraisers selected by the Department of Agriculture.

State Fire Marshal Ing'lish has just made public a statement showing reports of 43,000 fires occurring in Texas since December 10, 1910, and a classification of these fires. Of the 43,000 reports received, 23,142 were of fires in all classes of mercantile risks, special risks and other classes, and of which 12,522 were of 54.2 per cent preventable, 4,262 or 18.9 per cent unpreventable and 6,228 or 26.9 per cent from unknown causes. Taking the proportion of preventable fires from unknown causes to be the same as for known

causes, the ratio of preventable fires in dwellings, apartment houses, boarding houses and private out-houses is 86.1 per cent and in the mercantile risks class, the ratio is 74.2 per cent.

Ambassador Morgenthau has reported to the State Department that Americans in Turkey have not been molested in any way since the outbreak of the war. The Turkish Minister of War informed Mr. Morgenthau that Turkey was anxious to conduct the war with every possible consideration and courtesy to non-combatants, but that if England and Greece attacked any unfortified towns, reprisals would follow in the detention of their subjects.

The segregated coal and asphalt area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, otherwise known as Oklahoma's "legislative desert," soon is to pass from a tribal domain to private ownership, in 640 and 160-acre tracts. Within the district, underlying the surface of some of it being proven coal and asphalt beds, there are about 431,000 acres. Only 385,000 acres are to be sold. The sales will be by public auction, beginning at Stigler, Oklahoma, November 16.

W. G. Van Vleet, vice-president and general manager of the Atlantic system, Southern Pacific, died Tuesday at Houston. He was born at Ellridge, New York, but had been identified with Texas railway lines since 1875, nearly all of which service was in Houston. Funeral plans have not been announced. He has been in failing health for nearly a year. He was 57 years old.

National and State banks in the Eleventh regional reserve district which have issued emergency currency under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland act, have already begun to retire it. It is an indication of the return of better business conditions. Already two banks within the Dallas district, who had outstanding approximately \$100,000 of the extra issue, have retired the money and are back on a normal basis as to currency issued by them. It is expected, too, that further retirements will come immediately, particularly after the formal opening of the regional banks in the several districts on November 16.

The two battleships' program will be continued during the coming session of Congress. President Wilson says no change was contemplated in the plans outlined last year, and added there would be no increase in the naval estimates. Discussing generally government expenditures for most of the departments would be lower, but that the State Department, because of unusual activities, would have to have more money. The President sees no prospect for immigration legislation at the next session of Congress.

Three railway brotherhoods were restrained by the Circuit Court at St. Louis from calling a strike on the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railway. The injunction was directed against officers of the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The court ruled, however, that the injunction did not prevent the unions from taking a strike vote. The injunction was granted at the request of six union men, who claimed that the strike order was issued after some of the men who had voted in favor of a strike had asked that their votes be changed.

Colonel H. C. Lamar, aged 70 years, died Monday in Dallas. He was a native of Alabama and had resided in Dallas twenty-six years. Colonel Lamar was a Confederate soldier, enlisting in Company H, Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry. During the war he served under many of the South's best leaders and had many thrilling experiences. He was a prominent member of Camp Sterling Price, United Confederate Veterans, and at the time of his death was Colonel of the First Texas Battalion, Confederate Veterans. For several years he had been employed by the city. At first he was in the sanitary department and later he was made city quarantines officer, a position he held when he died.

The World's Purity Federation has appropriated \$30,000 to protect girls who visit the San Francisco Exposition from white slaves. This statement was made by John B. Hammond, of Des Moines, Iowa, superintendent of the law enforcement division of the department. The action was taken at a meeting of the executive council in Kansas City recently.

The important farm crops of the United States this year are worth \$5,068,742,000, or \$104,000,000 more than the value of the same crops last year, notwithstanding a loss of \$418,000,000 sustained by cotton planters on lint alone as a result of the European war. Preliminary estimates of the important farm crops announced by the Department of Agriculture and statistics of the average prices paid to producers on November 1 indicate that

(Continued on page 16)

CONFERENCE NOTICES.

TEXAS.

RATES TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The railroads in our territory have granted a rate of one fare and a third for the round trip to our conference at Bay City, tickets to be on sale November 16 and 17, with final limit to 25th. Ask your agent about these a few days ahead, and if you can't get rates from your station, go to nearest junction and then re-buy. I am sorry that this information could not be given sooner, and I am not blamable, for I took it up with the authorities in September, but they hesitated to grant the rates, fearing that the attendance would not justify them in doing so, and that they understood it all they gladly granted the favor, but the matter was not finally settled until Tuesday of this week.

NORTH TEXAS.

Rev. R. G. Mood, presiding elder of the Sherman District, is advised by W. G. Cushi, general passenger agent of the M., K. & T. Ry., that reduced rates to the North Texas Conference at Denton have been refused by the Texas General Passenger Agents to whom the matter was submitted at their recent conference.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE—VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I have been transferred to the Los Angeles Conference and have asked Rev. L. D. Shaw, etc., Krump, Texas, to act as Secretary of the Board of Church Extension until the meeting of our conference. All communications will therefore be addressed to him.

The class of the second year, North Texas Conference, will meet the committee at the First Baptist Church in Denton, 9:30 a. m., December 1.

Remember that in making your reports to the conference that the new blanks must be used. Hand your report on the first day of the session to your District Auditor, who is

pastors had better get them before leaving home, and fill them out. The man who depends on making them out after getting to conference without first having gotten the data before leaving home, will not be able to make a complete report. This is the beginning of a new quadrennium, and I beg the preachers to be very careful in making out their statistical report, so that the errors may be reduced to the minimum.

O. T. HOTCHKISS, Sec.

It is now four weeks since I gave notice to all preachers of the Texas Conference to write me if they would bring their wives. The list is now closed. No more names will be received. We must make the assignments. Take notice: It has been a pleasure to provide homes for the wives of the preachers of the Texas Conference, but if you have not written me, as requested, and given me the names of your wives, there will be no entertainment for her. Remember this. It is your mistake, not mine.

JAS. F. CARTER, Pastor.

NOTICE TO CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

I would like very much to have the correct address of all the superannuated preachers and the conference claimant fund beneficiaries. Also a statement of their condition.

JNO. W. GOODWIN,

Secretary Joint Board of Finance.

The Class of the First Year will meet the committee at First Methodist Church, Bay City, Tuesday, November 17, at 2 p. m. Those who have taken the course by correspondence or at Georgetown will please have your certificates and sermons in the hands of the committee by Tuesday afternoon, or mail them not later than November 10 to Rev. R. W. Adams, Huntsville, Texas.

GEORGE W. DAVIS, Chairman.

The Committee and Class of the Second Year will meet in the Methodist Church at Bay City on Tuesday, November 17, 1914, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. for examination on the course of study. Members of the class who have done their work with the Correspondence School, or at the Summer School of Theology, will please report to me at once, enclosing their certificates.

D. H. HOTCHKISS, Chairman.

Crockett, Texas.

Class of the third year is called to meet at the Methodist Church in Bay City Tuesday morning, November 17. Those who have passed at Georgetown or done work through the correspondence school will send their papers to Rev. L. B. Eldred, at Jacksonville. Send your sermons also to him.

E. L. SHETTLES,

For Committee Third Year.

The class of the fourth year will meet at the Baptist Church, in Bay City, at 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, November 17.

W. J. PACKARD,

Chairman Committee of Fourth Year.

The class for admission on trial in the Texas Conference will meet at the Methodist Church in Bay City, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, Nov. 17. Let members come prepared for written examinations.

S. W. THOMAS,

C. B. GARRETT,

Committee.

The class of the fourth year will meet at the First Baptist Church at Bay City on November 17th, at 2:30 p. m. Let all who hold certificates from the Summer School of Theology and the Correspondence School be sure and bring them.

W. F. PACKARD,

H. B. SMITH,

C. T. TALLY,

Committee.

The Committee on Admissions will meet in the Methodist Church at Bay City, Tuesday 7 p. m., November 17. All applicants take notice and meet the committee at that time and place.

C. A. TOWER, Chairman.

To the preachers of the Texas Conference: Having on hand an abundant supply of Conference Journals it will not be necessary for any of you to bring a copy of the same, unless you wish. There will be an abundance for all.

W. H. B. SMITH,

Editor.

All persons coming to the Texas Conference over the Santa Fe Railway will arrive at Sealey at 5:33 a. m. and 6:33 a. m. Will leave Sealey at 7:15 a. m. and arrive at Bay City at 10:35 a. m. All persons coming over the I. & G. N. by the way of Milano Junction will make good connection, and will arrive at Sealey; leave out of Sealey and arrive at Bay City as above stated. All persons coming by the way of Houston will leave out of Houston as follows: Over the Brownsville 8:20 a. m., arrive Bay City 11:55 a. m.; over the Southern Pacific 9:40 a. m., arrive Bay City 2:30 p. m. No night trains will be met.

JAS. F. CARTER, Pastor.

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Obituaries

The space allowed obituaries is twenty to twenty-five lines, or about 175 or 180 words. The privilege is reserved of condensing all obituary notices. Parties desiring such notices to appear in full as written should remit money to cover excess of space, to-wit: At the rate of One Cent Per Word. Money should accompany all orders. Resolutions of respect will not be inserted in the Obituary Department under any circumstances, but if paid for will be inserted in an outer column.

Poetry Can in No Case be Inserted. Extra copies of paper containing obituaries can be procured if ordered when manuscript is sent. Price, five cents per copy.

