

# 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, OKLAHOMA AND NEW MEXICO CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

G. C. RANKIN, D. D., EDITOR

Volume LXI

Dallas, Texas, Thursday, January 21, 1915

Number 24

## THE FEARFUL WAR IN EUROPE

**W**HEN this useless and cruel war broke loose in Europe it was thought by many that it would be only for a few months at most. This was perfectly natural in view of the fact that those nations were well prepared for it both in organization and equipment. They did not have to call for volunteers or levy drafts upon their citizenship. They all had great standing armies thoroughly drilled and ready for service. At a moment's notice these great armies were in motion and at each other's throats.

They were all equipped with the most modern weapons for destruction. They did not have to send in hurry orders to their factories for guns, for artillery, shells, swords, bayonets and shrapnel. Their magazines were full and ready for immediate use. And these engines of desolation and death are of the most improved type and their capacity for wiping out life and property is something appalling. Either at short range or for miles these guns are effective. Not only this, but airships were so perfected that great vehicles float at great distances above the earth, armed with deadly bombs to be dropped upon unsuspecting armies or cities, leaving death and slaughter in their wake.

Mighty navies plow the high seas and menace the seaports with their long-range guns; the seas are a network of mines and the submarines are watching opportunities to explode their torpedoes under great war vessels to destroy them unseen and unresisted. In fact the nations of Europe have left nothing undone as a means of killing each other and spreading ruin over vast reaches of country through which they map out their lines of march. As a result Belgium is in ruins, Poland is a slaughter pen, and the frontiers of France, Germany, Austria and Russia are crimsoned with blood, and the interiors of these great countries are vast hospitals for the wounded. Hundreds of thousands of prisoners are held in all these countries.

Is it any wonder that people thought such a war, with such preparations for death and destruction, would be of short duration? It looked like that it would not take long for such vast armies with such efficient equipment to literally annihilate each other and make the end a necessity. But such has not proved true. It is true that multiplied thousands, yes millions, have been either killed, or maimed, or captured, but the war seems to have just begun. Germany and Austria, England, France and Russia, are busy at work filling up the bloody gaps as fast as shot and shell and bayonet open them. They are levying great war taxes, they are increasing the capacity of their manufactories of munitions of war, they are multiplying their forces and rushing them to the front and

the whole continent is aflame with the red glare of carnage. The rest of the civilized world is standing aghast at the awful tragedy, but unable to lift a hand to stay the progress of its acts. Even the Pope of Rome, whose members constitute millions of these hostile forces, could not prevail upon them to rest from their bloody work through the Christmas holidays.

Every day the war is growing worse and worse. Men are dying by the hundred thousand, property is vanishing like the mist of the morning, stupendous debts are being piled up by the enormous expenditures and waste, and the atrocities of the war-god are becoming more and more revolting. The whole of Europe is being depleted of its men and means, women and children are starving, and the vitality of the races is being sapped of its strength and manhood.

And what is to be the end? No one can tell. But one thing is certain, the allied nations are determined that the war shall not close until Germany is either destroyed, root and branch, or brought to such humiliating terms as will forever emasculate her militarism; and Germany and Austria are determined that their part of it shall not cease until their flags float over Paris, until England is brought under subjection, and Russia is driven so far back into her snowy retreats that the growl of the bear will no longer be a menace to the Teutons. This is the situation. In the meantime nearly all the fruitful industries of these countries, except those engaged in supplying munitions of war, are at a standstill. The business of these nations is practically paralyzed. Nothing like it has ever been known in the history of the world. However, the most deplorable indication in the whole affair is that the worst is yet to come. They have scarcely passed the first stage of the conflict. The end is to be reached, not by decisive battles, but by gradually wearing each other out, by exhaustion, by constant depletion of men and means until waste, desolation, destruction and slaughter have made it impossible for one side or the other to longer continue the struggle.

In the meantime, is there no hope for a discontinuing of this horrible devastation? Is there no way for the whole world outside of these warring nations to intervene? Is there not latent power enough in the Christian conscience of mankind to put a stop to it? Can not the humane sentiment of the horror-stricken world prevail upon the war-gods to relent? Can not the unfortunate men in the ranks of those armies now engaged in killing each other for reasons of which they are ignorant, see the folly of their efforts and serve notice on the Emperors, the Czars, the Kings and the Generals that they have had enough of this tragedy, and be in-

duced to throw down their arms and go home?

At least, cannot the prayers of Christendom be poured into the ears of the God of our fathers to so bring about conditions in the psychology of Europe as to stay the thirst and the hunger for further bloodshed and ruthless suffering and woe among those millions of fighting and dying people? Such a task we know is a

wonderful draft upon faith and hope, but what else can we do? Our arms are too short to reach forth and stop the spirit of battle; our pleadings with the contending war-demons fall on dull ears; the sight of blood and writhing human forms fails to excite pity, and if our cry to the God of mercy and compassion is of no avail, then we are impotent in the face of this appalling calamity!

## THE INSOLENT OF THE LIQUOR BUSINESS

**I**nsolence and unprecedented nerve, in their attempts at saving their iniquitous business in the State of

Texas, is any sign of the extremely dangerous predicament in which the brewers and liquor dealers now find themselves, all sober citizens may rejoice and look for the final extermination of booze control in the very near future. Truly these forces have come to the place of last resort. They have reached the border line where caution may be cast aside and the most daring things attempted. As proof of the above, we desire to quote, in its entirety, an editorial found in the Daily Texan of December 9. The Texan is the daily paper published by the students of the University of Texas. Its editor is Mr. Lynn W. Landrum, a young Methodist and a man of sterling worth. The editorial is as follows:

"We never thought that the National Liquor Dealers' Association was notoriously timid, but we had no notion that they had the nerve to assume that they could write the editorials of the Daily Texan, even in part. Yet that is precisely the proposition they are making to us in a letter which we received from them recently.

"They asked us to write on the prohibition question, and submitted a sample, labeled 'Editorial No. 1,' which they think would be about right. We admit that we could say some pretty strong things on the prohibition question, but we suspect that they would not go very well with the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. The prohibition question is settled so far as the University is concerned. The Legislature some time ago placed the students of the University under strict prohibitory rules, and a student can no more get liquor legally than can a Choctaw Indian on a government reservation. We think the Legislature is right, but that's neither here nor there. As to prohibition in the State, we do not feel that we are justified in these columns in discussing the matter, because it does not concern the University except indirectly. We could not do any great amount of good.

"We wrote our correspondent a pretty hot letter, informing him in no very gentle language that he might pay his respects to the Prince of the Power of Darkness, if he desired, but the editorial columns were for neither the free use nor pur-

chased use of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. And, if anything, we said it stronger than that."

Being a very gentle man, this editor might not have alluded to "The Prince of the Power of Darkness," but outside of that, we wish to concur in all the brave student-editor of the Texan has to say. We also wish to compliment the student body of the University of Texas in having such a man at the head of its leading periodical. We rejoice in the fact that the brewers and liquor dealers, with all their money, find themselves powerless when brought face to face with the young manhood of this State. These are they before whom the liquor business shivers with a fright. The college men of Texas are after the scalp of this wolf and the bounty shall be theirs.

But what a revelation is this! Behold the cloven hoof and barbed tail of this monster as it seeks to take over our college and university periodicals.

We are really surprised that the religious journals have not received overtures from this nerry bunch. No doubt "Editorial No. 1" was a rich and racy production, fit meat for the digestion of Texas students. We are sure that the wisdom and pious advice turned down by this ruthless student-editor will be very much missed by college men and women over our great State. And think, will you, kind people, of the lack of gratitude in this young man, not to have sent these booze-preservers a burning message of thanks for their kindness to Texas young people.

The Methodist Church has 650 students in the University of Texas, before the eyes of whom the National Liquor Dealers' Association desired to parade its editorials. All Texas Methodism stands behind the young man who told them they could go to the devil, framing his invitation in much more elegant language, but that his columns were not at their disposal. Great will be Texas when the young men of the State come to their own!

At first glance it looks as though the Prince of Peace were banished from Europe; but not so. Over those contending armies there is an eye that never slumbers and an ear that never grows dull. Out of all this turmoil and death will come some lesson for the generations.



## CHAOTIC MEXICO.

The American people are so taken up with the terrible tragedy now being enacted in Europe and their efforts to ameliorate the suffering that from it arises that they are apt to forget the lesser tragedy happening just across the Rio Grande. Three years of anarchy in unhappy Mexico, three years of hardship for thousands of non-combatants, three years of idle twaddle and fruitless discussion among rival factions, leave us but dim prospects for the formation at any near period of such a stable government as could be recognized by the United States.

Since the balmy days of Gen. Porfirio Diaz the Republic to the south suffereth violence and the violent take it by force. Chaotic is the only term that describes the situation. The best students of current events over there—now that a triangular warfare has again broken out between the forces of Villa, Zapata and Carranza—are not holding out any hope for a speedy adjustment of the numerous political differences. With supreme power at the capital oscillating between what was once a bandit and a leader of guerrilla warfare in the south, the prospects for peace are less than they were a year ago. That unhappy country deserves the help and sympathy of the older and bigger brother living just to the north. There are obligations passing over from a wealthy nation to a poorer one. There are duties which the rich owe to the poor, the strong to the weak, the healthy to the sick, the experienced to the ignorant, duties which the priest and L-vite owed the stranger when they passed by on the other side.

Once a resident of Mexico, for ten years I had opportunity to familiarize myself with the situation; and now I do not hesitate to say that the outlook for any sort of settlement of differences between the warring factions is gloomy indeed. At one time I pinned my faith to Francisco Villa, the hero of the soldier and the peon class. Let us hope for the sake of his unhappy land that our faith was not so badly founded. For a period of two years he did and said such remarkably wise things. We have reason to believe that President Wilson had confidence in Villa's ability to harmonize the different factions. The course of the Washington Government in withdrawing all troops from Mexico just at the time that the soldiers of Villa were within gunshot of the capital gave us good grounds to believe that our President had a well-founded conviction that this same Villa, whose star was in the ascendancy, was both willing and able to safeguard life and property and guide unsteady Mexico in setting up house-keeping once more.

Thousands in the United States have no such confidence in this Mexican leader. Too many became his admirers because of his Napoleonic fame of never having lost a battle. This week's events show how vain sometimes are human hopes and opinions, for Villa is in flight with the remnants of his army bound post-haste for Terreon. His coveted Puebla has fallen from his grasp also.

This is one cause of Mexico's cumulative troubles. No one man wins the whole-hearted confidence of her friends both in and out of her borders. Francisco Villa, ex-burro driver, forceful, ignorant, beloved and followed by thousands because he is one of the people, is not without stains upon his character. A veteran newspaper man of our own land, who has been intimate with this idol of the masses says of him:

"Gen. Villa is the iron man of Mexico, beloved by his followers and admired and feared by his enemies. He might master the situation should he be able to form an alliance with the Zapatistas. But Zapata is a hard factor to reckon upon, and there is no telling when a breach may occur between him and Villa.

"Villa is a man of wonderful personal magnetism among his people. He is not an educated man, but a born leader. He might be termed the Napoleon of Mexico. Had he been fortunate in obtaining an education during his early years he would have been the greatest man, perhaps, Mexico has ever known. He is courageous, diplomatic and a great strategist in the game of war."

To the American missionaries and correspondents who have been with him he is courteous and obliging. If he harbors enmity towards our people and laws he is entirely too astute a diplomat to betray any evidence of that fact. To all intents and purposes he is very friendly to the United States. More than once he has hooted at the idea of his ever becoming President of Mexico. In this we give him the credit of sincerity; always remembering, however, that his every plan and action leave the way open

for him to dictate the policy of whomsoever may ascend the presidential chair.

Republican in its form of government, the elections of that Aztec land have always been farcical in the extreme. There is lacking that large, thoughtful, reliable middle class that has poise and sense and courage to go to the ballot box and vote its real convictions. What Ex-President Taft said about another people is a singularly apropos remark. "We cannot present them with a character. The time that will be necessary to train this people for self-government is the time that will be necessary to make them an English-speaking people." And so the great untaught multitudes of Mexico, whose minds too often teem with superstitions and imaginary bugaboos, turn in childlike simplicity first to one leader and then another, listen to their panaceas and are led to their death. The solution of their difficulties is a long, long way off, simply because the miseducated, the thrifless, the improvident, are not ready to control the affairs of State any more than they know how to control themselves.

After all has been said about the beauties of charity, after all has been done to help those that need and can reasonably expect help, the basic fact remains that self-reliance, industry and thrift are the chief dependencies of men and women in a free country. Sad indeed is the dawning of that day when more men run for office in the community than seek out the acres of manless lands and seek to fill them with landless men. Among the peons of Mexico it is more profitable just now to shoulder a musket and shout for a leader and run the risk of being killed than to engage in honest toil. For years they were content to work for thirty-five and fifty cents a day. When the restraining forces of law and order were withdrawn many of this class took advantage of these disturbances, formed themselves into squads of so-called revolutionists whose sole aim was to rob and to pillage. In this way they have meat to eat and clothes to wear and the summum bonum of happiness in their eyes, do not have to work.

The average writer and student begins immediately to cry, "The great trouble in Mexico is that the country is so lacking in educational facilities." Just so; too much can hardly be said about the needs of lifting the masses by means of the common schools, but why not go a bit deeper into the subject and acknowledge that the great trouble in Mexico is that the Roman Catholic Church has for years settled down upon her with all the greed of a vampire? Nearly all of her present woes may be attributed to the fact that three hundred years ago she fell into the hands of Romanism, which stripped her of her wealth and left her starved religiously. The inevitable result of her sway is to destroy the power of initiative in the individual. Besides self-reliance the dwellers in a free country must think and act for themselves independently of what this or that other self-constituted leader may say. The history of the Latin races in this country is saturated with the social instinct. They are not concerned so much about what the right may ordain as they are anxious to know what may be the opinion of their neighbor. Romanism always awakens in an alarming degree the social interdependence of the people. They depend not upon the teachings of conscience, but upon the dictum of some other frail human. God hasten the day when the teachings of Jesus shall in war-ridden Mexico exalt the value of the individual and impel him to follow some other than blind and narrow religious guides!

REV. J. R. MOOD.