STEWART—Lucinda Jane Stewart (nee Scruggs) was born July 4, 1852, in South Carolina; was married to Rev. R. A. Stewart, by Rev. W. A. Gill, April 27, 1872. To this union were born seven children, six of whom were with her when God called her home—three sons and three daughters. The firstborn died when young. Sister Stewart joined the Methodist Church when young, lived a consistent member thereof until October 7, 1914, near Gouldbusk, Texas. She was one of God's purest children. She truly loved God and his cause. She did what she could. She was a devoted wife, a loving mother. To know her was to love her. She died happy; had no fear. Her last words were, "Sunday School." Her heart was there. The loss to husband, children and the Church is great. Heaven is the richer. Her shouts on earth are heard no more, but she is telling the good news up yonder. Weep not, loved ones; just live as she did. It won't be long until you will meet her to part no more. Her old pastor.

JESSIE L. SMITH.

MITCHELL—Mary Alice Moss was born December 8, 1880, in Clinton County, Ind.; was married to S. M. Mitchell September 29, 1901, at Schofield, Mo. Came to Texas September, 1907; was converted December, 1901; joined the Church August, 1908, and departed this life August 11, 1914, at Lamesa, Texas, having a devoted husband and six children, ranging in age from twelve years to a sweet infant baby boy three weeks old, as well as an aged father-in-law and mother-in-law. The former is a superannuated preacher of a Missouri Conference and a veteran soldier of the war (Rev. J. G. L. Mitchell). Sister Mitchell was a devoted wife, a gentle, sweet-spirited mother. She was of that type of Christian mothers who have elevated this world at all ages by sending forth sons and daughters impressed with the principles of honesty, and to render useful service to the world. She loved her Church and always made the pastor feel welcome in her home. We shall all miss her. But our loss is heaven's gain, and some sweet morn in yonder blissful place we shall clasp her gentle hands and behold her glorified face, and then we will understand it all. Her pastor,

SAM H. ADAMS.

BATES—Chas. L. Bates was born in Bedford County, Tenn., June 12, 1856; came to Texas in November, 1888, died October 21, 1914. Bro. Bates joined the Methodist Church in early life, lived a consistent Christian life until death. Bro. Bates' health began to fail about a year ago. Amidst all of his suffering he was always cheerful and never complained. It was a great pleasure to this scribe to go in their home and talk to this man of God. He was always hopeful, and expressed himself as ready and waiting for the call to come up higher. Bro. Bates leaves behind to mourn their loss four daughters and his companion, who for thirty-eight years, shared his sorrows and joys. Bro. Bates will be missed in the Church he loved so well, but thank God we shall see him again. His remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Mabank, in the midst of a great concourse of friends, and hearts turned away with sorrow to often miss him, but our loss was his gain. Weep not, dear wife and children; at the gate he stands to give you a welcome. His pastor,

E. B. JACKSON.

ANDREWS—Francis Elizabeth Andrews, daughter of Dr. B. C. Andrews and wife, was born in May, 1913; died October 8, 1914, at the home of her parents. This little life was only spared for seventeen months, just long enough to shed sunshine and joy in the home. Elizabeth was such a bright child; she was a great favorite with all who met her and her going away was a shock to the community. She was sick for only a short time when God called her home. Her little body was laid to rest in the cemetery at Mabank amidst a host of sorrowing friends. May the heavenly Father comfort the broken-hearted father and mother, is the prayer of their pastor.

E. B. JACKSON.

BROWN—Miss Louella Brown, daughter of Jasper T. and Florence Brown, was born December 5, 1893, died October 19, 1914. She graduated in the Crawford High School in the spring of 1913, and took her bed June 5, of the same year. She was a regular Sunday School pupil all her life. Was converted at the age of 11 years under the ministry of Bro. J. W. Bowden, and joined the Methodist Church. During the meeting in the tabernacle so she could enjoy the services. She was a very devout Christian, a lovable character, always cheerful and happy and met everybody with a smile. She had no enemies; to know her was to love her. She faced death with the same courage and faith that had characterized her beautiful life. Her friends and loved ones know where to meet her.

A. C. LACKEY, Pastor.

GREGG—Mrs. M. A. Gregg was born in Orion, Pike County, Ala., August 21, 1854. She was married to Rev. H. H. Gregg July 24, 1874. When six years of age she gave her heart to God and joined the Methodist Church. Since that time, it is said of her, she lived a consecrated Christian life. She leaves her husband, one child, and five grandchildren to mourn her going and their great loss. Her husband has been active in the ministry of our Church for years, serving charges in Louisiana and Texas. His good wife was a helpmeet to him in all the term implies. She went cheerfully with him wherever he was sent, counting it joy to serve the Lord and the interests of his kingdom. She has finished the work given her to do, and has gone to receive her crown. God help her loved ones to be faithful that they may strike glad hands again in the sweet by and bye.

W. H. VANCE.

GREEN—On the 17th day of February, 1914, Brother E. C. Green went from his earthly tabernacle of clay to a house not made with hands, eternal in heaven. Brother Green was born in Tennessee seventy years ago; came to Texas early in life; settled in Wise County more than thirty years ago. He was a lifelong Methodist and a charter member of our Church at Alvord. He was married to Miss M. E. Daniels and to this happy union six children were born. Bro. Green was a model Christian citizen, devoted to his Church and on the right side of every moral question. He was firm in his convictions, yet tender-hearted, kind and true, greatly loved and respected by all who knew him. He leaves his wife and children to mourn his going; yet they do not weep as those who have no hope, for he finished his course, fought a good fight and kept the faith—there was henceforth laid up for him the crown of righteousness.

W. J. WILSON, P. C.

SCOTT—Mrs. Texas Scott, daughter of C. B. and Amanda Gray, was born in Tallapoosa County, Ala., February 3, 1854. She was united in marriage to Rev. W. A. Scott February 15, 1874. To this union there were eight children born; seven are still living, one having died in infancy. Those living are Mrs. Q. J. Lowman, Mrs. Fred Gabriel, Miss Bettie and Marvin Scott, living at Staples, Texas, Mrs. Fannie Hacker, at Budo, Texas, Charlie Scott at Clarksville, Tenn., and Will Scott, in California. In these families there are fifteen living grandchildren. Sister Scott departed this life October 8, 1914. She was a consecrated Christian, and a member of the Methodist Church. She was self-sacrificing, thoughtful, loving and patient as a wife and mother. Through her long period of suffering, all that skilled physicians and devoted loved ones could do was done to alleviate her suffering. Her life's work is ended; she has been called to that land where suffering, sorrow and death are felt and feared no more. May the guiding hand of the Savior, whom she loved and trusted, guide the lonely husband, all of the children and loved ones safely through life and to a happy reunion in the glory-world.

M. WILLIAMSON.

SIMPSON—Mrs. Mary A. Simpson was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., September 18, 1896. Early in life she gave her life to Christ and her service to the Church of God. She was married to N. K. Simpson and of this union were born nine children, six of whom remain in this life. They moved to Williamson County, Texas, in February, 1883. The next March her husband died. Left alone with nine children in a strange land, with faith in God and the promises of the Bible, she pursued the Christian way, honored by the people among whom she lived and loved by all her children. She died in Archer City, Texas, October 14, 1914, and was brought by her loved ones and buried beside her husband, to await the resurrection of His saints.

W. H. VAUGHAN.

SMITH—Jettie Adolphus Smith was born November 2, 1888, departed this life October 22, 1914. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Smith, of Carrollton, Texas, and a nephew of Rev. L. P. Smith, of the North Texas Conference and had nearly attained his twenty-sixth anniversary when suddenly taken from us by drowning. He was a young man of fine intelligence. So genial was his nature that his friends were numerous as his acquaintances. A college mate most happily described him as "every fellow's big brother." His death has made a vacancy in many hearts, and cast a gloom over our town and surrounding country. The night before the fatal occurrence the writer was arranging with him for help in song service a few days hence. Oh, his going was so sudden! May God comfort his dear loved ones and his host of friends. He was followed to his grave by a vast concourse, who wept at his untimely death and deeply sympathized with his broken-hearted loved ones. Peace to his ashes and honor to his memory.

D. F. FULLER.

STORKS—Sister J. R. Storks, whose death occurred at Cooper, Texas, September 4, 1914, was born in Franklin County, Va., in 1849; came to Texas in 1884, was converted at the age of fifteen and joined the M. E. Church and lived a faithful member until death. Sister Storks leaves three sisters and one brother to mourn their loss and a host of friends who will miss her counsel, but we feel that while we are lonely, heaven is made brighter by her presence. I would say to those that are left to wait to live faithful until he calls and God will take care of you.

J. C. GIBBONS, P. C.

HENLEY—Brother Edward E. Henley, whose death occurred near Lake Creek, Texas, October 16, 1914, was born in Greene County, Ill., October 25, 1859. He was married to Miss Emma Geter September 4, 1892. Brother Henley leaves a wife and ten children and a host of friends and relatives, especially a dear mother, to mourn his departure, but we feel that our loss is heaven's gain. Bro. Henley professed faith in Christ in 1890 and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the above date. He was a very devout Christian and true and faithful in all the relationships of life. He served as steward in the Church and was a member of the Board of Trustees at his death. The Church has lost a true member and the community a good citizen. While Brother Henley suffered while here, we feel that he was walking with God in the midst of afflictions from the evidence he left behind. When asked by our old superannuate, Rev. C. C. Williams, whom we all love, how it was with him, he said, "The way is bright." So I would say to his dear wife and children, to weep no more as those who J. C. GIBBONS, P. C.

BARTON—Mrs. M. E. Barton (nee Neal) was born November 24, 1844, in Osage County, Missouri, moved to Callaway County when five years of age; was married to M. E. Barton in 1864. Seven children were born to this union. Three preceded their mother to the better world. Sister Barton united with the Methodist Church, South, in 1864, and was a consistent Christian until the final summons came. She was a patient sufferer, a devoted mother, an affectionate wife and a consecrated child of God. We would say, in comfort to her sorrowing companion and children and other loved ones who are left to mourn her departure: She is not dead, but has gone to be with Jesus where no sorrow or suffering shall ever come.

M. D. COUNCIL, P. C.

ST. CLAIR—(Twins) Big Boy and Little Boy St. Clair were born February 24, 1914. They were the twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. Gloster St. Clair. One died the 9th of October and the other one died the 10th. They were bright and affectionate babies, the light and life of the home. We know not why death enters a home and claims the brightest jewels, but if we listen we hear the Lord saying, "What I do thou knowest not now but thou shalt know hereafter." The home is lonely to parents, brother and sisters, but heaven is brighter for their presence there. Passing out of this world may seem to us the end of life, but it isn't. Death but works the beginning and what was only mortal is now immortal. We pray that the inmates of that home may bow in meek submission to the will of the Father that they may be able to look up and say, "The Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord." The remains of both babies were interred in the same grave Sunday afternoon the 11th of October, in the Verona cemetery, amid a large crowd of relatives and friends to await the final resurrection.

NETTIE STROUP.

MANTOOTH—Mrs. Annie Mantooth (nee Atkinson) was born December 4, 1879, and departed this world June 21, 1914. She was converted at the age of twelve years and united with the Methodist Church. She was married to Mr. A. E. Mantooth June 16, 1897, and continued to exemplify the principles of noble womanhood. To this union eight children were born, only three of whom are living to mourn their loss. She was a devoted and loving mother. She loved her husband and children and delighted to make their home happy. Her's was a bright conversion.

Farmer's Wife Paid for Phone With Butter and Egg Money. Western Electric Rural Telephone. Includes an illustration of a woman and a telephone, and a coupon to request a booklet.

On that date some one said to her mother, "Annie is so happy." She lived the Christian life, therefore, though called suddenly, was not afraid to go. Going about her household duties the day before with a song ere the sun had risen the next morning, she and the little babe, for whom she must give her life, were both sweetly asleep in Jesus. Mother and babe were placed in the same casket. We met at the residence, sang, talked and prayed, pointing the bereaved to Jesus, who is the resurrection and the life, thence to the city of the dead where the remains were tenderly laid to rest to await the resurrection day. Amid her sufferings she said, "Go, go;" and just before she reached the crossing, "Come on, husband, come on children." How significant for the mourners—"I am only going on before; come on after awhile." May they meet her in glad reunion in the many-mansioned city by and by.

W. H. VANCE, Pastor.

ATWOOD—Sannie Menna Atwood was born in Bowie County, Texas, October 31, 1902; died in Comanche, Texas, July 22, 1914. During the two months' illness of little Sannie which resulted in her death the writer often visited her. While only a child in years her patience, courage and faith marked her a mature Christian. She had been a member of the Church for five years, was deeply interested in the Sunday School and League work and often spoke of it. In her sickness she manifested her unselfishness in her thoughtfulness of the members of her family. A little heroine, she prayed and asked others to pray that she might ever be patient. In her consideration for the members of the family her loving interest in her father was especially touching. And that patience, tenderness and devoted interest were fully rewarded, for ere her pure soul took its flight to the Heavenly Father she was the means of leading her father to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ. Only a short time before her departure she lifted her wasted arms, clasped them around her father's neck and gave thanks unto God, and hovering between earth and heaven spoke words of comfort and encouragement. Fulfilling the Scriptures, "And a little child shall lead them," as though her mission on earth ended, she reached out her hand as though clasping that of Him who said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me," and with a smile entered into the mansions of the Father's house to await the coming of father, mother, brothers and sisters, upon whom we pray God's richest blessings.

C. L. CARTWRIGHT, P. C. Comanche, Tex., Sept. 7.

BRANDENBURG—Surrounded by noble sons and daughters, relatives and a host of sympathizing friends, at the residence of her son, R. G., in Cedar Hill, Texas, July 3, 1914, Mrs. N. M. Brandenburg passed from this earth to her home above. Born in Indiana, March 20, 1832; came to Texas in 1849; married to Rev. John Brandenburg, July 4, 1849; settled near Duncanville, Dallas County. To this union were born thirteen children. Mary Lizzie died in infancy; Sam died in 1874 and Ellen died in 1911. The living children are: Sarah Margrette Emberson, James H., Rebecca J. Emberson, Ben F., who is the present sheriff of Dallas County, Thomas E., Rosa Riddle, Ruth Cunningham, John, Hettie Slinger, and R. G., her youngest son, with whom she had made her home for several years. She was converted at about ten years of age and joined the M. E. Church, South. In 1874 her husband, Rev. John Brandenburg, who was a faithful and useful local preacher in the M. E. Church, South, was called to his reward, leaving her with a large family of children to raise. This being a new sparsely settled country at that time, with but few advantages

made this a great undertaking, but having unlimited faith in God and confidence in herself, as a brave and noble mother met every difficulty and triumphed over every foe. Her long, consecrated and useful life, the giving to the world her noble family, tell how well she accomplished her task. It was the privilege of the writer to visit this matriarch during her last illness and was present when she passed from us. Never have I seen a more devout Christian mother. Her faith in the gospel of Christ was unlimited. Her experience was like the Apostle Paul. Her charity was as great as the needs of humanity. Hundreds have been fed from her table, and the old settlers will remember her camp-meeting days. How many she entertained without money and without price—no wayworn stranger was ever turned from her gate uncared for. Her home was the home of the Methodist preachers, her love for her loved ones was as unbounded as the universe itself. Her death was a scene long to be remembered; not a struggle did she make, hardly a quiver of a nerve. Her last words when she saw the light of the new day, were: "I thought I would be in heaven by day break." And while a victorious smile played over her face she went through the gates into the city of God. I believe all her children were with her as she passed over. Her F. had hold of her hand, R. G. was close to her side, Rebecca, who had administered to her all through her long sickness, was with her then. Indeed every one of them was as tender and loving to her as if she had been an infant. One of them said: "Farewell mother, your life will live through us as long as we live." Her funeral was held in her old home church at Duncanville, conducted by her pastor, Rev. C. P. Combs and Rev. J. T. Bludworth, pastor of Cedar Hill Church, in the presence of a large crowd of sympathizing friends and her remains were tenderly laid away beside her husband in old Wesley Cemetery, near Duncanville. Farewell mother, but not forever: "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, 'Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them.'"

J. T. BLUDWORTH.

GOBER—Uncle Tom Gober, as he was affectionately called by all who knew him, was born near Marietta, Georgia, May 4, 1839, and died at the family home five miles southeast of Throckmorton, Thursday, September 24, and was buried in the cemetery at Throckmorton the day following. Religious services were conducted at the home by the writer and then the Masonic fraternity took charge and placed the body in its last resting place. Bro. Gober had never joined the Church, but had a rich

DID IT SAVE A LIFE?

"While playing around the house," writes Wm. Buchli, of Nashville, "I stuck a rusty nail in my heel. The doctors lanced it three times. One said my leg was so drawn up that it never would be straight. For four months I could not get about only on crutches. A friend brought me some Gray's Ointment, which I began to use at once, and in four weeks I was sound and well, out playing ball." Gray's Ointment can always be depended upon to prevent serious blood poison, and to relieve malignant skin diseases such as Ulcers, Boils, Carbuncles, Old Sores, Festered Wounds, Poison Oak, etc. For a Free Sample, write Dr. W. F. Gray & Co., 850 Gray Bldg., Nashville, Tenn. 25c a box at drug stores.

Have you read the startling truths in the Book FROM THE BALL ROOM TO HELL. A Daring Master's experience, 25c postpaid. Agts. wanted. GEO. W. NOBLE, Lakeside Bldg., Chicago.

Christian experience and often spoke to the writer about the same. When he was urged to be baptized he replied that his parents loved him so well as to have that done for him in his infancy. His wife is a very devout member of the congregation at Bush Knob, as is also his daughter. If Brother Guber had an enemy it is not known. He was a good man. We shall miss him. We never visited him but that he always sent something home by us for the preacher's family. Peace to his ashes and may the family all so live that when the summons comes they may join him around the throne of God. **J. W. WATSON, Pastor.**
Woodson, Texas.

REDWINE.—Little Brandon Selman Redwine, infant son of Brother and Sister M. E. Redwine, died October 18, after living in this world only about nine months, and was buried in the cemetery at Bush Knob Church, Oct. 19, by Brother F. L. Meadow, of Throckmorton, conducting the services for the pastor, who was away at the time. The father is a steward in the Church and was then and is now in bed suffering near unto death. We sympathize with the family in all their suffering and can but point them to him who said: "Let not your hearts be troubled, you believe in God believe also in me. For in my Father's house are many mansions." A mansion for the little one and one for the loved ones if they but be ready for his coming.
J. W. WATSON, Pastor.
Woodson, Texas.