## MEN AROUSED AS NEVER BEFORE.

In a recent interview Mr. H. J. Pettengill, President of the Southwestern Telephone Company, expressed the belief that the business men of Texas were aroused as never before to the importance of advancing the agricultural interests of the State and spoke especially of the possibilities, through co-operation with the Texas Industrial Congress, of making Texas the leading agricultural State of the Union.

Mr. Pettengill now resides in St. Louis, but formerly lived in Dallas and was one of the men instrumental in organizing the Texas Industrial Congress at San Antonio in 1910. He has always given the organization substantial aid and encouragement, being closely identified with it as an officer ever since it was formed.

"Many of our business men," said Mr. Pettengill, "do not realize the great importance of the work being done by the Texas Industrial Congress in the development of our agricultural resources.

"A great many business concerns and individuals supported the work

## Southern Methodist University

NOTES, Comments, News Items and Announcements Looking to the Opening of Southern Methodist University. SEPTEMBER, 1915, equipped in every way to take the Place Designed for it by the General Conference, the Annual Conferences and the Individuals of our Church.

ALL enquiries concerning the University Opening, News Items for these columns and Correspondence concerning the Campaigns and Financial Department of the University should be addressed to FRANK REEDY, Bursar, Dallas, Texas.

## THE OPENING OF SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

In accordance with the intention of the General Conference and Annual Conferences, Southern Methodist University will open in September, 1915, the date of opening being tentatively fixed as September 15th.

It must be understood that not only will the School of Theology at that time be opened for students but also the great College of Arts and Sciences known as the Academic Department.

This announcement is made by authority of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, but was in reality contemplated by all of the Annual Conferences. To some the announcement may appear a little late, but because the Administration has so many responsible, delicate and difficult conditions to handle the announcement was deferred until definite information could be given.

Let it be understood, that the University is open to both sexes—students of the Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior College years. It is absolutely necessary that a complete college course of work be opened to students.

It must be remembered that Southern Methodist University will not have a Preparatory Department. In other words, the University cannot accept students who are unable to enter the Freshman Class of the University of Texas. Students matriculating from our Junior Colleges or from any affiliated High School will be given full credit for work done, and every concession consistent with the work of a university be granted.

## SPLENDID DORMITORY FOR WOMEN.

The Executive Committee finds itself under the necessity of using for this year the magnificent dormitory now complete for the accommodation of young ladies. It is certain that nowhere in our country is there a more magnificent home for girls. Not a comfort or convenience has been overlooked. Not a hotel in Texas has more splendid appointments. But the capacity is limited to two hundred. The University will not be responsible for more than two hundred young women boarding students unless some arrangements, now in contemplation for the building of additional homes for young women, may be consummated. Young ladies must either board in these homes under the direct and careful supervision of the University or with relatives in the city by special instruction of their parents. Correspondence concerning reservations is now in order. A number of reservations have been made, and it is certain that many more will be arranged in the very near future.

## HOMES FOR YOUNG MEN.

Quite a number of plans for the housing of young men students are under consideration. A number of

of the Congress during Colonel Exall's life time simply because of their friendship for him, forgetting that Colonel Exall rightly considered the development of the land and maintenance of the soil's fertility as the State and Nation's chief source of wealth and happiness. Now that he is gone it becomes the duty of those who admired and loved him to do everything in their power to continue the work which he labored so faithfully and unselfishly to establish. In doing this we not only show our appreciation of his efforts but we testify to our estimate of the work itself.

"The Texas Industrial Congress in the face of many obstacles and discouragements has succeeded through the assistance of the business interests of Texas in firmly establishing itself, and I am sure it will continue to go forward with its good work with greater effectiveness than ever before.

"The farmers of Texas are beginning to properly appreciate the educational opportunities offered by the contests of the Congress and I feel

friends of the University are expecting to build splendid boarding houses in the vicinity of the University; quite a number of homes in Highland Park will accept young men, an unlimited number of young men may find splendid accommodations in the city, and the University will, in the course of a week or two, have something especially interesting to announce on this subject for the comfort and convenience of the young men.

Let all prospective students at once correspond with the University office in order that the multitudes of details be completed at the earliest possible date.

## EFFUSIONS.

When the young Methodists who become public school teachers have had what is their due share of Christian training, a long step will be taken toward the evangelization of the country.

Young men preparing for the ministry should begin immediately to look to their literary equipment and get in correspondence with the University office.

It is interesting to note that in the Night Schools there are scores of young men and young women striving desperately to equip themselves by the study of the fundamentals—History, English, Mathematics, etc., in order to hold their positions. Because of what they failed to do in school they must work eighteen hours to hold a salaried position.

Street cars are now running directly to the University. Friends visiting the city should take the Highland Park car, transferring to the University Line in Highland Park, and they will find their visit amply repaid by personal inspection of the magnificent plant of the University. It is best to phone Preston 1270, however, before starting.

Another long step in the right direction is noticeable in the signs now in the street cars in the city of Dallas, stating that absolutely no smoking is allowed. The General Conference meant something when it took the stand against the use of tobacco, and the temptation to students is limited by this new ordinance.

Commissioner W. D. Wilson is in the field as busy as can be, which means that results are forthcoming and that people, one at a time, are learning things about S. M. U.

Visitors from all sections of the Nation call at the University, and the Advocate would be filled if direct quotations of their praise of the plant were printed. It is the fashion in Dallas for prominent visitors to the city to also call upon the University.

We have already been advised that there are numerous young preachers already filling appointments in the various conferences who wish to take

confident they will avail themselves to a greater extent than ever of these opportunities."

## TEXAS INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

## THE RIGHT KIND OF A REVIVAL.

There are revivals and revivals, but the only revival that really revives is one that makes people a lot better.

It will stop swearing, drinking and gambling among all who are reached by it.

It will make debtors honest enough to pay their just debts.

It will restore prodigal sons and daughters to heart-broken parents.

It will stop quarrelling betwixt husbands and wives and may reunite them after an unfortunate separation.

It will sweeten the tempers of people generally and perhaps lead some who have not spoken to each other for years to be civil and brotherly.

It will take business away from legal shysters who live by stirring up litigation and thus save many dupes from useless expense.

It will make churches and parsonages more attractive to the eye of the

a course in the School of Theology this fall. Before notifying the Bishop or presiding elder it would be well to take up with this office the matter of entrance requirements and courses of study.

Many mistakes are being made in confusing the term "Academic" Department with the Preparatory Department. They are in no wise the same. Southern Methodist University will not have any Preparatory Department, but, like all other universities, will base its work on the great fundamental branches often designated Academic Department.

No one ever realizes the amount of good done by the agitation of Christian Education until they receive letters from hundreds of young men and young women begging for a chance to equip themselves. One week in the office would convince any Methodist of the great need for a University for Methodist young people. In fact, none of us ever know just how much good we can do until we get started.

It has not been long since we published the portrait of our esteemed friend, Doctor J. W. Carhart. The press of recent date conveyed to the public the news of his death. His was an active life in science and letters. He is accredited by some as having built the first automobile in Texas. His splendid library was bequeathed to the University and will doubtless be received at an early date—a treasury for future generations, bearing dividends to the Church immeasurable.

The Advocate of recent date records the death of our dear brother, Rev. S. J. Drake. Brother Drake was a great friend of S. M. U. He not only contributed of his own means but often stated that if he lived to old age he wanted to spend his last days in just such a community as will be gathered about the great University. His life has been cut short but his service will never be forgotten. It is earnestly hoped that the many beneficiaries of his long and effective ministry will raise the five hundred dollars necessary to put his name on the memorial tablet in the Rotunda of the University, the money being used for the endowment of the Theological Department.

No department of the University is more popular than the Department of Religious Education. A note from Rev. S. L. Crowson to the effect that he will represent the Department at Sanger in a few days at a great district rally, has been received and from his earnestness there will come results that will add Sunday School teachers to the working force of the Church in after years. Let one hundred other men in Texas follow Bro. Crowson's example before another month shall pass.

The Bursar has a request from a certain preacher in Texas for a sermon on Christian Education. The same will be forwarded in due time.

average person than forty coats of paint and a fully equipped gymnasium.

It will revive interest in good music, gladden the long winter evenings with matters of greater moment than card playing and make everybody feel that life is worth living when it is lived right.

It will bring upon the scene enough bright young men to fill the pulpits when the noble brothers now growing old are retired or dead.

It will set Christian mothers to praying for their sons and make the home a training school for God's workers.

When Evan Roberts, the chief human factor in the great Welsh revival was born, his mother is said to have exclaimed: "I have another son to serve God now; and perhaps he may one day be a preacher." The larger part of the goodness and usefulness of the world resides with men and women whose parents longed for good and useful children.—Exchange.

Experience is the diploma which sadness gives to a graduated sufferer.



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They were all equipped with the most modern weapons for destruction. They did not have to send in hurry orders to their factories for guns, for artillery, shells, swords, bayonets and shrapnel. Their magazines were full and ready for immediate use. And these engines of desolation and death are of the most improved type and their capacity for wiping out life and property is something appalling. Either at short range or for miles these guns are effective. Not only this, but airships were so perfected that great vehicles float at great distances above the earth, armed with deadly bombs to be dropped upon unsuspecting armies or cities, leaving death and slaughter in their wake.

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And what is to be the end? No one can tell. But one thing is certain, the allied nations are determined that the war shall not close until Germany is either destroyed, root and branch, or brought to such humiliating terms as will forever emasculate her militarism; and Germany and Austria are determined that their part of it shall not cease until their flags float over Paris, until England is brought under subjection, and Russia is driven so far back into her snowy retreats that the growl of the bear will no longer be a menace to the Teutons. This is the situation. In the meantime nearly all the fruitful industries of these countries, except those engaged in supplying munitions of war, are at a standstill. The business of these nations is practically paralyzed. Nothing like it has ever been known in the history of the world. However, the most deplorable indication in the whole affair is that the worst is yet to come. They have scarcely passed the first stage of the conflict. The end is to be reached, not by decisive battles, but by gradually wearing each other out, by exhaustion, by constant depletion of men and means until waste, desolation, destruction and slaughter have made it impossible for one side or the other to longer continue the struggle.

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duced to throw down their arms and go home?

At least, cannot the prayers of Christendom be poured into the ears of the God of our fathers to so bring about conditions in the psychology of Europe as to stay the thirst and the hunger for further bloodshed and ruthless suffering and woe among those millions of fighting and dying people? Such a task we know is a

wonderful draft upon faith and hope, but what else can we do? Our arms are too short to reach forth and stop the spirit of battle; our pleadings with the contending war-demons fall on dull ears; the sight of blood and writhing human forms fails to excite pity, and if our cry to the God of mercy and compassion is of no avail, then we are impotent in the face of this appalling calamity!

## THE INSOLENT OF THE LIQUOR BUSINESS

**I**n insolence and unprecedented nerve, in their attempts at saving their iniquitous business in the State of Texas, is any sign of the extremely dangerous predicament in which the brewers and liquor dealers now find themselves, all sober citizens may rejoice and look for the final extermination of booze control in the very near future. Truly these forces have come to the place of last resort. They have reached the border line where caution may be cast aside and the most daring things attempted. As proof of the above, we desire to quote, in its entirety, an editorial found in the Daily Texan of December 9. The Texan is the daily paper published by the students of the University of Texas. Its editor is Mr. Lynn W. Landrum, a young Methodist and a man of sterling worth. The editorial is as follows:

"We never thought that the National Liquor Dealers' Association was notoriously timid, but we had no notion that they had the nerve to assume that they could write the editorials of the Daily Texan, even in part. Yet that is precisely the proposition they are making to us in a letter which we received from them recently.

"They asked us to write on the prohibition question, and submitted a sample, labeled 'Editorial No. 1,' which they think would be about right. We admit that we could say some pretty strong things on the prohibition question, but we suspect that they would not go very well with the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. The prohibition question is settled so far as the University is concerned. The Legislature some time ago placed the students of the University under strict prohibitory rules, and a student can no more get liquor legally than can a Choctaw Indian on a government reservation. We think the Legislature is right, but that's neither here nor there. As to prohibition in the State, we do not feel that we are justified in these columns in discussing the matter, because it does not concern the University except indirectly. We could not do any great amount of good.

"We wrote our correspondent a pretty hot letter, informing him in no very gentle language that he might pay his respects to the Prince of the Power of Darkness, if he desired, but the editorial columns were for neither the free use nor pur-

chased use of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association. And, if anything, we said it stronger than that."

Being a very gentle man, this editor might not have alluded to "The Prince of the Power of Darkness," but outside of that, we wish to concur in all the brave student-editor of the Texan has to say. We also wish to compliment the student body of the University of Texas in having such a man at the head of its leading periodical. We rejoice in the fact that the brewers and liquor dealers, with all their money, find themselves powerless when brought face to face with the young manhood of this State. These are they before whom the liquor business shivers with a fright. The college men of Texas are after the scalp of this wolf and the bounty shall be theirs.

But what a revelation is this! Behold the cloven hoof and barbed tail of this monster as it seeks to take over our college and university periodicals.

We are really surprised that the religious journals have not received overtures from this nery bunch. No doubt "Editorial No. 1" was a rich and racy production, fit meat for the digestion of Texas students. We are sure that the wisdom and pious advice turned down by this ruthless student-editor will be very much missed by college men and women over our great State. And think, will you, kind people, of the lack of gratitude in this young man, not to have sent these booze-preservers a burning message of thanks for their kindness to Texas young people.

The Methodist Church has 650 students in the University of Texas, before the eyes of whom the National Liquor Dealers' Association desired to parade its editorials. All Texas Methodism stands behind the young man who told them they could go to the devil, framing his invitation in much more elegant language, but that his columns were not at their disposal. Great will be Texas when the young men of the State come to their own!

At first glance it looks as though the Prince of Peace were banished from Europe; but not so. Over those contending armies there is an eye that never slumbers and an ear that never grows dull. Out of all this turmoil and death will come some lesson for the generations.



## John Wesley And Eighteenth Century England

(An Address before the Epworth League, First Methodist Church, Austin, Tex., Jan. 3, 1915, by T. J. Mosley, Professor of Physics, Southwestern University.)

My paper has an ambitious-sounding title, and one which I shall make haste to modify. For I cannot lay claim to any exhaustive information concerning either part of my professional subject. John Wesley: what an ocean to sound! Eighteenth Century England: what a continent to explore! What I mean to undertake is something more in keeping with my abilities, and might be entitled "Some Aspects of John Wesley Viewed in their Eighteenth Century English Setting."