TEXAS INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS CONTEST FOR 1915 WILL INCLUDE HOME GARDENS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

In connection with its competitive contests next year for the largest net profits per acre from corn, cotton, kafir, milo, feterrita, peanuts, cowpeas, wheat, oats, barley, baby beaves and hogs, the Texas Industrial Congress is planning to offer prizes in a home-gardening contest in town and country.
The plan contemplates conducting the contest, as far as possible, in connection with the city and country schools, although boys and girls not attending school will also be enrolled. Dr. P. P. Claxton, of the United States Bureau of Education, is strongly in favor of gardening in connection with the schools, saying that with proper direction, the average child can produce on an eighth of an acre from \$50 to \$100 worth of vegetables, adding "more to the support of the family than could be purchased with the same child's wages, working in factory, shop or mill." Dr. Claxton also says that, "If children can contribute to the family's support while in school, it will make it possible for them to attend three or four years longer than they now do"—a consideration of great importance in Texas where so small a proportion of children graduate in the high school studies.
Agricultural instruction in the Texas rural schools is in a more or less formative stage, and the aim is, or should be, to work toward a better development in this respect. The Texas Industrial Congress very much desires that its home gardening contest shall prove of benefit in bringing this result about.
While the details are yet to be worked out, some of the purposes of the Congress in adding this feature to its work may be stated.
In a bulletin of the Congress entitled "A Living at Home," the importance of the garden in the income of the farm family is given its due weight, but nothing is said as to the part a home garden plays in the economy of city family life. Yet there is no investment of the same time and labor that will pay bigger cash dividends than the garden, and almost every family can have one. The returns in better health from out-door exercise in man's most ancient employment and from a food supply made better by the addition of the right vegetables are in addition to a considerable monthly saving of family expense. In almost every city home there is a backyard that may be put to better uses than serving as a receptacle for garbage, and if the family is so unfortunate as to be domiciled in apartments on an upper floor there are always vacant lots within a short distance that the owners would undoubtedly prefer to have planted in garden rather than growing up in unsightly, unhealthy patches of weeds. If the vacant spaces in the cities of this State were utilized for beneficial purposes instead of serving, as any of them do, for garbage repositories, waste catchers and parking places for weeds, nettles and mosquitoes, there would not only be an appreciable gain in the food supply, but a great improvement in the appearance of the streets, an increase in property values, and a change for the better in public health.
Efforts will be made by the Congress to make the home-garden contest of service to the work carried on by the College of Industrial Arts, the State University, A. & M. College and the Departments of Education and Agriculture.

having in herself every difficulty. Her long, ring to the bell she acquires during her she passed over devoted to gospel of rience was it was as Hundreds of the old eding days, money and r was ever Her home preachers, unbounded ras a scene gle did she Her last of in heaven rious smile ough the eve all her. was close nistered to was with em was as had been "Farewell us as long in her old ed by her Rev. J. T. Church, in mphatizing derly laid esley Cernother, but on heaven e the dead forth; yea, from their em."

A Woman's Appeal
To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or neuralgia pains, to write to her for a home treatment, which has repeatedly cured all of these tortures. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. You cure yourself at home as thousands will testify—no change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 187, South Bend, Ind.

REPORT OF TREASURER OF TEXAS CONFERENCE OF COLLECTIONS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Beaumont District.
Beaumont, W. J. Johnson: Edu. \$245, Amer. Bible Society \$9, China, W. Wootton: Ch Ext \$15; Bishop Fund \$15, Dom Miss \$15, Dayton, J. W. Bridges: Bishop \$15, A M Bible \$5, For Miss \$40. Honey Island, Kountze Mission: Bishop \$1, Conf Cl \$1. For Miss \$4, Dom Miss \$6, Ch Ext \$5, Orphanage \$3. Kirbyville, W. R. White: Ch Ext \$19, Edu \$25, Amer Bible \$5, Ex D G C \$1. Nederland, J. C. Stuart: Bishop \$15, Conf Claim \$45, Dom Miss \$65, For Miss \$50. Newton, W. A. Belcher: Bishop \$5, C \$35, Ch Ext \$5, Roberts Ave., L. J. Powers: For Miss \$35.

Brenham District.
Bay City, Jas. F. Carter: Ch Ext \$74. Brookshire, T. S. Willford: Bishop \$12, Conf Cl \$36, Caldwell, Chas. U. McLarty: For Miss \$25, Chappell Hill, F. O. Favre: Conf Cl \$21, Bishop \$5, Rockdale, Earned C. Cook: Bishop \$15.50, Edu \$22, Amer Bible \$8, Ex D G C \$1, Edu \$22, Edu \$27.50, Edu \$25, Edu \$20.50, Conf Cl \$32.20. Lyons, S. W. Stockley: Conf Cl \$4.65, For Miss \$5.50, Dom Miss \$10.70, Ch Ext \$4.65, Bishop \$8, Conf Cl \$9, Edu \$6, Edu \$7.50. Lexington, H. B. Dales: Dom Miss \$30. Somerville, C. M. Myers: For Miss \$5, For Miss \$11, For Miss \$12, For Miss \$12. Thordale, J. E. Buttrel, Edu \$17, Wallis, W. W. Horner: Conf Cl \$19, Waller, J. L. Weatherby, Conf Cl \$15, Ch Ext \$7, Ch Ext \$12, Ch Ext \$5.

Houston District.
Woodland Heights, H. M. Whaling, Jr.: For Miss \$60, Ch Ext \$35. Galveston, First Church, O. E. Goddard: Ch Ext \$110. Washington Ave, J. O. Coppage, For Miss \$30. Houston, First Church, Casper S. Wright: Edu \$414, Children's Day \$25, Trinity Church, W. F. Smith: Conf Cl \$14, Dom Miss \$20. Galveston, First Church, A. B. Jones: For Miss \$35.24, Washington Ave, J. O. Coppage: Bishop \$12, Edu \$20. Seabrook, E. J. Harris: For Miss \$27, Dom Miss \$28, Orp \$6. Trinity Church, W. F. Smith: For Miss \$32.

Jacksonville District.
Brushy Creek, A. A. Rider: Conf Cl \$18, Ch Ext \$10, Amer Bible \$4, Orp \$3. Frankston, Preston Florence: Dom Miss \$5. Jacksonville, L. B. Eldred: Ch Ext \$25, Edu \$25, First Church: Conf Cl \$46, Ch Ext \$24, Ch Ext \$55. Jacksonville Circuit, J. C. Huddleston: Bishop \$3, Conf Cl \$25, Dom Miss \$9, Ch Ext \$10, Edu \$38. LaRue, A. H. Calloway: Dom Miss \$20, Orp \$8. Rusk, Chas. W. Hughes: Conf Cl \$40, For Miss \$40, Dom Miss \$40, Orp \$7. Overton, M. F. Wells: Orphan Home \$7. Kelys, J. M. Mills: Conf Cl \$40, Edu \$49, Amer Bible \$4, Mt. Salem, A. L. Houston: For Miss \$33.

Marshall District.
Gilmer, B. L. Owens, Dom Miss \$15, Orp \$4, For Miss \$4, Dom Miss \$12.50. Kelleyville, W. L. Cameron: Bishop \$2, Conf Cl \$10, Dom Miss \$5, Ch Ext \$5, Edu \$10, Amer Bible \$4, Ex D G C \$1. Rosewood, J. S. Wilson, For Miss \$10.

Marlin District.
Bremond, C. E. Garrett: Dom Miss \$56.50. Buckholts, J. W. Campbell: Dom Miss \$8, Ch Ext \$6, Edu \$4, Orp \$10. Franklin, Allen Tooke: Dom Miss \$80, Ch Ext \$53, Edu \$53, C \$1, Orp \$16, Amer Bible \$5, Edu \$85. Gause, James W. Cole: Bishop \$11, Conf Cl \$16, Amer Bible \$3, Exp D G C \$1, Orp \$11, Conf Cl \$19, For Miss \$15, Ch Ext \$13.50. Jewett, Jas. L. Red: For Miss \$5, Dom Miss \$27, Bishop \$16, Lott, I. E. Thomas: Bishop \$10, Conf Cl \$34, For Miss \$34, Dom Miss \$41, Ch Ext \$30, Edu \$43, Exp D G C \$1, Orp \$9. Normangee, R. N. Llewelling: Amer Bible \$4, Travis, R. S. Marshall: Conf Cl \$20, For Miss \$23.25, Dom Miss \$25, Ch Ext \$9.25, Edu \$15. Wheelock: Bishop \$1, Dom Miss \$10, Amer Bible \$4, Bishop \$5, Dom Miss \$5, Ch Ext \$5.

Navasota District.
Crockett, D. H. Hotchkiss: Ch Ext \$25, Edu \$50, Bishop \$15, Conf Cl \$40. Ratcliff, C. E. Thomas: Conf Cl \$33, For Miss \$34, Dom Miss \$41, Montgomery, S. D. Horgan: For Miss, \$12, Dom Miss \$20, Orp \$10, Willis, W. L. Pate: Conf Cl \$10, For Miss \$10, Dom Miss \$10, Ch Ext \$6.80.

Pittsburg District.
E. D. Watson: Dom Miss \$67, Amer Bible \$8. Draegestiehl, C. H. Adams: Conf Cl \$15, Ch Ext \$10, Hughes Springs, L. B. Saxon: Bishop \$6, Conf Cl \$42, For Miss \$20, Dom Miss \$25, Ch Ext \$20, Edu \$20, Amer Bible \$4, Exp D G C \$1, Orp \$12. Naples, B. C. Anderson, For Miss \$30, Dom Miss \$30.

Timpson District.
Burke, P. S. Wilson: Bishop \$7, Conf Cl \$2.50, Bishop \$50, Conf Cl \$21.50, Amer Bible \$2, Exp D G C \$1, Corrigan, B. C. Calloway: Bishop \$9, Conf Cl \$10, Dom Miss \$10, Ch Ext \$12.50, Conf Cl \$10, Dom Miss \$10, Ch Ext \$10, Edu \$10. Geneva, Nat. A. Griffin: Dom Miss \$14, Amer Bible \$2, Orp \$6. Melrose, R. B. Jones: Orphanage \$11, Mt. Enterprise: Conf Cl \$8, Conf Cl \$9, For Miss \$16.