Wesley was born in 1703, and died in 1791, so that a study of his life takes into its purview almost the whole of that far-distant century, in some respects almost as far distant from us as the Middle Ages. The social development of England during this period may be considered as the overlapping of two forces: one, an old one almost spent; the other, a still older one reasserting itself. The first was the subsiding stime of the Stuart Restoration; the second was the native soberness and inborn tendency toward respectability of the British race, electrified by and embodied in the flaming Methodist movement. So that Wesley is, in the fullest sense, an historical figure.

The Restoration of 1660 is notorious as inaugurating a period of moral decay, but one perhaps does not realize the persistence of this blight on the Nation's life. It is easy to read between the lines of Pepys' diary the story of Restoration corruption; abominable wickedness stalks naked and unashamed in the plays of Dryden, Wycherly and Congreve. They are contemporaries of the event. But in the novels of Fielding we are confronted by a terrible picture of society, and Hogarth's paintings marvelously enhance the appalling effect. Boswell's Life of Johnson is a running commentary upon the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, and from such clues as these one might infer that a dreadfully sour leaven was still at work in English society. That leaven was the Restoration, and not all the Williams and Marys and Revolutions of 1688 could sweeten the lump. For the National life was polluted at its fountain head. A grievous effect of the union of Church and State is that politics lays its hand oftentimes on Church government; and in the stormy times from 1649 to 1689 there was much tampering with religion. During Cromwell's time "no prebacy" was the watchword; under Charles II, conformity to the Church of England was enjoined; James II sought to re-establish Catholicism, and imposed his views on whomsoever of the clergy he could intimidate. And then under William came conformity again, and a general acquiescence of the clergy. Such shifting of allegiance must have been destructive of men's consciences, and when the ministers of the gospel become cynical and place-seeking, their parishioners must become a prey to all manner of evil. During these shifting times, a certain Vicar of Bray was taunted with being a turncoat. His reply is well known:

"This is a cause I shall maintain Until my dying day, sir; That whatsoever king shall reign I'll still be Vicar of Bray, sir."

With the clergy deteriorating, the court brought back from France a sodden imitation of French high life which was hideous in its licentiousness, and lacking even in the glamor which French vivacity could supply. With the lords and ladies sneering at decency, and the clergy fawning upon them for patronage, it is little wonder that the common people in large part fell into evil living. Of course, we must always suppose a sound middle class in English history, greater or less in number, but during the first half of the eighteenth century the upper and lower layers of society, we may say the majority of the nation, were sunk into an abyss of iniquity. These are strong words; but the testimony of history is not lacking. Green, Bk. VIII, Ch. 4, epitomizes the situation:

"During the fifty years which preceded (the Wesleyan revival) we see little save a revolt against religion and against the Churches in either the higher classes or the poor. Among the wealthier and more educated Englishmen the progress of free inquiry, the aversion from theological strife which had been left behind them by the Civil Wars, the new political and material channels opened to human

energy were producing a general indifference to all questions of religious speculation or religious life. In the higher circles 'every one laughs,' said Montesquieu, on his visit to England, 'if one talks of religion.' Of the prominent statesmen of the time the greater part were unbelievers in any form of Christianity, and distinguished for the grossness and immorality of their lives. Drunkenness and foul talk were thought no discredit to Walpole. A later prime minister, the Duke of Grafton, was in the habit of appearing with his mistress at the play. Purity and fidelity to the marriage now were sneered out of fashion; and Lord Chesterfield, in his letters to his son, instructs him in the art of seduction as part of a polite education.

"At the other end of the social scale lay the masses of the poor. They were ignorant and brutal to a degree which it is hard to conceive, for the increase of population which followed upon the growth of towns and the development of commerce had been met by no effort for their religious or educational improvement. Not a new parish had been created. Hardly a single new church had been built. Schools there were none, save the grammar schools of Edward and Elizabeth. The rural peasantry, who were fast being reduced to pauperism by the abuse of the poor laws, were left without much moral or religious training of any sort. 'We saw but one Bible in the parish of Cheddar,' said Hannah More at a far later time, 'and that was used to prop a flower pot.' Within the towns, things were worse. There was no effective police, and in great outbreaks the mob of London or Birmingham burned houses, hung open prisons, and sacked and pillaged at their will. The criminal class gathered boldness and numbers in the face of ruthless laws which only testified to the terror of justice, laws which made it a capital crime to cut down a cherry tree, and which strung up twenty young thieves of a morning in front of Newgate; while the introduction of gin gave a new impetus to drunkenness. In the streets of London gin shops at one time invited every passerby to get drunk for a penny, or dead drunk for twopenny—(clean straw for nothing). Much of this social degradation was due without doubt to the apathy and sloth of the priesthood. A shrewd if prejudiced observer, Bishop Burnet, brands the English clergy of his day as the most lifeless in Europe, 'the most remiss of their labors in private and the least severe of their lives.' A large number of prelates were mere Whig partisans with no higher aim than that of promotion. The levees of the ministers were crowded with lawn sleeves. A Welsh bishop avowed that he had seen his diocese but once, and habitually resided at the lakes of Westmoreland. A system of pluralities which enabled a single clergyman to hold at the same time a number of livings turned the wealthier and more learned of the clergy into absentees, while the bulk of them were indolent, poor and without social consideration."

Two passages from Lecky might also be cited here. In Vol. II, Ch. 9, of his "England in the Eighteenth Century," occur these words:

"The clergy of the great cities were often skillful and masculine reasoners. Those in the country discharged the official duties of religion, mixing without scruple in country business and country sports. Their standard was low; their zeal was languid; but their influence, such as it was, was chiefly for good." Explaining the success of the Methodists, he says: "The utter depravity of human nature, the lost condition of every man who is born into the world, the vicarious atonement of Christ, the necessity to salvation of a new birth, of faith, of the constant and sustaining action of the Divine Spirit upon the believer's soul are doctrines which in the eyes of the modern evangelicals constitute at once the most vital and the most influential portions of Christianity; but they are doctrines which, during the greater part of the Eighteenth Century, were seldom heard from a Church of England pulpit."

What kind of preaching, then, did the English clergy do? The historian in the same chapter gives us some idea:

"The essential and predominating characteristics of the prevailing theology were the prominence which was given to external morality as distinguished both from dogma and from all forms of emotion, and the assiduity with which the preachers labored to establish the purely rational character of Christianity. It was the leading object of the skeptics of the time to assert the sufficiency of natural religion. It was a leading object of a

large proportion of the divines to prove that Christianity was little more than natural religion accredited by historic proofs and enforced by the indispensable sanctions of rewards and punishments. Beyond a belief in the doctrine of the Trinity and a general acknowledgment of the veracity of the gospel narratives, they taught little that might not have been taught by disciples of Socrates and Plato. They labored to infuse a higher tone into the social and domestic spheres, to make men energetic in business, moderate in pleasure, charitable to the poor, upright, honorable and dutiful in every relation of life. While acknowledging the imperfection, they sincerely respected the essential goodness of human nature, dwelt much on the infallible authority of the moral sense, and explained away or simply neglected all doctrines that conflicted with it. A great variety of causes had led to the gradual evanescence of dogmatic teaching and to the discredit into which religious emotions had fallen."

The literature of the period gives the fullest support to such statements as these, but for the fullest verification I would remind my hearers of Fielding's inimitable novel, "Joseph Andrews," especially of the scenes from clerical life contained in it. Trulliber, the hog-raising country parson; what complete picture was ever drawn of brutish coarseness, ignorance, and cynicism? The clergyman who was preparing the soul of the wounded Joseph Andrews for its departure from this life; his hurried slobberish is one of the most repellently amusing things, as well as the most cleverly told, in all fiction.

Politics were contentedly corrupt; Walpole complacently practiced his maxim that every man had his price; justice was administered by favoritism; religious enthusiasm was out of date. Even works of the imagination suffered from the blight. Poetry no longer was the true mirror of human emotion, but sank into cleverness, conciseness, and regularity. It was no longer judged by the soaring of its imaginings, but by the "justness of its sentiments." Truly at this time more than in Wordsworth's, "England was a fen."

To summarize, the Restoration and its attendant disturbances, by corrupting the clergy, poisoned the national life at its fountain head, and as a stream can rise no higher than its source, England for a hundred years sank deeper and deeper into moral stagnation.

Such were conditions when John Wesley was born. His father was rector of Epworth parish in Lincolnshire. A geographical note may be made in passing. Lincolnshire is on the east coast of England, about midway between Scotland and the south coast. It is of a marshy topography, much resembling Holland in this respect. The poet Tennyson was also the son of a Lincolnshire parson.

Samuel Wesley, the father, was a truly consecrated and deeply learned man, not at all in the character of the slothful clergy I have previously described. We may account for him as one of the numerous exceptions to the rule, and as a descendant of non-conformist clerical ancestors.

John Wesley's mother, Susanna, deserves a separate chapter, but this is not the time nor the place to enlarge upon the excellences of his unusual parents. It must suffice to say that in the parsonage at Epworth there combined in almost ideal proportions the elements requisite to bring up children in sound knowledge and the fear of God.

John received his early training at the Charterhouse, London, an ancient free foundation which flourishes at the present time. The discipline and study there, as at all English boarding schools, was exceedingly rigorous, and by the time the young Wesley was seventeen he had so profited by its instruction that he was elected to an Oxford scholarship. This is proof enough that he was the possessor of unusual mental gifts, and we need never be ashamed of the intellectual stature of our founders.

So in 1720, the freshman John Wesley took up his abode in Christ Church College, Oxford, on a scholarship allowance of forty pounds a year. In this day and time, three times that amount would hardly pay an undergraduate's college bills, but allowing for the depreciation in money, we should say that Wesley was quite comfortably provided. Most scholarships these days are competed for largely for the sake of honor, as their value is seldom more than twenty pounds annually. Of course, I do not refer to the Rhodes Scholarships.

Christ Church was founded by Cardinal Wolsey under Henry VIII, and is the most magnificent establishment in Oxford, as well as the most largely attended. Here John Wesley lived for five years, or until the year 1725, when he was twenty-two years old. During this period, we must

disabuse our minds of the supposition that his piety was the cause of any remark. He himself confesses that while his life was free of any overt or scandalous acts, he was far from being serious upon religious matters. He was a remarkable student, however, and fully maintained the reputation of a scholar which he had earned at Charterhouse. This means that he continued the study of the classics, passing on early from Plautus and Terence in the Latin to the Annals of Tacitus, and the works of less well known authors; in Greek he was no doubt familiar with the poets and tragedians, and made Herodotus and Thucydides a large portion of his work. He perfected himself in Logic, and earned special recognition in this branch. To gain some idea of his habits as a student, we might well notice his schedule of studies, adopted at a somewhat later date. Mondays and Tuesdays he devoted to the Greek and Roman classics, historians, and poet; Wednesdays to logic and ethics; Thursdays to Hebrew and Arabic; Fridays to metaphysics and natural philosophy; Saturdays to oratory and poetic composition; and Sundays to divinity. In intermediate hours, he perfected himself in the French language, which he had begun to learn two or three years before; sometimes he amused himself with experiments in optics; and in mathematics studied Euclid, Kiel and Sir Isaac Newton. This is sufficient to afford some idea of what at that time was meant in England by an educated man; and will furnish some light on Emerson's lament that the work of England's scholars and poets as compared with the best efforts of his own countrymen was like the power of men of bone and lung and muscle contrasted with the haphazard trifling of boys.

At the age of twenty-two, Wesley seems to have had a call to a more serious mode of life, and resolved to enter the ministry of the Established Church. No doubt his mother's letters had much to do with his change, and he refers also to the revolutionary power which the reading of Thomas à Kempis had in his life. At any rate, he continued to prepare himself, and was ordained deacon on Sunday, September 19th, 1725.

The following March he was elected fellow of Lincoln College, an honor for which his undoubted scholarship stood him in good stead. Most of the teaching and lecturing at Oxford is the work of the fellows, so that the term there has a somewhat different meaning from the American usage. Thus, the teaching staff of Lincoln College at that time consisted of a rector and twelve fellows. As a fellow, Wesley seems to have done his tutorial work thoroughly, and to have thought more and more seriously on religion, urging others to observe the law of God as he sought to do. He began to rid himself, he tells us, of unprofitable companions. His plan was to treat all his visitors with courtesy, meanwhile narrowly observing their conduct and conversation. When one would rise to go, he would invite Wesley to return the call; and if an unfavorable opinion had been formed, Wesley would make no reply to the invitation. Such treatment would need to be repeated only a very few times to produce the desired result, as Wesley tells us. Imagine the force of character and determination necessary to go through a performance in all respects so unpleasant! Nobody but an Englishman could do it. Of course, Wesley got himself talked about, but he paid no attention to evil report.

In 1727 he returned to Epworth to act as his father's curate, without relinquishing his fellowship. He performed his pastoral duties for two years and a half, preaching regularly his rigorous high-Church beliefs. Of this period he writes later: "I preached much, but saw no fruit of my labor. Indeed, it could not be that I should; for I neither laid the foundation of repentance nor of believing the gospel; taking it for granted that all to whom I preached were believers, and that many of them needed no repentance." Wesley's true awakening was to come later.

In 1729, the college would no longer consent to his absentee relation, and recalled him to take charge of pupils. Meanwhile, Charles Wesley, now an undergraduate at Christ Church, had had a deep religious experience, and had induced two or three companions to take the communion with him weekly at St. Mary's Church. They practiced a very regular life, and got the nickname "Methodists," which stuck. Thus, Charles Wesley must have the credit of being the first Methodist. John, upon his return to Lincoln College, heartily united with this little group, which now called itself the "Holy Club." John Wesley used the weight of his official position to build up the numbers of the club; by some potent moral suasion, his eleven pupils all became members, and he himself became the director and life of the club. Concerning its doings, the following account is given: "Every night they met together, to review what each had done during the day, and to consult what should be done the day following, their meetings always commencing with prayer, and ending with a frugal supper. Their plans of action were various. Some conversed with young students, and endeavored to rescue them from evil company, and to encourage them in a sober and studious life. Others undertook the instruction and relief of impoverished families; others the charge of some particular school, and others the parish workhouse. Some or other of them went daily to the Castle and to the city prison, reading in the chapel, to as many of the prisoners as would attend, books like the 'Christian Monitor,' and 'The Country Parson's Advice to His Parishioners,' and then summing up the reading in a few sentences easy to be remembered. On the introduction of a new prisoner, they would subject him to the most searching examination as to whether he bore malice towards his persecutors or others, and whether he repented of his sins, and used private prayer, and received the sacrament. Out of their own scanty means, and by quarterly contributions from others, they raised a fund to purchase books, medicines and other necessities for the prisoners, and to release those who were confined for debts of small amounts. They read prayers at the Castle on most Wednesdays and Fridays, preached every Sunday, and administered the sacrament once a month. One of the schools which they visited was a school which Wesley himself had founded, the mistress of which he paid, and some, if not all, of the children of which, he clothed.

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"They tried to act upon the principle of doing nothing without a previous perception that it was the will of God. Every morning and every evening they spent an hour in private prayer. They always prayed in going in and out of Church. Three days every week, though separate from each other, they at the same hour prayed in concert.

"In secret devotion they frequently stopped short to observe if they were using proper fervor, and used a collect every day at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock, and each one said aloud in his own room a grace before and after eating. They embraced every possible opportunity of doing good, and of preventing, removing or lessening evil. They tried to spend an hour every day in speaking to men directly on religious things, never relinquishing the objects of their attention till they were positively repelled, and always, before addressing them, trying to learn, as far as possible, their tempers, way of life, and peculiar hindrances. In order to converse usefully, they planned every conversation before they went into company and considered what subject would be most useful, and how to prosecute it. They persuaded all they could to attend public prayers, sermons, and sacraments, and in general, to obey the laws of the Church, the State, the University, and their respective colleges. They refrained from thinking or speaking unkindly of any one, and used intercession for their friends on Sundays, for their pupils on Mondays, for those who particularly desired it on Wednesdays and Fridays, and for the family with whom they lodged every day. They communicated at Christ Church once a week."

It will thus be seen that the purposes of the Oxford Methodists were very largely ascetic and high-Church, and while objects of the most praiseworthy kind were undertaken with the utmost humility of spirit, they bound upon themselves burdens too grievous to be borne. The world is not going to be saved by rules, and the day of monasticism had struck centuries before. So long as Wesley himself was at Oxford to stimulate his associates by his counsel and unflagging example, things went very well; but on two occasions when he was away, the club almost completely disappeared. The Methodists were subjected to all manner of ridicule and reproach, but bore all with the utmost fortitude. So that while we cannot follow the first Methodists in their asceticism, we find much to admire and reverence in their daily taking up of the cross.

In 1735 Wesley's father died, and John and Charles felt a call to go as missionaries to Georgia, with their legalistic high-Church doctrines. Their work here among Oglethorpe's motley colonists may be summarized under one word: failure. Indeed, they became unpopular, especially Charles. The wilderness was uncongenial soil for Pharisaism, however conscientious. John returned from Georgia in 1738, and at a later date writes: "It was now almost two years and four months since I left my native country, in order to teach the Georgian



Indians the nature of Christianity; but what have I learnt myself in the meantime? Why, what I least of all suspected, that I, who went to America to convert others, was never myself converted to God."

His voyage to Georgia had done one thing for him, a thing all-important; it had made him acquainted with a band of Moravians, who led blameless lives and taught the old gospel of justification by faith in Christ's atonement. The Wesleys had been trying to obtain salvation through works, and had failed. Now, on May 24, 1738, John Wesley "received such a sense of the forgiveness of sins as till then he never knew."

Therefore, from May 24, 1738, we may date the real Methodist movement. It circles and widens far beyond the narrow confines of Oxford Colleges or high-Church ritualism. Indeed, to the earlier Oxford period Methodism is indebted mainly for its name and its leaders. Wesley began to preach with a new vision, a new earnestness, and a new success. In 1739 he adopted Whitefield's practice of open-air or "field" preaching, thus shattering a cherished high-Church tradition. His formalism, of which few, perhaps, have nowadays much notion, gradually dropped completely away, and he gave himself more and more to his work of evangelism. Often as many as 30,000 flocked together to hear him.

In spite of gainsaying and slander, and opposition from the Established Church, he still kept his relation as a priest in its service, and in organizing his "Societies" had for most of his life no idea of establishing a new Church, intending them to become merely an arm of the Church of England. But their members found no welcome from the Church, and they finally obtained the aged Wesley's consent to a separate organization.

In reading Wesley's Journal, one

cannot but be struck by the accounts of the early disturbances which attacked his preaching, and their gradual subsidence. Rufians would pelt him and his followers with mud, eggs and stones; oxen would be driven through the crowds; fire-hose would drench them. But so overwhelming was the power of his preaching that on a second visit to a town, the disturbances would rarely be repeated. Thus the new heaven is seen to be at work.

When Wesley died, in 1791, he left England renovated spiritually. The poor had a new hope in their hearts; the rich had a new regard for the things of the Spirit. His followers numbered at his death a hundred thousand; but the indirect effect of his work cannot be reckoned in figures. Even the Church of England received a spiritual awakening.

I shall close this tedious paper with one more quotation from Green:

"Its action upon the Established Church broke the lethargy of the clergy; and the Evangelical movement, which found representatives like Newton and Cecil within the pale of the Establishment, made the fox-hunting parson and the absentee rector at last impossible. In Walpole's time the English clergy were the idliest and the most lifeless in the world. In our own day no body of religious ministers surpasses them in piety, in philanthropic energy, or in popular regard. In the nation at large appeared a new moral enthusiasm, which, rigid and pedantic as it often seemed, was still healthy in its social tone, and whose power was seen in the disappearance of the profligacy which had disgraced the upper classes and the foulness which had infested literature ever since the Restoration. A new philanthropy reformed the prisons, infused wisdom and clemency into the penal laws, abolished the slave trade, and gave the first impulse to popular education."

Lecky says Wesleyanism preserved England alive; and who has knowledge to the contrary?

### "The Revival Needed For Today."

A Reply to Dr. Gibson.

I have read and reread George M. Gibson's article in the Texas Christian Advocate of the 10th ult., "The Revival Needed for Today." The caption appealed to me, and I read it hoping to be edified; but from my experience and understanding of a real revival it fell far short of the fundamental doctrines of experimental religion as taught by Wesley and the Methodist Church. Hence I am writing this article, critically, and I hope constructively. His article as a whole savors of religion without the Holy Ghost; forgiveness without repentance; salvation without regeneration. It indicates an intellectual, cultured and scientific pulpit, in which the preacher depends more on his acquired knowledge for pulpit preparation than on the imparted revelation of the divine truth of the Holy Ghost opened fresh and original from God's precious Word. Such preaching tends to the worship of nature instead of God, to the relying on human intellect instead of God's Word; to the magnifying of the material and to the denying of the spiritual and the supernatural. I shall quote paragraph 2 as a basis of what I say. He says: "The truth must be so presented that it will make a natural appeal to the modern mind. Whether we like it or not we must recognize that this is a scientific age. We are both consciously and unconsciously applying the scientific method to the study of all life's questions, both in the natural world and in the spiritual. The general tendency, therefore, in our mental operations is to demand the reason of things. The modern mind must see the reasonableness of the religious life, and every step involved in entering into this life. This habit of thought has weakened the influence of the unusual, the unaccountable. The mysterious, tumultuous manifestations do not appeal to our minds whether it is to be set down to our discredit or not. This generation is not demonstrative, but is more quiet, questioning, critical. The straightforward, earnest appeal, therefore, to the reason (to common sense) is far more effective in producing the desired change of life in both young and the old." This excerpt would indicate that we must understand before we believe. Matt. 19:16: We find a young man interviewed the Savior concerning his soul's salvation. After the Savior had enumerated the things necessary, he said: "All these things have I done from my youth up; what lack I yet?" Did the Savior reason with him? No. He simply told what he must do to be perfect. Simply told him plainly, without argument or reason. I will

just say here this young man measured far above our average reasonable modern Christian, for he had fulfilled all the requirements of a moral life, but did he demand a reason for so great a sacrifice of his worldly goods? No, but slunk away, showing he had rather have the pleasures of this life for a season than the happiness of heaven through eternity. When the Lord told Joshua to march his army around Jericho once a day for seven days and on the seventh day to march around seven times, and then the priests sound their trumpets and when the trumpets were heard the people should shout with loud voice, we all know the result. Did Joshua demand of the Lord to know a reason for all this ado? Not a bit of it. He simply obeyed the Lord's command by faith. Nicodemus, the ruler, went to the Savior by night and began his interview by flattery. The Master anticipated him and gave him the ultimatum, "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God." He asked one question, "How?" The Savior answered, giving the fullest explanation that has ever been given. Yet there are thousands of preachers and members of Churches who are not able to grasp its meaning; and it seems the greater the learning the greater mystery. Still we find multiplied thousands of good old mothers and fathers in Israel who understand it and are on their way to glory who come under the class of uneducated and uncultured. I will ask, "Did Nicodemus show any discontent or ask the reason for this phenomenon?" No. But it seems he got under conviction and repaired to privacy, sought God in repentance, and was born of the Spirit, for we find him with God's people at the funeral of the Savior. Hypothecated upon human culture and intellect would place ban on the uncultured, of whom there are many of our brightest Christian characters. In the same issue of the Advocate I notice a short biographical sketch of Whitefield by Dr. Dufosse. I seem from that he was not a great scholar, or much of a scientist; but it seems his greatest strength was faith. I do not inveigh culture, science or learning. I can only conceive them as an auxiliary to Christianity. Take the nations of the world, just in proportion as they have become Christianized, just in that proportion they have advanced intellectually, scientifically and socially. Hence may we not conclude knowledge and science are dependent on Christianity, and not Christianity on knowledge and science or culture? Because Christianity does compass all these, while

they cannot compass Christianity, from my viewpoint, these hair-splitting theories are a failure. It is impossible to theorize away from repentance, faith and the baptism of the Holy Ghost. One genuinely regenerated soul in one of our modern meetings, one who is not ashamed to shout praises to the Master, and from whose every feature you can almost see a halo of glory beaming forth; one whose tongue is loosed as on the day of Pentecost, I want to say one like that, the work of the Holy Ghost, and not the work of the preachers intellectual portrayals, will do more to break the stony hearts than all your theories. The shouts of yore were music to my soul. Oh those old-time revivals where straw was plentiful, the mourners' bench was capacious, our clothes not so good, or our shirts too narrow to allow us to get on our knees before our Lord and beg forgiveness for our sins. The trouble of modern pulpits in which the Holy Ghost is ignored, their theme is a religion of culture, development, education, ethics and moral reform. A popular time-saving religion that brings no offense to the world will draw, will please the unregenerate masses. The songs are without the Spirit, their prayers cold, dead and formal. Often at modern revivals converts are ushered into the Church with no more evidence of regeneration than the signing of a card, or through the insistence of some overzealous preacher or member, who is more anxious about the numerical strength than spiritual. The deluded and deceived soul rests upon this foundation of sand through life and drifts into eternity—lost! There are many theories upon which souls depend for salvation, such as Church membership, Church rites, penance and sacraments, philosophy, charity and liberality, all of which are auxiliaries to a religious life if founded on the blood of Christ, to which is coupled repentance and regeneration. Paul said too plainly to be misunderstood: "In the last days perilous times shall come, when there would be a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof." (2 Tim. 3:5). And in the seventh verse he says: "Ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." A few quotations from Paul's letter to the Corinthians. (1 Cor. 1:21): "For after that, in the wisdom of God, the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." (1 Cor. 2:14): "But natural man (the reason of man) receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness to him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." Again I quote (1 Cor. 3:19): "For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. For it is written He taketh the wise in their own craftiness." There is but one route to get into grace, and that by Calvary, through faith, repentance of our sins, and being born again through the action of the Holy Spirit. I know. I tried every way; but when I got to the length of my cabletow, I, like Peter, cried out, "Lord, save me," and he did. Therefore, anything else is a delusion, which will engulf our souls in eternal night.

Atlanta, Texas.

T. R. A. WILLIS.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SERVICE.

By Rev. V. A. Godbey.

The Committee on Social Service will soon be asking their pastors what to do, and for the benefit of the younger pastors this article has been undertaken. In order to be able to guide them intelligently, one must have some general idea of the scope and possibilities of social service, and with this aid at hand a survey of the community should be made, and the committee should undertake such work as may be desirable in the locality. Public meetings under the direction of this committee, with speakers who are qualified to throw light on the subject, will be of great value, and it is possible for every presiding elder in the Church to hold one such meeting during the year, and thus give the benefit of his counsel as to the greatest local needs. The pastor may read one good book on social service, and with the general information which most pastors already have, he will be able to take charge of a service held in this interest and guide his forces by helpful suggestions. A class should be organized, and a capable leader, who is free from political hobbies or tendencies which would likely impair his usefulness in this position, should be secured to teach the class. Public debates on vital questions, carefully prepared papers, and regular class work should be made to contribute to the efficiency of the educational program.

Just at this time the public is con-

cerned about rural life, and a study of rural conditions by both city and country people is desirable. In the country it is the vital issue. The committee should see that a survey of rural conditions is made, and every issue should be squarely met. The problem of games and other amusements should be considered. In many communities the Church contents itself with a series of prohibitions, but no effort is being made to provide for the welfare of the young people outside of the homes. Many of the homes have no provision for the entertainment of the youth, and so life is to them devoid of much which they legitimately crave. The committee should arrange for a public meeting place (the public school building if available) and provide suitable and harmless amusements, and have trustworthy persons there who will not only suppress the evil, but take the initiative in the good. The condition of the school houses and the quality of work in the schools should be considered, and every possible effort should be made to make them efficient. There are some grave questions of this sort which need immediate attention. The condition of Church property should be looked into, and the church buildings should be made attractive and comfortable. The social qualities of the Church should be developed, and every possible effort should be made to make every attendant, both old and new, feel that it is worth while to go to Church for social reasons, as well as for religious instruction and worship. The problem of good roads, good bridges, improvement of soils, diversification of crops, marketing the crops, relief of the poor, aid to the sick, and anything else that makes for the prosperity of the community should be considered. Just at this time, when the Southern farmers are asking the question, "What shall we plant?" a few public meetings for the general good will serve the people and increase the value of the Church to them. The study of tenantry, the immigrant problem, the labor of children in the field who ought to be in school, and the question of home life on the farm will profit most rural communities. The question of sickness should have right-of-way in both city and country, and the doctors are ready to give free lectures on this subject if they are invited to do so. In the city the various activities of social service workers are so well known and the preachers are so favorably situated to obtain the necessary information that I need make no suggestion to them. And both city and country pastors who wish to do so can obtain books which will guide them as need requires.