Tyler District.
Big Sandy, I. F. Pace: Conf Cl \$10.41, Dom Miss \$15.99, Colfax, P. I. Melton, For Miss \$45, Dom Miss \$33.90, Orp \$5.10. Edgewood, J. R. Murry: Conf Cl \$42, Dom Miss \$10. Murchison, L. E. Green: For Miss \$10. Tyler, Marvin, D. H. Rankin: Edu \$280. Wills Point, G. M. Fletcher: Orp \$10.

RECAPITULATION.

District.	
Beaumont, E. W. Solomon, P. E.	\$ 699.50
Brenham, S. W. Thomas, P. E.	561.70
Houston, James Kilgore, P. E.	868.24
Jacksonville, J. B. Turrentine, P. E.	568.00
Marshall, F. M. Boyles, P. E.	82.50
Marlin, I. F. Betts, P. E.	790.50
Navasota, E. L. Shettles, P. E.	316.80
Pittsburg, O. T. Hotchkiss, P. E.	310.00
Timpson, I. M. Miller, P. E.	182.00
Tyler, J. T. Smith, P. E.	463.40
Total	\$4842.64

Respectfully submitted,
G. W. GLASS,
Conference Treasurer, Texas Conference.

\$34 BIBLE GIVEN OKLAHOMA SCHOOL

19-Volume Bible for Blind Donated by American Bible Society.
The American Bible Society at Dallas has just donated to the Oklahoma School for the Blind at Muskogee, Oklahoma, a Bible in the American Braille. Nineteen volumes are necessary for printing the entire Bible in this system. Each volume is 13x13 inches, and if laid flat, one on top of the other, would make a stack almost six feet high. The weight of the Bible, packed for shipment, is 120 pounds, and its actual estimated cost of production is \$34.
The man who lives unto God views the whole natural world with a new and idealizing vision. This is because the spiritual side of the universe has become real to him.

RESOLUTIONS—REV. T. C. SHARP.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the 4th Quarterly Conference of the General Charge, McLinn District, Texas Conference, which was held at Leona, October 30, 1914.

In view of the fact that with this year closes the time of Rev. T. C. Sharp as our beloved pastor, we offer the following resolutions:
Resolved, 1, That during the four years that Brother Sharp has been in the charge, he has labored hard with and for the people. That God, in his infinite wisdom, has blessed his labors in building up our Zion in all of its departments, that by his faithfulness in the discharge of duty and his godly walk he has endeared himself to the people of this charge.
Resolved, 2, That while we regret having to part with him, yet we as Methodists bow submissively to the powers that be, praying God who doeth all things well, that He will bless him and his family in their new field of labor wherever they may be.
Resolved, 3, That knowing him as we do and believing him to be of the best timber suitable for the service, we would like to welcome him as our presiding elder on this district.
Resolved, 4, That these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Quarterly Conference, and copies be furnished the Jewett Messenger and the Texas Christian Advocate for publication. Signed,
**T. A. McGILL,
YANCEY HOLLEMAN,
J. A. HOUSE.**

HARD COLDS.

People whose blood is pure are not nearly so likely to take hard colds as are others. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, causing healthy action of the mucous membrane and giving strength and tone to all the organs and functions.
This great medicine recovers the system after a cold, as no other does.
Meanness is the mother of suspicion, which is made a virtue by the vicious.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque District—First Round.
Clayton Cir., Snyder, Nov. 14, 15.
Gallup, Nov. 21, 22.
Watrous, Nov. 28, 29.
San Jon Cir., San Jon, Dec. 5, 6.
San Marcial, Dec. 12, 13.
Vaughn, Vaughn, Dec. 19, 20.
Tucuman, Dec. 26, 27.
Albuquerque, Jan. 2, 3.
GEO. H. GIVAN, P. E.

El Paso District—First Round.
Fort Stockton, Nov. 7, 8.
Buena Vista, Nov. 11.
Alpine, Nov. 14, 15.
Marfa, Nov. 15, 16.
Fort Davis, Nov. 18.
Toyah, Nov. 21, 22.
Van Horn, Nov. 22, 23.
East El Paso, Nov. 25.
Alamogordo, Nov. 28, 29.
Carriazo, Nov. 29, 30.
Clint, Dec. 2.
Las Mesa, Dec. 5, 6.
Las Cruces, Dec. 6, 7.
Highland Park, Dec. 9.
Deming, Dec. 12, 13.
Lordsburg, Dec. 13, 14.
Trinity, Dec. 17.
Alta Vista, Dec. 19, 20.
HUBERT M. SMITH, P. E.

Pecos Valley District—First Round.
Texico Cir., Nov. 13, 14.
Texico, Nov. 14, 15.
Cloviss, Nov. 15, 16.
Cloviss Cir., Nov. 16, 17.
Hagerman, Nov. 21, 22.
Dayton and Lakewood, Nov. 22, 23.
Sacramento, Nov. 28, 29.
Hops, Nov. 29, 30.
Artesia, Dec. 1.
Rocky Arroyo and Queen, Dec. 5, 6.
Carlsbad, Dec. 6, 7.
Malaga and Lake Arthur, Dec. 7, 8.
Lovington Cir., Dec. 12, 13.
Eunice Cir., Dec. 13, 14.
Toyah Valley Cir., Dec. 19, 20.
Pecos, Dec. 20, 21.
Odessa Circuit, Dec. 21, 22.
Roswell, Dec. 27, 28.
S. E. ALLISON, P. E.

WEST TEXAS

Austin District—First Round.
Hyde Park, Nov. 15, 16.
Walnut at Walnut, Nov. 14, 15.
Columbus, Nov. 21, 22.
Weimar Cir. at Weimar, Nov. 22, 23.
West Point Cir. at West Point, Nov. 25.
Bastrop, Nov. 28, 29.
Smithville, Nov. 29, 30.
Fred Allen Memorial, Dec. 2.
McDade at McDade, Dec. 5, 6.
Lagrange and We., Dec. 9.
Leander Hill and L. at Leander, Dec. 12, 13.
Leander Cir. at Merrittown, Dec. 13, 14.
Elgin, Dec. 19, 20.
Manor, Dec. 20, 21.
Ward Memorial, Dec. 27, 28.
Weberville Cir. at W., Jan. 2, 3.
University Church, Jan. 6.
First Church, Jan. 6.
V. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Beeville District—First Round.
Nov. 13, San Benito, 7 p. m.
Nov. 14, 15, Brownsville.
Nov. 15, Raymondville, 7 p. m., conference after preaching.
Nov. 20, Calallen at Calallen
Nov. 21, 22, Bishop, conference Saturday, a. m., preaching Sunday, p. m.
Nov. 21, 22, Kingsville, conference Saturday, p. m., preaching Sunday, a. m.
Nov. 23, Robstown, 7 p. m.
Nov. 28, 29, Aransas Pass.
Nov. 29, Gregory, conference 4 p. m., preaching 8 p. m.
Nov. 30, South Bluff, at Portland, 9 a. m.
Nov. 30, Sinton, 7 p. m.
Dec. 4, Mathis, at Mathis, 3:30 p. m.
Dec. 5, 6, Alice Station.
Dec. 6, Fallurrias, conference and preaching, 7 p. m.
Dec. 7, Skidmore, at Skidmore, 10 a. m.
Dec. 9, Beeville Cir., at Beeville, 3 p. m.
Dec. 9, Beeville Sta., conference 4 p. m., preaching 7 p. m.
Dec. 12, 13, Floresville.
Dec. 13, 14, Karnes City.
Dec. 14, Kennedy, conference and preaching, at 7 p. m.
Dec. 17, Oakville, at Oakville, 7 p. m., preaching, conference, 4 p. m.
Dec. 20, Berclair, at Berclair.
Dec. 23, Corpus Christi.
T. F. SESSIONS, P. E.

Cuero District—First Round.
Port Lavaca, at Pt. L., Nov. 14, 15.
Searritt, at S., Nov. 18.
Ganado and Louise, at G., Nov. 21, 22.
Edna, Nov. 23.
Nursery, at N., Nov. 28, 29.
Midfield, at M., Dec. 5, 6.
Palacios, Dec. 6, 7.
Provident, at Cordele, Dec. 12, 13.

Yoakum, Dec. 19, 20.
Hallettsville, at H., Dec. 20, 21.
Cuero, Dec. 26, 27.
El Campo, Jan. 2, 3.
Runge, Jan. 10, 11.
Smiley, at S., Jan. 17, 18.
Nixon, Jan. 18, 19.
Pandora, at P., Jan. 23, 24.
Stockdale, at S., Jan. 24, 25.
Lavernia, at L., Jan. 30, 31.
The District Stewards will meet in the Methodist Church at Cuero on Tuesday, November 17, at 7:30 p. m.
A. W. WILSON, P. E.

Lampasas District—First Round.
Cherokee, at Cherokee, Nov. 14, 15.
Llano Sta., Nov. 15, 16.
Mason, at Mason, Nov. 21, 22.
Fredonia, at Fredonia, Nov. 22, 23.
Willow City, at Willow City, Nov. 25.
Johnson City, at Johnson City, Nov. 28, 29.
Mullin, at Mullin, Dec. 2.
Center City, at Center City, Dec. 4.
Star, at Pleasant Grove, Dec. 5, 6.
Goldthwaite, Dec. 6, 7.
San Sala Cir., at Colony, Dec. 10.
Richland Springs, at R. S., Dec. 12, 13.
San Sala Sta., Dec. 13, 14.
Llano Cir., at Kingsland, Dec. 19, 20.
Lometa, at Lometa, Dec. 20, 21.
Marble Falls, Dec. 26, 27.
Lampasas, Dec. 27, 28.
District Stewards' meeting at Methodist Church, Lampasas, Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 7:30 p. m.
J. W. COWAN, P. E.