### AN EXPEDIENT DEPARTURE FOR THE CHURCH.

John 16:7.

Jesus in his table talk to the apostles was preparing them for the conflicts of the coming years, and the Church for service. The apostles did not understand how their cause would be helped by Jesus' departure, and the Church is asking yet how it was and is conducive. Let us notice some ways in which it was expedient for the Church for Christ to go away to his Father. God has always had a Church in the world—the elect, the redeemed part of mankind. The Church did not have its greatest knowledge and power in the day of the Father. That was a day in which some degree of knowledge of God was given the Church. Then the Father came and talked on Sinai to Moses, and he was to transmit it to the Church. We might call it the childhood day of the Church; yet great things were done then. A brighter day came when God became man, or in the day of the Son. More knowledge was given the Church. The Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man was more fully explained to the Church in that day. We might call it the day of the greater knowledge and power of the Church. Many people often say that they would have been glad to have lived then rather than now. But on that day God had the Church to only go to the house of Israel. They preached the Gospel to only a part of the world; but a greater day was about to dawn for the Church. Christ said, "Ye shall do greater things than what you did when I was here in the flesh." Christ says: "I have many things to say to you, but ye are not able to bear them now, but in that day ask and I will give to you as you need."

1. His departure did not mean good-bye forever, only re-moving from the world of physical vision and pain but to keep in touch with the Church in a spiritual way, says Bishop McCoy.

2. He went to make preparation for the Church and will come to gather his jewels to himself. He knows

all about us and our needs and will intercede as a priest for us.

In that day Christ said, "Ask in my name and ye shall receive all needed knowledge and power to carry on my work."

3. He went to make report of his work to the Father to have it approved and to sit down at the right hand of the Father as a victor.

It was expedient for the Church for Christ to thus go to the Father, because the day of the Holy Spirit in his official office was the day of the greatest knowledge and power of the Church.

Augustine said that the day of Pentecost was the birthday of the Holy Spirit. On that day God became incarnated in the Church, as some years before God became incarnated in man.

4. Christ said: "If I do not go to the Father the Holy Spirit will not come, I will send to you the Paraclete," the root meanings of the word are two in number, viz.: One that is called to us for our aid, whence comes the word advocate—one called to defend the client in court. It also has the other meaning of one that calls to us to aid and encourage.

Dr. Gordon says that the Holy Spirit could not come to do his work till Christ had gone to the Father, for the Holy Spirit was to become the administrator of Christ's estate. He was to communicate and realize to the Church Christ in his entirety—life, power, glory, riches or the finished work of Christ.

Luther said: "I go where I shall be greater than I now am." This is, to the Father, passing out of the weakness and obscurity of the flesh into the power and glory in which the Father is. Christ must re-enter the glory and power that he emptied himself of to become man.

The Holy Spirit will abide through the age of his official work to convict the world of sin, righteousness and judgment. He is to guide the Church into all the truth, glorify Christ, declare the things he shall hear of Christ.

This will be the University Day of the Church, in which we will have a knowledge and exercise the greatest power for God. In (that) day the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the mighty deep.

We will have the great Medium of Prayer—our prayer, Christ's prayer, the Holy Spirit's prayer. The story is told of a crippled lady who was having the blues and told her pastor of same. Said she: "I can do so little for God, as I am unable to go to anyone and speak to them." The pastor said: "You can pray." She did, and soon a great revival broke out in that place and many were saved. During the meeting this lady died, and under her pillow was found a paper covered with names of people in that place, and she placed a cross opposite each name saved in the meeting that she had been praying for. There were fifty-four names thus marked. Let us pray down the knowledge and power and make of this new year the greatest advance in service of God.

G.E.V., L. A. ALKIRE, Midfield, Texas.

### THE OLD TIME.

There is no time like the old time,  
When you and I were young,  
When the buds of April blossomed,  
And the birds of springtime sung,  
The garden's brightest glories  
By summer suns are nursed,  
But, oh, the sweet violets,  
The flowers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place,  
Where you and I were born,  
Where we lifted first our eyelids,  
On the splendors of the morn,  
From the milk white breast that warmed us,  
From the clinging arms that bore,  
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us,  
That will look for us no more!

There is no friend like the old friend,  
That has shared our morning days,  
No greeting like his welcome,  
No homage like his praise,  
Fame is the scentless sunflower,  
With gaudy crown of gold;  
But friendship is the breathing rose,  
With sweets in every fold.

There is no love like the old love,  
That we courted in our pride,  
Though our leaves are falling, falling,  
And we're fading side by side,  
There are blossoms all around us,  
With the colors of our dawn,  
And we live in borrowed sunshine,  
When the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times—  
They shall never be forgot!  
There is no place like the old place—  
Keep green the dear old spot!  
There are no friends like our old friends—  
May heaven prolong their lives—  
There are no loves like our old loves—  
God bless our loving wives!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.



# Notes from The Field

## Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

We are beginning the year well at Sapulpa, Oklahoma. We have a beautiful church and a growing membership. We are all pleased with the Texas Advocate. Hope to be able to send you some new subscribers soon.—J. M. Cantrell, Pastor.

## Whitefield, Okla.

We are glad to know that the Texas Christian Advocate is our conference organ, and I tell my people that it is the best conference organ in Southern Methodism. We have been kindly received by these good people. The Methodists, Baptists and Campbellites joined forces and gave us an old-fashioned pounding. These kindnesses bring us under many obligations to these people and we hope to have a good year with them.—L. R. Jones, P. C.

## Azele.

We are at Azele. We had to move about eighty-five miles. I found a good people here. I think they are equal to the best in Texas. And we have the best of neighbors. The young people of the town and community, together with a number of older people, gave us an excellent pounding and spent the evening with us. We have a splendid young people on the Azele Circuit and a good Epworth League at Azele. They are on hand rain or shine at about 6 o'clock. Our people are doing the best they can for us and we are going to have a good year on the Azele Circuit. And the pounding is still going on, plus a fine turkey for Christmas dinner. Have received a number into the Church by certificate since conference. Success to the Texas Christian Advocate.—W. W. Noble.

## Novice Charge.

November 19, 1914, about 7 o'clock, we reached this place, after a forty-mile drive in a buggy. Our things came in the 21st, which was Saturday, late in the evening. When we were about straight there was a knock at the door, and upon opening it we found two ladies who wished to borrow our buggy. They were gone for an hour or more and returned with the buggy loaded down with all things that a preacher likes to eat (save a chicken, that came later). On January 2 our elder, Brother J. H. Stewart, was with us, and did some splendid preaching, but owing to the inclemency of the weather our crowds were small. The collections were a little short, but good interest was taken on the part of some of our Churches. At first we had five, but three of our points asked for more time, so one Church having a full Sunday was cut off (or rather given to a junior preacher). This gives us almost a half station at Novice, where on January 14 we organized a Wesley Adult Bible Class, under the name of Ever Faithful, with Oswald as our motto. Watch us grow. Indeed I never saw better prospects anywhere than we have on our entire work. Novice charge is coming to her own.—T. D. Ellis, P. C.

## St. Luke Church, Abilene.

This being my first appointment, the conference was certainly good to me by placing me in a work where opportunity abounds and where appreciative people are longing for some one to help them develop their spiritual lives. The growth of the congregation is not marked by any outbursts of enthusiasm, but by a steadily increasing interest. Out of more than fifty pastoral visits within the past three weeks, one thing seems so prevalent, and that is the desire in most homes for the Word to be read and a prayer to be offered. I preach twice each Sunday at St. Luke's, then have three afternoon appointments. St. Luke has twice as many enrolled in Sunday School as are on the Church record, and up to date every Sunday School pupil has remained for Church service, which is a source of great satisfaction to the pastor. Among the many ways that my people are showing their appreciation will be mentioned the "storming of the parsonage" last Saturday night. The army consisted of volunteers, both men and women, arranging in aces from seven to seventy, each carrying a pack of "ammunition" so deadly to the "pangs of hunger," and which keeps the wolf from the door. The "taste" will remain many days and the memory last forever.—Warner E. Hassler, Pastor.

## Denison.

The North Texas Annual Conference assembled in our city at Waples Memorial Church December 2, with Bishop J. H. McCoy presiding. Our city in general, and Methodism in particular, were greatly benefited by being associated with the consecrated set of men who compose this splendid conference. We were much pleased with the good Bishop because of his fine spirit and pleasing ability to conduct the affairs of the conference. Denison people, however, felt like taking the Bishop aside for a certain lecture when he read the appointments, assigning our two efficient pastors, Brothers Egger and Maness, to fields elsewhere. These two men had labored hard and won the unstinted love of this people and we were loath to see them go. Methodism being the great organization that it is furnishes the best of preachers for all of her congregations, consequently the Bishop squared himself with us by appointing J. K. Atchley to Trinity and P. K. Knickerbocker to Waples Memorial Churches. These two excellent servants of God have started off

well. Their respective congregations have received them cordially and yoked up with them for a great year's work. The writer is a member of Brother Knickerbocker's Church, and in other days was a communicant of the First Church at Temple, Texas, where Hubert Knickerbocker was pastor. Our pastor is a fine character, has a pleasing personality and great ability in presenting the Gospel story. He is without fear, yet with much force rebukes sin. He makes no compromise with "His Santanic Majesty." He is winsome for Jesus. Each sermon is saturated with the evangelistic note. Sinners come to the altar to be healed of their sins and backsliders are returning. Already our church, with its addition, is taxed to its full seating capacity on Sunday nights. Some were turned away last Sunday night for lack of room.—Jas. E. Morris, Local Deacon, Jan. 18.

## Paducah.

After three very pleasant years at Claude, Bishop McCoy saw fit to move us to Paducah. So hastening from Sweetwater we have fixed up our affairs there, got our little stuff together and came to our new home, by the time we were unpacked and ready for business, wife and I were both sick with cold, and for two weeks about all we did was to nurse ourselves and sympathize with each other. But we are all well again now and hard at work, hoping for a good year. I find some encouraging things. Congregations fairly good, Sunday School reasonably prosperous, Woman's Missionary Society energetic and Epworth League living, prayer meeting going some and the social side of Church life promising. Brother Cameron did three years' good work, left a good, new brick veneer church building with considerable debt, it is true, but everybody seems to be in good humor over it and proud for the church. So the debt seems to be in good shape and I think will be easy to handle. This seems to be an easy-going, cleaner people. They have received us kindly and pounded us handsomely and we begin our work hopefully.—C. D. West.

## LaBee.

Soon after the meeting of the Northwest Texas Conference we were on our new charge and at work. We left many warm friends, but already we have found many who are proving to be our friends. The log pounding came in due time, with a large crowd of folks, and many very kind expressions of appreciation. The ladies of the H. M. S. Society have placed many nice and substantial things in the parsonage since we arrived, which we also appreciate. Our first quarterly meeting was held last Saturday and Sunday. Our presiding elder, Brother Hicks, was on hand and preached three fine sermons to the great delight of all present. We had a real good Quarterly Conference. Everybody delighted with the occasion who were present. We have a splendid Board of Stewards, who, I am sure, have the interest of the cause on their hearts. They made a very liberal assessment for their pastor and will, I am sure, see to it that he is not hampered or financially embarrassed. I expect to try to place the Advocate in every Methodist home in my charge. I want my people to be intelligent Methodists.—J. H. Watts, P. C.

## Anadarko, Oklahoma.

And so it is to be the Texas Christian Advocate from now on! Well, let it be. The Advocate has been fighting the battles of Texas Methodism and together with all good people of Texas for a long time now and we heartily welcome it into Oklahoma. We have a beautiful little city in which to labor this year. About four thousand population; two splendid modern school buildings, a real live commercial club that has the moral as well as the commercial interests of the city at heart. Our own congregation is rather small for the size of the town. More than one reason could be given for this. We found a beautiful parsonage, strictly modern, well furnished, and in every way an ideal preacher's home. Our Sunday School has over doubled in attendance and enrollment since conference. Our Woman's Missionary Society is second to none in the district. The congregations are getting larger with every service. Eight have been received into the Church. We are talking of doubling the size of our church building at an early date. I sincerely hope this may be accomplished, as it is greatly needed.—J. W. Armstrong.

## Estelline.

As I am settled in my new field of labor and the holidays are over I will write a few lines to the Advocate and report our start to our new field. After conference at Sweetwater I came home and packed and shipped my goods to Estelline and preached the following Sunday to an appreciative congregation, and on Monday I went to Amarillo and met my family, and Tuesday night at 11 o'clock we landed at the Methodist parsonage. Wednesday we were very busy straightening up, getting ready for prayer meeting, when just at prayer meeting time the good people of Estelline began to come in crowds to the parsonage, bringing sacks of flour, sugar, sausage, canned goods, and everything good to eat, and instead of going to the church after a social of thirty minutes, we sang, read the Word of God, and had a prayer meeting at the parsonage, after which the good people bade us good night, wishing

us a pleasant and profitable year. We can say indeed the lines have fallen to us in a very pleasant place. I find here the need of a great revival, which we are going to have by the help of our gracious God. The first prayer meeting we had at the church we had twelve present. The second one we had thirty present, and last night we had between sixty and seventy present. So we are getting much interest aroused in the prayer meetings, which will help to build up all the departments of the Church. We have one of the best parsonages in the district nicely furnished. We have had Church Conference and made a new roll of the membership and placed them on a new register. We have a fine Sunday School and the best Woman's Missionary Society in the Vernon District.



MASTER ROGERS HAYS.

We take pleasure in presenting Master Rogers Hays, of Mount Pleasant, Texas, who has the honor of being the youngest contributor to our new church enterprise. Rogers is eight years old and subscribed, signing with his own hand, one dollar for each year of his life to date, eight dollars, and with his own name gave his check for five dollars of the eight. He makes his own money and runs his own bank account. He had \$5.50 in the bank and gave his pastor his check for \$5 of that amount to help build our new church. Rogers is being reared in a splendid Christian home. His pastor, A. A. Kidd.

Now come on, boys, if you don't like that; I mean it, and we have a fine Official Board. The stewards have organized and fixed the pastor's salary at \$1000. We are busy every day, working and planning for a great revival meeting in the early spring. But I would not close without saying that I left a faithful band of workers when I left Hedley after serving them for three years. It was hard to say good-by to them. I pray God that this year may be the greatest one they have ever had. So I will bring this note to a close by asking all my brethren to pray that God may use me as an instrument in his hands in leading many souls to Christ.—G. H. Bryant, P. C.