San Marcos District—First Round.
Nov. 8, Luling, Preaching.
Nov. 10, District Stewards' meeting, at Lockhart.
Nov. 15, Martindale, Preaching.
Nov. 22, Manchaca, Preaching.
Nov. 28, 29, Kyle and Buda, at Buda.
Dec. 5, 6, Seegun.
Dec. 7, Harwood, at Harwood.
Dec. 8, Waelder, at Waelder.
Dec. 9, Luling.
Dec. 10, Luling, at Bebe.
Dec. 12, 13, Belmont, at Belmont.
Dec. 14, Gonzales.
Dec. 15, Lockhart.
Dec. 16, Lytton Springs, at Lockhart, 10 a. m.
Dec. 17, San Marcos.
Dec. 18, Martindale.
Dec. 19, 20, Staples.
Dec. 22, Manchaca.
Dec. 26, 27, Dripping Springs.
Dec. 30, Blanco.
I think it wise to make first round as quickly as possible. Let each preacher put forth his best effort to make first conference a success in matters of attendance and reports. I appeal to the official brethren to make as good a beginning as possible, and to attend the conference. The preachers will announce the hour of meeting.
THOMAS GREGORY, P. E.

Uvalde District—First Round.
Teluacana, at Teluacana, Nov. 14, 15.
Moore Cir., at Moore, Nov. 15, 16.
Del Rio Sta., Nov. 21, 22.
Cottulla Sta., Nov. 28, 29.
Laredo Sta., Dec. 5, 6.
Rock Springs, at R. S., Dec. 11, 12.
Dilly Cir., at Dilly, Dec. 19, 20.
Pearsall Sta., Dec. 20, 21.
Batesville, at B., Dec. 23.
Uvalde Sta., Dec. 26, 27.
Sabinal Sta., Jan. 2, 3.
Hondo Sta., Jan. 3, 4.
Utopia, at U., Jan. 5, 6.
Eagle Pass, Jan. 9, 10.
Fowlerton, Jan. 16, 17.
Devine and Lytle, at Lytle, Jan. 23, 24.
Crystal City, Jan. 30, 31.
Carriazo Springs, at C. S., Jan. 31.
S. R. JOHNSTON, P. E.

TEXAS

Beaumont District—Fourth Round
Kountze, at Kountze, Nov. 15, 11 a. m.
F. W. SOLOMON, P. E.

Brenham District—Fourth Round.
Brenham, Nov. 13.
Ray City Mis., at Gainsmore, Nov. 14, 15.
Ray City Sta., Nov. 15, 16.
S. W. THOMAS, P. E.

Houston District—Fourth Round.
Harrisburg, Nov. 15.
Humble, Nov. 15.
I. KILGORE, P. E.

Jacksonville District—Fourth Round.
Trans-Cedar Cir., at Pauline, Nov. 14.
Athens Sta., Nov. 15.
J. B. TURRENTINE, P. E.

Marshall District—Fourth Round.
Harrison Ct., at First Ch., Marshall, Nov. 14.
F. M. BOYLES, P. E.

Marlin District—Fourth Round.
Wheelock, Nov. 15.
I. F. BETTS, P. E.

Navasota District—Fourth Round.
Cold Springs, at Waverly, Nov. 15, 16.
Willis, at Willis, Nov. 16.
E. L. SHETTLES, P. E.

Pittsburg District—Fourth Round.
Pittsburg Cir., at Reeves Chapel, Nov. 14, 15.
Pittsburg Sta., Nov. 13, 15.
O. T. HOTCHKISS, P. E.

Timpson District—Last Round.
Nacogdoches Station, Nov. 14.
Appley (), Nov. 14.
Timpson Station, Nov. 15.
J. W. MILLS, P. E.

Tyler District—Fourth Round.
Mt. Sylvan, at Sabine, Nov. 14, 15.
This is a very important round. Let every official member be present.
J. T. SMITH, P. E.

NORTH TEXAS

Bonham District—Fourth Round.
Dodd, at Dodd, Nov. 21, 22.
Ladonia, Nov. 29, 30.
W. W. WATTS, P. E.

Bowie District—Fourth Round.
Dundee, Nov. 14.
T. H. MORRIS, P. E.

Dallas District—Fourth Round.
Cochran and Maple Ave., Nov. 14, 15.
Tyler St., Nov. 16.
Munger Place, Nov. 17.
Oak Lawn, Nov. 18.
Oak Cliff, Nov. 20.
Grace, Nov. 25.
Erway, Nov. 26.
O. F. SENSABAUGH, P. E.

Decatur District—Fourth Round.
Alford Sta., at A., Nov. 14, 15.
Chico Sta., at C., Nov. 15, 16.
Mexican Mis., at C., Nov. 16.
Bridgeport Mis., Nov. 21, 22.
Decatur Sta., Nov. 22, 23.
S. C. RIDDLE, P. E.

Gainesville District—Fourth Round.
Rosston Mis., at Gladys, Nov. 14, 15.
Era and Spring Creek, at Era, Nov. 21, 22.
Sanger Sta., Nov. 22, 23.
Myra and Hood, at Myra, Nov. 28, 29.
Denton St. Sta. (Q. C. N.), Nov. 29, 30.
J. F. PIERCE, P. E.

Greenville District—Fourth Round.
Celeste Sta., Nov. 14, 15.
Lee Street Sta., Nov. 15.
Caddo Mills Cir., Nov. 21, 22.
Floyd and Salem, Nov. 28, 29, at Floyd.
C. M. HARLESS, P. E.

McKinney District—Fourth Round.
Copeville, at C. L., Nov. 14, 15.
McKinney, Nov. 15, 8 p. m.
Princeton and Wilson Chapel, at P., Nov. 22.
Plano, Nov. 22, 8 p. m.
Anna and Melissa, Nov. 23, 2 p. m. (Q. C.)
Plano, Nov. 24, 8 p. m. (Q. C.)
Allen and South McKinney, at S. McK., Nov. 25, 8 p. m. (Q. C.)
Weston, at W., Nov. 26, 10 a. m. (Q. C.)
Richardson, at R., Nov. 27, 2 p. m. (Q. C.)
Blue Ridge, at P. G., Nov. 28, 29.
Farmersville, Nov. 29, 30.
CHAS. A. SPRAGINS, P. E.

Paris District—Fourth Round.
Deport Cir., at Cunningham, Nov. 14, 15.
Emberson Cir., at Mt. T., Nov. 21, 22.
Centenary, Nov. 22, 23.
W. F. BRYAN, P. E.

Sherman District—Fourth Round.
Bell, at Everheart Memorial, Nov. 14, 15.
R. G. MOOD, P. E.

Sulphur Springs District—Fourth Round.
Yowell, at Yowell, Nov. 14, 15.
Klondike, Nov. 15, 16.
Sulphur Bluff, at Delta, Nov. 21, 22.
Brazilier, Nov. 28, 29.
Sulphur Springs Sta., Nov. 29, 30.
R. C. HICKS, P. E.

Terrell District—Fourth Round.
Mesquite Cir., at Rose Hill, Nov. 14, 15.
Hutchins and Wilmer, at W., Nov. 21, 22.
Lancaster Sta., Nov. 28, 29.
A. L. ANDREWS, P. E.

NORTHWEST TEXAS

Abilene District—Fourth Round.
Trent, at Trent, Nov. 14, 15.
Merick, Nov. 15, 16.
Nugent, at Nugent, Nov. 21, 22.
Clyde Mis., at Dudley, Nov. 28, 29.
First Church, Abilene, Dec. 5, 6.
St. Paul's, Abilene, Dec. 5, 6.
C. N. N. FERGUSON, P. E.

Amarillo District—Fourth Round.
Higgins, Nov. 14, 15.
Glarier, Nov. 16, 17.
Amarillo Mission, Nov. 21, 22.
Amarillo, Polk St., Nov. 22, 23.
Umberger, at Day S. H., Nov. 29.
J. T. HICKS, P. E.

Big Spring District—Fourth Round.
Tahoka and Slaton, at T., Nov. 14, 15.
Brownfield, at B., Oct. 22, 23.
Plains, Nov. 28, 29.
Coahoma, at New Hope, Dec. 5, 6.
W. H. TERRY, P. E.

Clarendon District—Fourth Round.
Wellington Cir., at Fresno, Nov. 14, 15.
Wellington Sta., Nov. 21, 22.
Shamrock Sta., Nov. 28, 29.
J. W. STORY, P. E.

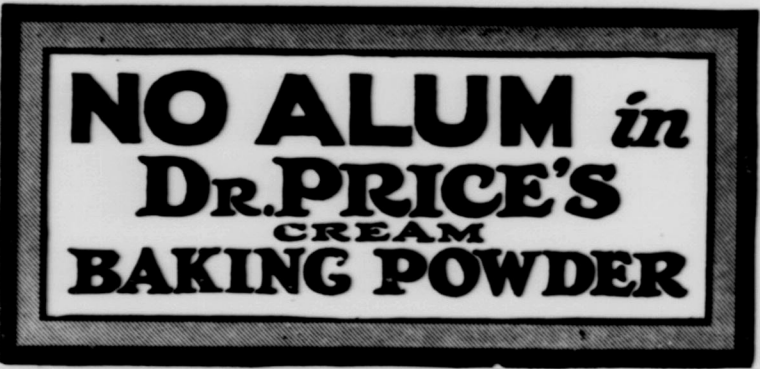
Hamlin District—Fourth Round.
Sylvester, Nov. 14, 15.
Rube, at R., Nov. 21, 22.
Rochester, at R., Nov. 16.
Knox City, at K. C., Nov. 17.
Vera, at V., Nov. 18.
Peacock, at Brazos Valley, Nov. 28, 29.
Spur, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Sagerton, at Sunny Side, Dec. 5, 6.
G. S. HARDY, P. E.