## Panhandle.

We had our first Quarterly Conference in the Panhandle charge last Sunday, the 10th. Dr. E. E. Robinson was with us. He preached two very able sermons and completely captured our people. He is indeed a great preacher. The Lord owned and greatly blessed his messages here. He knows exactly how to take hold of a Quarterly Conference. We are expecting to move forward this year. Our official members are taking hold of the work in a business way, and I am sure we will succeed. Our Missionary Society is wide-awake. A few days ago they sent two nice art squares and three rugs, and a new cook stove to the parsonage, and the end is not yet. Our people are taking hold of the work in a whole-hearted way. I started out to get subscribers to our Church paper and I have seventeen new ones, making a total of twenty-seven coming to our charge now. We are expecting a good year. I am mighty glad to know that the Texas Christian Advocate has been adopted by the two Oklahoma Conferences as their conference organ. They will enjoy this great paper. It is easy to work for such a paper.—W. H. Strong.

## Goree.

At our conference at Sweetwater, Bishop McCoy assigned us to Goree Station. In due time we arrived on the ground and are now domiciled in a comfortable parsonage. We were cordially received and have met with such kindness at the hands of this good people. In due time the "pounding" came and it was a generous one indeed. I will not attempt to name and enumerate the very many substantial and delicious things that it consisted of; suffice to say that every one of the articles was quite comestible and the aggregate abundantly ample—a real big one. This and the many other tokens of kindness and

expressions of appreciation of which we have been the recipients have awakened our hearts to a sense of proud gratitude for these good people. May the good Lord abundantly bless and prosper them and may their kind and generous deeds be to us an incentive that will inspire us to our very best efforts to, in a measure, reciprocate their kindness by rendering the most efficient service we may be able to render. I covet and pray for divine assistance that I may be enabled to minister to this good people in a way that may be helpful. This is the first year for Goree as a station, hence she is quite young; yet in fancy, but I regard her as a very vigorous and active infant, which fact is evinced by the systematic and businesslike methods the Official Board has adopted. They have made substantial provisions for the support of the pastor and will pay salary monthly, to which the pastor has no serious objection. We have a very fine Board of Stewards. They are broad minded, big-hearted men every one of them. They love God, the Church and their pastor, hence they will bring things to pass worth while, things that will honor our Master and his kingdom. Goree is a good, enterprising town, surrounded by a fine farming country, which is occupied by a thrifty and energetic class of farmers and stockmen, hence an encouraging future. We predict that within a very few years Goree Station will take rank with our best appointments and will be one of the most substantial and inviting appointments of the Northwest Texas Conference. Our "beloved," Rev. J. G. Miller, came to us on the 27th instant and held our first Quarterly Conference. The spirit and business of the session were quite satisfactory. Brother Miller is not new to this people, having served this district last year. He is in fine favor with the people; fact is, he preaches, does business and departs himself in such a manner that you can't hardly keep from sorter liking him. Best wishes for the Advocate.—H. H. Liles, P. C.

## Rotan.

We are in our new charge and hard at work. There is much to do and an appreciative people among whom to work. No preacher and family have received a more cordial welcome. The pounding came in good shape and with every expression of kindness and appreciation. Because of the dry years in the past this Church thought best to add two other small places, but since they have made fine crops the past year and the country is prosperous again, they take full time here again, and have made a liberal assessment for their pastor. I like these people and enjoy my work among them. Our congregation is increasing nicely and our Sunday School is building up rapidly. The good women have put some new furnishings into the parsonage and have their work well in hand. Our presiding elder, Brother Dodson, has been with us and made a fine impression on our people. I shall never forget the kindness of our many friends at Rotan, where we came from to this place. It was necessary for me to go to conference at Sweetwater and leave the burden of moving in the hands of wife. It was so kind of W. P. Hendric, F. C. Roberts and Brother Stanley to come with their wagons and load the car and relieve her of the burden of seeing after it. It is hard to leave such friends, but we find many warm-hearted friends here. We are looking for a great year and praying for it.—M. W. Rogers.

## Pontotoc, Oklahoma.

Perhaps a word from this part of the work would not be out of place. I came to Pontotoc some time ago and have been kindly received. We are very well situated here. This is an inland town, the population is not large. We are twelve miles from the M. O. & G. R. R. and sixteen miles from the Frisco. Plenty of territory and people numerous. Have been to all appointments but one, and missed it on account of rain. Our congregations are fairly good, the interest seems better than the attendance. The people are inclined to talk hard times, yet they have not neglected the pastor. We have had plenty to live on since we came. You ask, Do they pound a preacher at Pontotoc? I would say they do, or at least they have pounded us until they made us glad one time anyhow, and we are grateful and pray the blessing of the Master on the donors, and besides all this the sausage, ribs and backbones we have had in abundance. The outlook is good for a year of advance in this part of the field. Our camp meeting will be held in the month of August. We are planning and praying for a great meeting and hope a number of our evangelistic brethren will plan to be with us full of the Spirit and that we may have great grace to support and strengthen the work. Make your arrangements, brethren, to suit and let me know when you can come—the first, second or third week of the meeting. Success to the Advocate.—T. R. Houghton, Pastor.

## Bristol Mission.

This morning as we sit in our study rejoicing and looking out at the window at the birds, at the sky and sun rays, we just think how good God is to those who love him. Well, brethren, it has rained and rained and we have not been able to get out on our work but twice since conference. So you see we are bogged down. The presiding elder has not been able to come and see us yet, but that's all right. The Holy Spirit put it into some folks' heart to help the preacher on the mission. It was like this: Wednesday evening was prayer meeting evening, and just as we were changing coats to start, we heard a rap at the door. We opened it and there stood a man of God, who said: "Going to

prayer meeting?" I replied: "Yes, just putting on my coat to start." He said: "Put on your old coat, for I've got you a big pound, and you will have to help me unload." I changed coats in a hurry and proceeded to assist in unloading the goods. There was one bundle that was so heavy that it liked to have mashed me under the sand. It was an oat sack full of potatoes. Well, there was meat, lard, butter, fruit, coffee and several other good things to eat. Not only were there things good to eat brought along, but one good brother sent the parson a nice pair of cuffbuttons and a pair of socks, which were badly needed and greatly appreciated. The funny part of it all was the man who brought up the goods stayed all night and got to see the preacher's wife and children enjoy a good breakfast. They sure did eat and enjoy it, for they have been at home all winter. We are doing our best on the mission, and, of course, are expecting several conversions during the year. Pray for us that we may be instrumental in getting folks to quit sin and turn to God.—G. G. Mitchell.

## First Church, Ada, Okla.

The most cordial reception ever received by this pastor was accorded him by the membership of First Church, Ada, Okla. The official family, societies, organizations and individual members could not have been more cordial and hearty in reception given the pastor and his wife. POUNDINGS, New Year's reception and silver offering to remind us of our wedding anniversary, and a "Hen Shower" for the mistress of the manse, Christmas presents, backbones, ribs, butter, sausage, quail, cakes and good things galore. Before we came the Ladies' Missionary Society tinted the walls and stained all woodwork inside the elegant parsonage home, cleaned the carpets and made it sweet and clean for our coming. The Board of Stewards of fifteen business men are as loyal and attentive as if the business of the Church was their own business, and the pastor's needs their own needs. We have received the entire insurance on our burned church—\$12,200. Have employed architect and will soon be at work rebuilding. The second house will be more modern and larger than the other; more Sunday School rooms, imposing entrance, dome on roof, balcony, etc. All debts paid, and salary paid monthly. We are worshipping in the City Hall. Large congregations and many expressions of appreciation. Preach to the children once a month; the most inspiring services we have. Prayer meetings large; a social, religious service. All is well and the "goose honks high."—L. B. Ellis, Pastor.

## Claude Station.

We have had an open, cordial reception from these Claude Methodists and other new-made friends. A more kindly disposed people would be hard to find. We have a splendid church property here, and as an evidence of the Church pride of these Methodists they have put down concrete walks leading from the business section of the town and from the resident section to the three leading Churches, and also to their beautiful school building. On last Friday night a large company of Methodists and other new-made friends stormed the best parsonage in the best district in the Northwest Texas Conference, each one bringing some token of appreciation of the Methodist Church at this place. This was a most pleasant affair, a more kindly people would be hard to find. They did the nice thing and are proud of it, and it reflects to their credit, and this preacher and his family return our sincere thanks and will do our best to serve this people. The 12th instant was the occasion of the first Quarterly Conference of this station for this conference year. Rev. J. T. Hicks, our presiding elder, was on hand and did his work well and dispatched business with credit to himself and to the Church. He is a most brotherly man. He wins his way by the utmost kindness. The stewards made a fine report, paying the pastor and the presiding elder in full to date. They have adopted the monthly system of paying their pastor. They are a fine body of gentlemen, capable of doing the business of the Church, and they will succeed. We also have an excellent band of women. They will be heard from later on.—C. S. Cameron.

## Tuttle, Oklahoma.

Last Friday night as we sat by our fireside in the Methodist parsonage, unconscious of any danger whatever in the great State of Oklahoma, and more especially in the peaceful town of Tuttle, we heard a conglomeration of most all divers noises, among which I heard the squall of a hen, when I remarked to the family, Did you hear that poor hen? I fear by morning somebody will find a vacant place on their chicken roost. But before we had time to do much talking there was an awful ringing of the door bell, as we had never heard before, and when the door had been opened, well—I just wish you could have been here. Why you could not stop them to all. I yelled at the top of my voice, but to no avail; the mob prevailed, and, lo and behold, it was only a short time until Brother Miller and Sister Miller and all of the little Millers were as happy as they could be. Well, you would have been, too, if your home had been filled with people with a spirit derived from the Golden Text of the Bible, John 3:10. Well, to make a long story short, our dining table was soon loaded with good things to eat and the children said, "Mamma, here is some good old country sausage," and so I took a good look and found some good old country eggs. Well, we spent the evening in a delightful way and before we disbanded Mrs. Toole



and Mrs. Davidson rendered some very appropriate reading. Say, we sure slept good that night. Of course we thought the storm was all over, when early the next morning, before we were conscious of the trouble, Mr. Shipley's delivery wagon drove up to the parsonage with a sack of flour, and began to unload, when I spoke to him and said, "I guess you have made a mistake in the place; we did not order any flour this morning," and he replied, "This is the climax of the shower you received last night from Mr. Shipley and H. E. Green." Now I want to say with all seriousness that I shall spare no effort to make this year the very best I possibly can and hope it may be the very best in the history of the Church at this place. And in the language of one who is far greater than your servant I shall repeat, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my little ones ye did it unto me." The happy band was dismissed with an invocation by the pastor.—F. M. Miller, Pastor, Jan. 16.

**Sulphur, Okla.**

I just want to throw up my hat and yell, "Hurrah for our conference organ!" It just suits a great State like Oklahoma to have as its mouthpiece the biggest religious paper in Methodism. After having served the faithful people of Marietta for four years we were appointed to First Church, Sulphur. We are delighted with our new charge and really have reason to feel that the delight is mutual. In the very beginning we were pumiled in royal fashion. Our church building here is a beautiful brick, which cost ten thousand dollars. The parsonage is a good building and very comfortably furnished. Our membership is two hundred. We have an efficient Board of Stewards, who saw to it that their preacher was the first in the district to receive a pumiling and a check. They use the envelope system and pay by the week. Now isn't that ideal? Our League Encampment grounds are located here on the banks of the two Ramsey lakes. Fishing, boating and bathing are all of the finest. Nature seems to have designed this spot for pleasure and health and sport. National Park is situated here, in which are miles of winding paths and shaded roads, following a beautiful mountain stream, which has numerous gurgling springs with here and there moss and cress-covered rocky falls. The most ardent nature lovers seldom find more beautiful scenes than these. I am told that there are twenty-nine kinds of medicinal waters in the city. There are many of our best citizens who testify to the curative properties and effects of the water. When the editor's force gets jaded and tired, when cares are heavy and hard to bear and age begins to creep over the springs of health, then come and take a drink of the elixir of life and be renewed.—W. A. Govett.

**Wetumka, Oklahoma.**

It seems as if it were a real home-coming to be able to report to the Texas Christian Advocate as my Conference Organ. No wonder the Texas men are rejoicing over the change as well as are others. After having spent two years in Yale University it was a time of rejoicing for Mrs. Blackburn and me when we turned our faces to the Southland last October to take up again our work in Oklahoma. The Southern sun never seemed brighter, nor the stars more sparkling than during that first day and night in the South after a two years' absence. A New England lady asked me what we had in the South that did not have there. My answer was, "The sun, the moon and the stars and glorious sunsets." Nor were we disappointed in this southward journey, for as we came through Missouri they greeted us a real Southern sunset, with all of its mingling colors and blending tints. We are most pleasantly located here in a real new parsonage thoroughly equipped with all modern improvements. The people gave us a most hearty and gracious welcome, the welcome of a Methodist band of good people. The stewards showed their good will by raising the pastor's salary \$300; while we were not forgotten in that most excellent pumiling which is the climax to the greeting of a Methodist preacher by his people. We have never been with a Church membership more kind-hearted and thoughtful in its appreciation.—W. L. Blackburn, Preacher in Charge, Jan. 18.

**Gary.**

We were returned to Gary by Bishop McCoy for a second year's work, which was satisfactory to us, indeed. The people are a loyal people and easy to serve. The people have welcomed us back and seem determined to have the best year in the history of the charge. Notwithstanding the financial depression, or the fact that the conference relieved us of two Churches and gave us no appropriation, as we have had heretofore, the stewards have assessed the salary so as to make it the same as last year, counting missionary appropriation and all, which means from a twenty to a hundred dollars raise by each Church, all of which they did gladly and have not grumbled, and in a time like this should speak well for any set of folks. Our first quarterly meeting is a matter of history. Brother Elrod, our "beloved," came and spent the night with the parsonage family, and endeared himself to all. He is a most brotherly and lovable man and a great preacher. His heart is in the work and we believe there is a great year ahead for Timpson District. Our work is moving off nicely, although we have had much rain and all who know East Texas know what that means to a fellow that has to ride the roads. We have had one revival meeting at a schoolhouse, Rose Hill, where we have organized with twenty-one members.