Plainview District—Fourth Round.
Afton, Nov. 14, 15.
Matador, Nov. 15, 16.
Floydada, Nov. 16.
Plainview Sta., Nov. 17.
Happy, at Lakeview, Nov. 21, 22.
Lockney Sta. and Mis., at Lockney, Nov. 28, 29.
Plainview Mis., at Ellen, Dec. 5, 6.
O. P. KIKER, P. E.

Stamford District—Fourth Round.
Westover, Nov. 14, 15.
Seymour Mis., Nov. 21, 22.
Seymour Sta., Nov. 22, 23.
Albany Sta., Nov. 28, 29.
J. G. MILLER, P. E.

Sweetwater District—Fourth Round.
Sweetwater Mis., Quarterly Conference at Sweetwater, Nov. 14; preaching at Mary Neal, Nov. 15.
Fluvanna, at Fluvanna, Nov. 21, 22.
Sweetwater Sta., Nov. 22, 23.
Blackwell, at Blackwell, Nov. 28, 29.
Roscoe, Dec. 4, 6.
B. W. DODSON, P. E.

Constipation.
Don't use harsh, irritating, drastic purgatives or habit-forming laxatives. Taking physic to move your bowels only make your Constipation worse, so that you soon are dependent upon medicines. They do not touch the real cause—the source—of your trouble (divergent complaint) with which almost half of humanity is afflicted. Send for our free Medical Book and be advised of the proper and natural method of curing your trouble. Gall-stone Remedy Co., Dept. 916, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
[No. 278.]
Department of Insurance and Banking, State of Texas. Austin, Texas, October 22, 1914.
To All Whom It May Concern:
This is to certify, that the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., has in all respects fully complied with the laws of Texas as conditions precedent to its doing business in this State, and I have issued to said Company a Certificate of Authority from this office entitling it to do business in this State for the year ending the 28th day of February, 1915.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Austin, Texas, the date first above written.
W. W. COLLIER, Commissioner.
JOHN R. HANCOCK & CO.,
General Agents, 305-6 Juanita Bldg., Dallas, Texas.



PASSING DAY.

(Continued from page 13)

this year's wheat and corn crops are the most valuable ever grown in the United States, that the wheat and apple crops are record harvests, and the potato crop is the second largest ever raised. These increases more than offset the big loss in the value of the cotton crop resulting from the war. Yield of all crops in the United States in 1914, 102.5 per cent, or 2.3 per cent above the average. The average yield of Missouri was 84.6; of Kansas, 124.2; Alabama, 110.1; Mississippi, 103.1; Louisiana, 103.7; Texas, 103.7; Oklahoma, 105.6; Arkansas, 96.9.

The authorized strength of the United States Army is 107,386, but the actual strength is 53,000 officers and 457,200 enlisted men short, according to the annual report of the Adjutant General of the Army. In the actual strength there are 32,633 infantry, 18,659 coast artillery, 14,601 cavalry, and the remainder scattered to the other branches of the military service. Of the total, 64,579 men and officers are stationed in the United States proper. Enlistments for the fiscal year ending June, 1914, were above normal, and more than for the previous fiscal year. Of the 168,955 persons who presented themselves for enlistment all but 6,009 were the result of advertising in the various forms employed by the army for attracting recruits. Sixty-seven thousand of them came as the result of seeing the recruiting station. Only seven were attracted by painted bulletin boards.

Philip Henderson, an old man aged 70 years, an inmate of the Dallas County Farm, was killed by a Jersey bull in the lower pasture of the farm Sunday evening. The old man had been warned about the bull, but remarking, "No, I am not afraid; he won't hurt me," entered the pasture and was at once set upon by the animal. His death was almost instant. Henderson was quite feeble.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company lost its case for recovery of more than \$61,000,000 as the value of 3,000,000 acres of land in Eastern Oklahoma, embraced within the famous Katy land grant, when the Supreme Court at Washington sustained the decision of the Court of Claims, which was adverse to the railroad company. Claim was made by the Katy under the act of July, 1866, by which it was presumed to receive title to alternate sections of land in former Indian Territory on both sides of its right of way from the Kansas line to Red River in Texas, amounting to ten sections per mile of railroad. A condition of the grant was that the Indian title became extinguished and the land formed a part of the public domain. The land suit was brought by the company against the Federal Government in the United States Court of Claims. A demurrer was sustained, the Court of Claims holding that the conditions precedent had never been fulfilled. The Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Holmes, sustained the Court of Claims.

"A tempest in a tea pot" aptly expresses conditions in Mexico. The complications have arisen that bodes no good to that country. Carranza is now as much of a bone of contention as was Huerta. The Agua Calientes meeting has served no greater purpose than in its efforts at peace to stir up more strife. Carranza, during the past two weeks, has agreed to retire and then has declined to retire half a dozen times. Villa has caressed the dove of peace one moment and in the next was urging on the dogs of war. In the meantime Carranza has extricated the land from a presidential and acclaimed himself President in fact. The Agua Calientes meeting has appointed General Gutierrez Provisional President for a term of twenty days. At last accounts this is acceptable to Villa, but it has been at least thirty-six hours since he said so. The Mexican situation is really tense and war is on in Mexico.

John Lester Wroe, a young attorney of Houston, and a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee has been named by Governor-elect James E. Ferguson as his private secretary. Mr. Wroe has accepted the position. Mr. Wroe was born in Fayette County thirty years ago. He came to Houston six years ago and was employed by a law firm. He was private secretary to Mr. Wolters when Mr. Wolters made his campaign for the United States Senate.

Duke Kahanamoku, the world's champion short distance swimmer, came near being left alone in the middle of the Pacific because of a daring bit of foolery. Passengers on the steamer Wilhelmina, which arrived from Honolulu at San Francisco, brought the story. Kahanamoku sailed from there November 4 on the Matsushima. Four days out from San Francisco the two ships passed each other to transfer a stowaway. While they lay to Kahanamoku leaped overboard and began showing off his prowess as a swimmer to the other passengers. Before the officers knew he was overboard the two vessels began to get under way again in opposite directions. Passengers raised a clamor and a boat was lowered and sent back after him.

The most powerful radio station in the United States will be built at Fort Leavenworth shortly, according to post officials. The construction quartermaster has received instructions from the War Department to advertise for bids.

Frederick Llewellyn Goss, inventor of the printing press which bears his name, died Tuesday, aged 67. He was born in Wales.

The relation of the negro to disease in the South is a problem of the greatest importance, in the opinion of Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., of Charleston, South Carolina, who addressed a tuberculosis symposium at the convention of the Southern Medical Association at Richmond, Virginia. "It is the duty of the South," Dr. Wilson said, "to ascertain by careful clinical and post mortem study if the negro, under present living conditions, is a menace to the health of the white race. Such an investigation should be made in justice to both the

white and negro people." Especial attention, the physician thought, should be given to the relation of the negro to the spread of tuberculosis. Other speakers advocated extensive educational campaigns as a method of preventing and curing tuberculosis. Some advocated placing all efforts toward eradicating the disease under the general control of State boards of health.

Secret service men and navy radio experts seeking wireless stations, supposed to be violating American neutrality, have located a hitherto unknown station at Ensenada, Lower California, not far across the United States boundary. Officials believe word of the pending investigation determined upon two days ago must have reached the station quickly, as the radio experts reported it had not been talking for the last twenty-four hours. The United States authorities, of course, have no jurisdiction over a wireless station on Mexican soil. Such brief information as came to hand did not establish the nationality of the station nor what stations it was working with. The Navy Department was advised that the secret wireless station at Ensenada had been ordered closed by the Mexican local authorities.

Carl Hans Lody, who, when arrested in London, claimed to be an American citizen, but later confessed he was a German, met death in the Tower of London, Tuesday, after a trial by court martial on a charge of espionage. It is understood that Lody died gamely, refusing to the last to reveal the name of the superior officer from whom he received his instructions to spy on the British navy. This was the first execution in the Tower of London since 1700. The scene of the execution was the tower barracks not far from the spot where Anne Boleyn and other persons, famous in English history, were put to death. Lody was about 28 years of age. Carl Hans Lody, the first man in generations to be shot as a spy in England, once was employed as a guide by a tourist agency in New York and also worked for the Union Pacific Railway in Omaha. He was arrested late in September in London, charged with espionage, and at his trial testified that he was a former Lieutenant in the German navy, but that he had been transferred to the reserves.

One hundred physicians from the four States of Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma, arrived in Galveston Tuesday, to attend the ninth annual convention of the Medical Association of the Southwest. Scientific papers were read by Drs. A. E. Sweetland, Nacogdoches; C. Lester Hall, Kansas City; Edward Jackson, Denver; M. V. Clopton, St. Louis; E. S. Lain, Oklahoma City; L. J. Moorman, Oklahoma City; C. E. Francisco, Kansas City; W. H. Stauffer, Kansas City, and J. G. Dorsey, Wichita, Kansas. A new organization, known as the Texas Surgical Association, has been formed by a number of the physicians at the convention. Its membership will be limited. The founders are surgeons, and the purpose of the organization, as announced by Dr. J. E. Thompson, of Galveston, is to advance the interests of surgery in Texas. Members of the executive committee are Dr. Joe Reuss, Cuero; Dr. John T. Moore, Houston; Dr. John Smoot, Dallas; Dr. F. Paschal, San Antonio; Dr. W. B. Thorning, Houston; Dr. Joe Beeton, Greenville, and Dr. J. E. Thompson, Galveston.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bureau of Child and Animal Protection held in Austin, plans for work were outlined and proposed amendments to the present humane laws with the view of making the provisions more drastic were discussed. The amendments are to be drawn by a legislative committee of which Otto Stolley, of Austin, is chairman. The old officers were elected as follows: J. E. Farnsworth, Dallas, Chairman; Will L. Vining, Austin, Vice-Chairman; E. G. Howe, San Antonio, Secretary; Mrs. M. E. Moreland, Austin, Corresponding Secretary; J. G. Palm, Austin, Treasurer.

LIFE.

Life is sweet and holy,
Life is just and right,
Life is filled with beauty
And with love so bright.
Then why should we have sorrow
Oh, why should we have grief?
When the world is filled with gladness
And with love so pure and sweet.

God in his love and mercy
Will keep our lives aright
If in wisdom we obey Him
And keep his precepts bright.

Then why should we be wary,
Oh, why should we be sad?
There is beauty all around us
And hope that makes us glad.

—MRS. MONROE FERGUSON,
Oak Cliff, Texas.

WOMAN.

When thy sweet purity I behold,
At that shrine I worship thee;
Priceless virtue above gems or gold,
Showing true beauty always to me.

Lost to modesty, without shame,
To my sorrow I must confess,
Nothing I can call to name
Compares to thy ugliness.

A virtuous woman is man's delight,
And he would be a mongrel cur
Not to give to woman the right
Demanding of him what he demands
of her.

Gainesville, Texas. —C. F. WRIGHT.

We often find mercy masquerading as misery, and some real miseries oft come disguised as mercies.

When men are right in the springs of character it matters less what particular form of government they live under. Even tyrants can not destroy the happiness of a noble, manly, God-fearing man.

Southern Methodist University

THE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

AT SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY

As a whole, the people of Texas cannot be expected to understand thoroughly what is meant by Southern Methodist University until it is in actual operation. They have heard much about the "big Methodist School," the great Methodist University at Dallas, etc., but the masses are yet to understand the Methodist zeal for something more than simply education in the establishment of the Southern Methodist University. Southern Methodist University must be, and certainly will be, conspicuously an evangelical institution. It cannot be anything else, and there is a great surprise in store for the people of Texas when it opens.

Think of it! By action of the General Conference, the Commission and the Annual Conferences a School of Theology must open at Southern Methodist University September, 1915. Bishop Mouzon, Dr. Bradfield and Dr. Hyer are at present arranging faculty and courses of study. War and threats of war do not affect these preparations, but when this school opens there is certain to be a great quickening, not only throughout all denominations having headquarters at Dallas, but throughout the entire State. The opening of this department foretells the spirit of the whole institution. It is to be Methodist, but not exclusive. It must be decisively religious.

It is really a question whether our preachers fully appreciate what this is to mean. That at least six of the strongest men in our Church, with abundant co-operation and assistance and with the magnificent opportunity offered at S. M. U. and in the city of Dallas, begin their work with scores and even hundreds of young preachers who seem to be so anxious to take up the work. A great and progressive spirit is inevitable. And the work is going steadily on.

Other departments of the University

COLLECTIONS.

The calamity howler would find poor encouragement in studying the collections of Southern Methodist University. It is true that money is difficult to secure. It always was and always will be. It is true that this is one of the hardest years in our history, but it is also true that the Methodist Church is going right on with its work and Southern Methodist University is going right on with its collections.

Collections are far from what we would like for them to be, but they are much further from being a failure. Our people are faithful in responding promptly. The amounts are not large, but the number of subscriptions is great. More than fifteen thousand people in Texas have made subscriptions and the volume of small payments is our salvation. The people must understand that the University must have funds at once. Two buildings are about completed, but great and expensive improvements are being put in. Boulevards, sidewalks, sewer, water supply are matters demanding heavy outlay. Other buildings must be erected, and the friends of the University must make sacrifices if the University opens in September, 1915, as contracted. Let the people be encouraged, and let every friend with diligence assist us in urging collection of every cent that is due us.

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

No department of Church activity has ever aroused an enthusiasm equal or surpassing that shown in the promotion of the Department of Religious Education, especially among the Sunday Schools. It appeals everywhere. It is an inspiration to all who study it and the preacher or superintendent that has not joined in the campaign has deprived himself and his school of a treat. It is a campaign that will continue and continue with increasing interest. The time is near when the young people of our Sunday Schools will themselves insist upon co-operation. In fact, they are already doing so. They want the department and they want to help in its foundation. One of the most enjoyable features

of course open simultaneously. What an important event it will be for Texas Methodism, and what an opportunity! For six or eight hundred young people to place themselves in the hands of the Methodist Church and in Southern Methodist University for equipment is a most important event. It is not only a time for great rejoicing, but it is a time for a great deal of sober thought. From the very first the Church must see to it that the work at S. M. U. bears dividends. Let the brethren everywhere create sentiment that will assist in doing the most substantial work possible. With Methodist sentiment back of the University the number of young men and young women who leave the University for leadership, both in the ministry and in the laity, will be vastly increased. Let all Methodism remember that this good year, 1914, is an intensely important year in Methodist history.

APPROPRIATIONS.

From the Pacific Coast comes the news that the Los Angeles Conference and the Pacific Conference, recently held by Bishop Mouzon, are thoroughly enthused over the prospect of a great University at Dallas for the region west of the Mississippi River. Various reports would indicate that the people are enthused over every branch of the University's work. Students from those conferences will be numerous, and the support of those conferences is certain. They fully understand that co-operation from this financially is expected only for the present, in the establishment of the Theological Department, and to this end the Los Angeles Conference has assessed itself \$200 and the Pacific Conference \$500 for the coming conference year. And this is only the beginning of what they can do. If there are any who think these conferences are without strength and resources they are mistaken. A great future is cer-

tain for them. They have both wealth and influence. The membership is largely from the very best families in Texas and other points in the South and they will be glad to send their children back here for their equipment and will contribute to the institution's sustenance. It is supposed that there are always those in every large body who are over-confident. It may be that there are those Methodists in Texas who think that because the General Conference has placed all the Methodists west of the Mississippi in support of the Theological Department of Southern Methodist University that it will be a very easy matter to establish that department as it should be. The very opposite is true. The entire region west of the Mississippi cannot build a stronger Theological Department than is needed right now. The very suggestion of a great Theological School has stimulated the demand for it. Young men from all sections are notifying us of their expectation of entering the department and then the ministry.

Regardless of how great and how strong we build the department it will not more than meet the needs. Let no man suppose that his co-operation is not needed. There are others who make the mistake of supposing that conferences outside of Texas will relieve Texans of the responsibility of building strong the Colleges of Arts and Sciences in S. M. U. On this point let every preacher be advised that nothing is being asked of the conferences outside of Texas except support of the Theological School. They have not undertaken any other responsibility, and at present that is all that can be reasonably demanded of them. Their assistance in that will be efficient and fully appreciated, but the University still looks wholly to Texas for support in the other departments—that of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences and the great fundamental branches of education.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE NOTES.

Southern Methodist University celebrated its fourth birthday "Back at Home." Four years ago the West Texas Conference, held in Austin, put into action a special committee, which decided to build a university. Later in the same year the University was located in Dallas, and back to the West Texas Conference the Commission went with its report, and received enthusiastic ratification. Such was the birth of Southern Methodist University. Is there any wonder why the S. M. U. officials feel so at home in West Texas Conference?

Many things are delightful, but "not all things are expedient." How delightful it would be to mention the different brethren and their words of commendation, sympathy and inspiration, but they cannot be mentioned, and the University must therefore express its gratitude to the conference as a whole and prove its sentiment by continued aggressive and progressive labor.

My, my, the collections this year in West Texas were a sight! Think of it! Ten per cent more than the best of all previous records. How was it done? Simply by everybody—preacher and layman—being kept alive on the lu-

has been the observance of Rally Day. To the schools who availed themselves of the benefits of this great special day and who sent to the University the report requested, have come a new enthusiasm. The time will be when all Methodist schools will have a great Rally Day each fall before conference, sending in reports of their strength and making a record of their accomplishments. This Department of Religious Education can co-operate, and will do so, with great efficiency and pleasure. Many superintendents who did not observe the day this year have indicated that they will do so next year. Those who did observe it report a splendid time. Substantial progress has been made. We take courage and press forward.

Another great proof that life insurance, human sympathy and fellow appreciation all prosper in "hard times!" But the most prosperous plant in the garden of civilization, regardless of times or seasons, is the Methodist Church. War, drouth, famine and panic do not deter her onward growth. Collections were fine. They could have been better, but the University has nothing but words of gratitude and commendation for the old West Texas Conference. In a very strict sense it is more "border conference" than some other conferences, and yet others in some respects might do well to imitate West Texas record. The School of Theology in Southern Methodist University was splendidly represented by Rev. W. D. Bradfield, D.D., of the faculty. Most splendidly did Dr. Bradfield place upon the minds and hearts of the preachers and laymen the needs of the School of Theology and the needs of the Church for such a school. Dr. Bradfield is much beloved by his conference, and is all the more endeared to Methodist preachers everywhere because of his determination to build at Southern Methodist University just such a school as will meet the needs of the times.

West Texas is conspicuous for its love for the Sunday School and all efforts to increase its efficiency. They rallied splendidly to the plan of the Church to build a Department of Religious Education in S. M. U. and voted to continue until every Sunday School shall have had opportunity and the department equipped and fully efficient. It was indeed interesting to hear Brother R. G. Plummer speak and the inspiration that Sunday Schools secure out of the privilege of taking a part in this department. It is a department of, by and for the young people in the interest of future generations.