We held a meeting there Christmas week and I believe it is one of the best ways a Church can spend Christmas. Brother C. E. Mock, of Lufkin, did the preaching, as fine as a man could expect. He assailed sin on every side. I never heard a more forceful preaching against sin, and the Devil arrayed his forces in every imaginable way. We had more opposition there than I ever saw in my life. But Brother Mock preached the old-fashioned Gospel and some shouted while others slunk away, and still others wanted to fight. But Methodism gained a victory. And to any one who needs a preacher who will assail sin, regardless of popularity or folks, they will find it in Brother Mock. We have been given an acre of ground at this place by Dr. Johnson, of Timpson, and expect to build a church on it this summer. Our Sunday School is gaining ground and we are expecting greater things this year than ever. We are expecting to receive our pro rata of accessions, as set by our Annual Conference. Yours for a great 1915.—W. W. Thomas.

**Ranger Charge.**

I have been received for the second year on the Ranger Charge with superior cordiality. This is one time when the first personal pronoun, singular, is used without egotism. Since the better half has gone to be with God, what a left of the "twain" seems indeed very insignificant. Tokens of kindness are the more keenly felt, however, and the more thoroughly appreciated. Many of these have come and are coming the way of the inferior "half." Worthy of special mention is the handsome traveling bag from Santa Claus via the Christmas tree "From the Sunday School." With a sort of silent consent people and pastor seem to have formed ourselves into a mutual admiration society and are moving on as pleasantly as could well be expected, planning, praying and working for a good year all the way along. The first quarterly visit of our new presiding elder, Brother E. P. Williams, is a page of splendid history. He is certainly a very choice man for the office he holds. Splendid results confidently be expected of his leadership. My prediction is that he will be eminently loved by the preachers and laity of the district. He is a worthy successor to the well beloved Lindsey—humble, spiritually-minded, strong, brotherly. Salaries remain the same as last year on this charge. Another notable event in the history of the community was the visit of Dr. H. A. Boaz, including last Sunday. Three superb pulpit deliverances were presented to appreciative audiences during his stay among us by this platform and pulpit magnet. We shall hereafter more fully appreciate this really great man and the work he has done and is doing for the Church and the world.—J. M. Armstrong, P. C., Jan. 19.

**Hollister, Oklahoma.**

Our first Quarterly Conference was held on the 16th inst., Brother W. H. Roper presiding. Brother Roper preached two fine sermons. I am looking for the best year of my life. Send me some samples of the Advocate. I want to get some subscribers.—W. T. Currie.

**Key Memorial.**

After three years in Denison, at Trinity Church, we were moved to Key Memorial, at Sherman. The years at Denison were pleasant ones, and we trust profitable ones, both to the pastor and congregations. While we were there the congregation built a new church, which was dedicated by Bishop McCoy during the session of the Annual Conference which was recently held in Denison. And yet our joy over what was done during the three years of our ministry in Denison is mingled with sadness—there were so many things which were not accomplished. But I suppose it is ever thus, what we fail to accomplish is constantly sobering us into a deeper humility. We were very kindly received at Sherman, as we came in to take the place of Brother Moreland; and let us say in passing that Brother Moreland did some fine work. More than a hundred members were received into the Church during the past year under his administration. Before the first week had passed the people slipped in one night and pumiled us with their presence and edibles of various and sundry kinds. All of which was very much appreciated. We find the congregation here in an optimistic frame of mind and leads us to expect a great year. The Board of Stewards raised the pastor's salary a hundred dollars in spite of the hard times, and this made us believe that we were in possession of the growing faith. So we are expecting the Lord to do great things for us this year. Have received twenty members since conference and others have given their names for Church membership, so you see we are already growing. We ask our friends to pray for us that God may use us to the very best of advantage in the advancement of his kingdom.—E. A. Maness, P. C.

**West.**

We were glad when Bishop McCoy returned us to West for the fourth year, for here we can have constant employment in the Christian work. This town and surrounding country is almost full of Bohemians. Two blocks from our church stands a Catholic church with nine hundred members. There are seven saloons in West and they are wrecking people by the score—both soul and body—but while saloons are here wrecking homes, and a majority of the voters are antis, we have quite a number of good people who are as strong on the prohibition line as I ever saw. We are strong prohibitionists here, because we are face to face with the saloon and can see its evil work every day. Some of you people in dry counties forget how bad

# SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S Building and Endowment Campaign

## MY IMPRESSIONS OF SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

By REV. CULLOM H. BOOTH, Georgetown, Texas

Since my appointment as pastor of the Georgetown Church many of my brethren have said to me: "You have the greatest field of opportunity in Texas." Bishop McCoy said practically the same thing. Before I came I felt in my heart that this was true. Since coming and seeing the field for myself and finding such a hearty and enthusiastic response both from the student body and also from the University authorities, I am more deeply impressed with the greatness of this opportunity for effective and far-reaching religious work.

We have here a magnificent student body both as to numbers and as to personnel. It is indeed an inspiration to look into their faces as, in addition to the local membership, they pack our great church auditorium to its capacity on Sundays and also on Tuesdays, which is the pastor's day at the University chapel. There is a University Department in our Sunday School officered and taught by members of the faculty. This is very largely attended by University students and is doing work of a high order. We have a very fine Epworth League largely attended by the students. There are also a Y. M. C. A. and a Y. W. C. A. conducted by the students themselves.

We have here at Southwestern perhaps the largest body of young men studying for the ministry to be found anywhere in Southern Methodism, there being over sixty. They are a very fine body of young men and there are some men of unusual strength among them. At our last

communion service I had the entire body of young preachers to come forward and kneel around the chancel during the consecration of the elements. It was a most impressive sight. One good woman remarked that she never expected to see this side of heaven a more beautiful scene than this great body of strong young college students kneeling about the altar of the church as a witness of the fact that their lives were consecrated to the Christian ministry.

One thing at Southwestern which has especially impressed me is the religious spirit of the faculty. There is not a single member of the faculty so far as I know who is not an humble believer in Christ and an earnest, active Christian. Four members of the faculty are Methodist preachers, nine are sons of one of our sainted Bishops. Surely the young people of Texas Methodism are safe in such hands as these. Surely nowhere else can they find such sympathetic, prayerful help in meeting those problems of faith that every modern student must sooner or later face. The members of the faculty attend the Sunday night evangelistic services. They attend the mid-week prayer meeting and lead in public prayer.

Dr. Bishop, the President, has impressed me not only as being a big man intellectually and a great executive, but he has also impressed me as being a great Christian. He is not only present at Church at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, but he is always present in the prayer meeting and at the Sunday night service. When the

pastor calls the Church to the altar for a prayer of consecration or when he calls for volunteers for service, Dr. Bishop is always among the very first to respond. Moreover, the pastor is sure of his sympathy and hearty co-operation in all religious work among the students. Soon after I assumed the pastorate here, Dr. Bishop said to me: "While you are not strictly speaking a member of our faculty, I want you to feel that to all intents and purposes you are a member of the faculty. I want you to feel at liberty to come to faculty meetings and express yourself freely in regard to all matters pertaining to the moral and religious welfare of the students in regard to the religious activities of the University."

Thus all things work together here to give the pastor of this Church an opportunity such as he could not possibly have at any State or secular institution or even in any great denominational university where there is not such a close and sympathetic relation between college and local Church. Often before coming here as pastor and before I had any thought that I might ever be pastor here I have said that Southwestern was the safest and best place I knew of for Methodists to send their sons and daughters to college. Now after having gained a fuller and more intimate knowledge I want to repeat that statement without qualification and with more hearty emphasis. I might also add that I know of no place where an investment of the Lord's money would yield larger and surer dividends.

**REPLY TO REV. SIMEON SHAW.**

I very much regret that truth and justice demand a reply upon my part to Brother Shaw's letter in the Advocate with the caption, "Honor to Whom Honor is Due." I am not responsible for Dr. Rankin's write-up of the Sweetwater Church. I am willing to stand or fall on the merits of my work under the good Lord's leadership. When I have to enlist an editor to boost a little Church enterprise for me to sustain me in the place I occupy in the ministry of my Lord I hope to have manhood enough to retire, and not charge my failure to some other brother.

A number of churches and parsonages have been built under my ministry by the cooperation of the good people, but I challenge anyone to produce any evidence that I have ever enlisted an editor to boost my work. This leads me to say that some statements made by Brother Shaw are correct and some are not correct. He is correct in that the church basement was built during the pastorate of Brother A. W. Hall. He is not correct in his statement that \$2000 in cash was spent during Brother Hall's pastorate. According to the treasurer's book only about \$2000 was spent. He is correct in that Brother Hall had taken a subscription for the church, and almost enough to build it, if it could have been collected; but we were unable to collect a great deal of it. He is not correct in his statement that almost every dollar paid on the church was subscribed during Brother Hall's pastorate. A great deal was pledged during our pastorate and paid, even as much as \$250 by some men. He is not correct that only \$6000 was expended on the church during our pastorate. According to the treasurer's report we expended \$12,000 my first year and \$5042 my second year, making a total of \$17,042. This amount, plus the amount spent during Brother Hall's pastorate, makes a total of about \$18,000. His statement relative to the indebtedness is correct, but with more than enough of good subscriptions and notes to pay it if properly handled. As to his statement that much of the church was unfinished, the fact is that only the outside approaches and the basement were left unfinished, and we put the windows in the basement, and strong wooden approaches were built. It will take about \$2000 to finish this work. We had estimates on it before I left there as pastor.

Brethren, do you see any reason why it should be considered as in "a very precarious and unsatisfactory condition?" Truly, with proper management and encouragement for the people, it ought to be finished and paid for easily.

It is a real pleasure for me to say that Brother A. W. Hall did a noble work while he was pastor there. He helped to make it

(Continued on page 9)

the saloon is, to some extent, and "kinder" slacken up a little in your work for a dry State. "It will not prohibit," is a song composed by the saloon man and gambler, and God forbid that any Church member should sing it. Considering bad weather and health conditions, we are getting along well in our Church work. Have we been pumiled yet? I should smile. We have received two of the best pumilings, one from West and the other from Elm Mott, we were ever called on to endure. We decided to thank them with the most eloquent little speech of our life, but we were so elated over such a generous pumiling we could not say anything but "Much oblige to all of youens," then with hands in my pockets I walked around like a cat in deep snow. We serve a noble people whose kindness and co-operation in our Christian work makes us more determined to live close to God and be more worthy of confidence reposed in us. I thank God for his Church and a place in it to work. Don't forget to pray with us for a great revival on the West charge this year.—W. T. Kinslow, P. C.

**ARDMORE DISTRICT, OKLAHOMA.**

Dear Advocate: You are welcome to our hearts and our homes. We are glad to greet you and give you this welcome. We shall do what we can for you, and we know you will do much in return for all the efforts that we put forth to place you in our homes. Your editor will receive a brotherly greeting when he has the time to come to our conference gatherings or to our individual charges. As District Secretary it is my duty to give you a write-up of what we are doing as the brethren shall report to me from time to time.

Rev. M. L. Butler has captured the people of Broadway, Ardmore. He says: "We had more than three hundred in Sunday School January 10, also large congregations at the morning and evening services. Received twelve into the Church. In the evening a native Japanese spoke for us." We are not surprised, as Butler always moves things. Rev. W. A. Govett says: "We had the first pumiling, the first wedding and the first funeral. We have been royally received." Well, we are following Govett, at Marietta, and are not surprised that the people of First Church, Sulphur, are delighted with him. I hear much good of him and his estimable family every day.

Rev. Jacob S. Sessums, of Lone Grove, is surely making full proof of his ministry. January 11 he says: "This day finds us doing O. K. Eighty-one in Sunday School and Church membership only sixty. At Lone Grove we had fifty-six in Sunday School. League is doing good work. Good congregations every service."

Indirectly we hear good reports of Rev. R. E. Welch, of Wynnewood. He is sure to

make good there, for he is a good pastor and a fine preacher.

Brother Blackwood is getting hold of things at Davis and is preaching some fine sermons, we hear, and has captured the position of Chaplain of the Oklahoma Senate.

Rev. John D. Salter, the presiding elder, is capturing the people as he goes. He has visited about all the charges, some of them twice. He is a good preacher and a hard worker. He is the youngest presiding elder in Oklahoma. We shall watch him grow.

The good people of Marietta have kindly received the writer and family, have graciously pumiled us and in many ways made us feel at home. On January 3 we preached to 152 people at 11 a. m. and 80 at night. Last Sunday there were about 175 present at the morning service and about 100 at night. With 103 in Sunday School. We are trusting in the Lord and going forward, expecting this to be the best in our ministry.

R. A. CROSBY.

**CLINTON DISTRICT, WEST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.**

At our conference at Chickasha the Guyton District was absorbed by the Clinton District and Rev. W. J. Stewart made presiding elder of the new district.

All the preachers are at their posts and things seem to be moving off well. At the District Stewards meeting and Missionary Institute it was resolved to enter an every member canvass for benevolences from January 1 to March 1. We have a system of reports from the pastors to the district reporter every week and from reporter to pastor once in two weeks. Our successful campaign in the Guyton District last year has stimulated us to even greater undertakings in the Clinton District this year. Guyton District was able to report every charge out in full on all benevolences last year. Clinton will do the same thing this year if the good Lord allows us to complete the plans already laid.

The following charges had secured the amounts opposite their names January 11:

Arnett, \$15.50; Clinton, \$100; Custer City, \$88.18; Erick, \$2.11; Foss, \$8.35; Guyton and Texhoma, 180.50; Hooker, \$106; Mutual, Taloga, \$35; Tyrone, \$45; Woodward and Tangier, \$65.

Revivals are in progress at Hooker and at Tyrone. Several other charges in the district are planning meetings to begin during the present month.

Our slogan this year is "a revival in every Church and all collections in full." We have a band of men in the district who will try to do their best this year to secure results for the Church and for Christ.

We are glad to have the Texas Christian Advocate for our Conference organ. We are ready to do all we can to make it a success in West Oklahoma. H. B. WILSON, District Reporter.



## SUN WORSHIP.

By Leroy Garner.

Plato, the old Athenian philosopher, relates the following story: There was once a child born in the dark recesses of the earth's interior who grew into manhood without once seeing the sun. Eventually he was permitted to depart from his gloomy prison and for the first time he beheld the rising sun. Plato pictures the wonder and aim of this full-grown child as he saw the god of day dispel the shadows of night and bless all the earth with its rays of life and warmth. So great was his emotion at this miracle of nature that he bowed his head before the sun and worshiped it. This story is not true but it is an apt illustration of what must have been primitive man's regard for the sun.

## The Bible and the Sun.

While modern science has proven that the sun is a material object our admiration for it shall stand undiminished as long as we retain our love for nature. There is no natural object that can equal the beauty of the sun. When it first paints the skies of morning a pink hue; when it glazes upon the earth at midday; and when it slowly sinks amid the soft gloom of dusk, it has an appearance equally beautiful and godlike. The sun is the source of all terrestrial life. Even had we the power of living without the sun such an existence would be more than death. Do we wonder that when the human race was in its childhood man rendered unto it a homage that it justly deserves? In the Bible, the author of the book of Psalms says in his beautiful figurative language, "For the Lord God is a sun and a shield." (Psalms 34, 11). God himself says through the mediumship of Malachi, "But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall." (Malachi 4, 2). As Christ hung upon the cross, a pledge of God's love for humanity, the sun was darkened. By this I do not wish to insinuate that the Bible teaches the worship of the sun; but I do wish to say that it holds the sun in such high estimation that it may be justly compared to God himself.

## The Evil Sun-God of Egypt.

All readers of the Bible are well acquainted with Egypt and the Egyptians. Among many other deities, the Egyptians worshiped the sun. At first they regarded the sun as being a god itself but in later days this primitive belief was replaced by a personified god of the sun. But they did not love the sun-god. On the contrary they hated him and conceived of him as being a monstrous scourge of humanity. The reason they had this singular belief was because in Egypt the rays of the sun were almost unendurable and in their opinion the personification of the sun could be little less than an evil monster. In direct opposition to this the moon-god was regarded as a good god, for the cool calm of night was greatly beloved by the Egyptians.

## The Sun-God of Sippara.

The Babylonians also worshiped a personified god of the sun. At Sippara, one of the oldest cities of which we have any knowledge, the sun-god was held in high repute. An inscription recording the restoration of his temple by Nabopolassar, King of Babylonia about 900 years before the birth of Christ, states that he is the great lord, who lives in E-barra or Sippara. His name was Shamash.

Few of the old Semitic deities are as well known as Baal or Bel. This god, who was originally the patron deity of Babylon, was in later days worshiped by almost all of the cities of Canaan. For a while the name Baal was applied to almost any god and the very best Bible scholars are of the opinion that in one period of Hebrew history Jehovah himself was called Baal. In some manner Baal came to be regarded as a sort of sun-god. His symbol was a column which usually stood where it might receive the rays of the sun.

One of the early seats of Baal worship was in the city of Baalbec. Under the rule of Rome it became a great commercial center and was adorned with many splendid temples. One of the most magnificent of these was a temple to Apollo, the Greek sun-god. It was virtually a temple to Baal for the Romans regarded him as the same person as Apollo. This temple stood for many centuries and today its ruins stand as a monument to man's early worship of the sun.

**Barbarous Sunworship of the Aztecs.** In studying the ancient American races we find that the most civilized of the Indians were sunworshippers. The Aztecs were a race of Indians who lived on the plateau of Anahuac when they were conquered by Cortez about four hundred years ago. While as far as civilization is concerned these people cannot compare with the

Egyptians or the Peruvians, they were greatly advanced beyond the savage tribes that surrounded them. They built cities, cultivated their crops and had a monarchical form of government. In religion they were not so advanced but it is this phase of their civilization in which we are here interested. They were superstitious, yet worshiped a great unknown being. However, the most marked characteristic of their religion was a worship of the sun and other natural objects. In Mexico they had a great pyramid, the top of which was a flat space of such great extent that it is said a thousand men could easily stand upon it. In the center of this space was a large circular stone called the sunstone, the sacrificial stone or the *Temalacatl*. When the Aztecs were victorious they often led their trembling captives to the summit of this pyramid and placed them upon their blocks on the sunstone. While the human sacrifice either cried for the mercy that was never given or yielded himself in calm resignation to the hands of his murderers, a priest plunged a dagger into his breast. The priest then drew forth the quivering heart of the doomed man and held it towards the sun hoping that it would be a pleasing sacrifice to the sun-god. While to us this method of worship seems diabolically cruel we must ascribe it more to the barbarous age and circumstances under which the Aztecs lived rather than to the personal malignity of the priesthood. It was the struggle of a heathen race for the truth. Speaking of this barbarous custom one is more appreciative of the truth of Christianity.

## Monotheistic Sunworship of the Peruvians.

A less revolting system of sunworship may be found among the Aztecs' neighbors and contemporaries, the Peruvians. Long before Columbus discovered America those people had advanced to a state of civilization hardly surpassed by that of their Spanish conquerors. Peru, so far removed from the general progress of Europe, was once adorned with stately palaces and temples, and was inhabited by a happy and progressive race of people.

The government was a theocracy. In other words the royal family was supreme in spiritual as well as temporal affairs. This royal family was the race of Incas. They were looked upon by the Peruvians with an awe bordering on adoration. In fact, they were believed to be the children of the sun, and the slightest offense against them was punished with death.

The Peruvians were emphatically a religious people. They worshiped the sun as a beneficent deity who chose to regard them as his own peculiar people. An old Peruvian tradition says that in the earlier days of Peru the then savage inhabitants of that country were once surprised to see three strangers land on their shores. They were Manco Capac, his wife and sister, Mama Oello. They were the children of the sun who had been sent by that beloved deity to teach mankind the arts of civilization. The people with whom they came in contact readily accepted their teachings and a civilized state of society grew up at Cuzco. Of course, this story is a mere legend yet it gives us a tolerable good idea of what the primitive religion of Peru must have been.

**Splendid Temple to the Sun at Cuzco.** Cuzco was the largest city of old Peru. In the earlier part of the sixteenth century the inhabitants of that city worshiped at six different temples which were the respective places of worship to the sun, the moon, the evening star, the spirit of thunder and the rainbow. The most magnificent of these temples was the temple to the sun. It is said that its walls were covered with gold. Like the Aztecs, the Peruvians offered sacrifices but they had an especial horror for human sacrifices and they were never offered.

## Modern Sunworship.

Modern science affirms that the sun is a gaseous ball of fire but it has never satisfactorily determined its origin. There are a few educated men, however, who are of the opinion that heaven may be found in that glowing mass of fire. Astronomers have searched the skies, yet the abode of God has not yet been discovered. Since the sun shines with a brightness that deters the gaze of mortal man, it seems to be a fit place for the Creator and his celestial host. However, this childish theory is confirmed by neither the Bible, modern science, nor common sense.

## Coriscana, Texas.

Love is like liquor, in that the pure and good is sweetened and improved by the lapse of time, while the impure and the counterfeit are ruined by the same agency. Like liquors, too, a little love is invigorating and healing, but its excess is fatal.

## CRITIQUE.

Feeling that our Sunday School literature did not adequately interpret the lesson of "Deborah and Barak Deliver Israel" the columns of the Advocate are respectfully solicited in order that the following may be presented:

The fact that two women (Deborah and Jael) appear so prominently as instruments in this great deliverance of Israel leads us to look in this direction for the "real interpretation." Not that we may find some evidence which would appear to bolster up the efforts of some towards "women's rights," but rather to know wherein lay the "real captivity" of Israel at this time. Let us study the character of this man "Sisera," the captain of Jabin's army. By reference to Deborah's song (Judges 5:28-30) we find the "key," viz.: In the past this wicked and sensual captain had been carrying away the "women" of Israel and using them immorally to satisfy the "passions of both himself and men."

In this light we can better understand the great victory of Jael and also understand the means which she employed under God's direction to attain this victory. By reference to Judges 4:17 we find this Sisera had practically escaped when he arrived at Heber's, since there was peace between Heber and Jabin, and that Jael decoyed him into her tent by pretending to be a "harlot" where she was enabled to destroy him, the arch-enemy of Israel's womanhood. In this way she proved herself to be the friend of God and in consequence "her blessedness above women." (Jael must certainly have been a Jewish woman, cf. Num. 19:29.)

It is appropriate to say a word in regard to the effort of some "learned" writers to explain or apologize for Jael's savage act (as they call it). The inspired prophetess sees righteousness in Jael's destruction of this enemy of womanhood, but these modern prophets—being more civilized—say that her act is hard to explain or justify. Verily, they are their own judges.

The sixth verse of the lesson text shows that Barak was already conscious of God's will before Deborah met or called him. This is implied since her language to him is in the form of a question, "Hath not the Lord God commanded—?" Any attempt to explain the lesson which would reflect upon the "faith or courage" of Barak is foreign to the truth as I understand it. The probable explanation is rather to be found in the "faith or courage" of the ten thousand which were to follow Barak. The writer of Hebrews associates Barak with David in regard to "faith or courage." Therefore what are "we" that we should do otherwise?

In this light, what then is the application of this lesson of "Deborah and Barak Deliver Israel" to our own day? Are we as a Nation in bondage? What means the frightful array of facts brought to light by the investigation of the White Slave traffic? What means the presence of a "restricted district" in nearly every city of our land? What means the decreasing birth rate and also the increasing divorce rate? There is but one answer, viz.: This Nation is following the same path into bondage as did Israel. What then is the solution? Will the safety of our womanhood be found in "woman's rights"? But rather must it be found today as in Israel's day. "And the children of Israel cried unto the Lord" and he heard them and delivered them by means of the "faith" of Deborah, Barak and Jael. S. T. BROGDON

## FOLLOWING THE FASHIONS.

As I went into a hardware store to buy some Red Cross stamps, the lady clerk came forward with the low V-neck. I said: "Oh, you tender throat! and we are now fighting the great white plague!" She said: "Oh, I know I will never have tuberculosis!" Just think of the tender throat, lungs and bronchial tubes being constantly exposed to the damp night air and chilling winds of winter; but we must follow the fashion, let the consequences be what they may. Thousands will soon be going, and will not be only those who go unwept, unhonored and unsung, but the darlings of the home, and even some mothers who have passed the meridian and are going down the western slope. First they will start a little sore throat and then a hacking cough, and next the hectic flush and pain in the chest, and then it is too late. Did you ever hear how foot-binding started in China? A member of the royal family was born club-footed, and so the women must follow the fashion and began on the little tots, and as we look at the little shoes brought back

by the missionaries five or six inches long and think of the awful suffering, excruciating pain, and then the idea of being a helpless cripple for life. As the missionaries would pass along the street the heathen women would watch them and wonder how they could glide along so nicely on those big feet.

I wonder if the ladies who wear birds on their hats know how the fashion started. A woman of a bad character came riding in from the meet with a little bird pinned on her hat, with the blood on its little throat from whence had come the sweet little songs as it roamed the forest and builded its little nest among the dogwood blossoms and jessamine vines. It always made me shudder to see them, but they were considered stylish. One of my acquaintances went into a milliner's shop, and as she was trying on hats and deliberating and wondering if I can afford this and will it be stylish, another lady says, "Take that bird from that baby; it is poisonous," but it was too late, and in a short while he took a spasm and everything was done to save his little life, but in a few hours the young scion of a noble house had gone to that bourne from whence no traveler ever returns. The little white coffin was brought and the little hands folded for its long sleep and the little mother's heart was broken. She said, "They can die so quick with congestion," but the verdict was: Enough corrosive sublimate to kill a dozen children. Just think of the good he might have done in the world as doctor, lawyer or Governor of the State or as a watchman on the walls of Zion or even an humble missionary; but we are not stylish. We are not taken into society. AUNT MARY.

## MR. CHADWICK'S LECTURE ON SO-CALLED "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

By W. A. Jarrel, D.D., General Manager World's Purity Federation.

However limited the space allowed to the ministers of Christianity some daily papers allow ample space for reporting the addresses of the advocates of Mrs. Eddyism—falsely called Christian Science—for it is not sufficiently alike either Christianity or science to permit of its being called either Christian or science. This article notices only a small part of Mr. Chadwick's assault on Christianity in his lecture in Dallas last Sabbath. Among other absurdities of this lecture, Mr. Chadwick says: "Christian Science defines consciousness on the one infinite intelligence of mind, which is God or Spirit. \* \* \* Real consciousness BEING GOD." (My capitals). The best dictionary defines the word consciousness: "Immediate knowledge or perception of the presence of any object, state or sensation. In this agree all dictionaries and all metaphysical writers. But it remained for old Mrs. Eddyism to make that phase of our knowledge known as consciousness—God!!! Well, denying the existence of the personal God—the only God—this is as near as this cult can get to a knowledge of God.

Next, this old Mrs. Eddyism God is impure. Mr. Chadwick says of his so-called God: "The moment this super-sensible fact is admitted we are divinely empowered to begin the all-important work of PURIFYING (my capitals) that consciousness."

Next, this cult sees this impure God as closed against Himself. Mr. Chadwick says: "Christian Science urges upon all the necessity of opening the door of consciousness to receive the king of glory."

Next, after making consciousness "God," Mr. Chadwick, farther on, reduces this consciousness-God into a human god; for he says: "The limited operation of human consciousness does not lay the ax," etc. This is a fair example of what the reader reads throughout what Mrs. Eddy wrote and throughout the writings of Mrs. Eddyism. Station A, Dallas.

## A HUNDRED YEARS WITHOUT WAR.

Isn't it worth while to celebrate such a momentous fact? Again and again the United States and Great Britain have been uncomfortably close to a rupture of their international relations. During and after the Civil War the bonds of peace were severely strained; the Fenian raid on Canada was very provocative, but the Canadians and ourselves have not ceased to be good neighbors; the attitude of England on economical questions of vital concern to us aroused feelings in us akin to hatred. A dozen times one or the other nation talked war pretty seriously, but we passed the danger points safely and our international relations were never more satisfactory than now.

We have had differences, but amity,

patience, good sense have entered into the diplomacy of each nation, and a hundred years have cemented our friendship and broadened our common understanding. There is no mutual enmity except toward war.

The glory of the hundred years is that, having had temptation and excuse for war, we avoided it. With other European nations, excepting only Spain, we have had no occasion for serious quarrel.

If lack of defenses and armed defenders invites war, what about our Northern boundary and our relations with Canada? Never for a moment have either the Canadians or ourselves regretted the absence of warships on the Lakes, or fortifications and armies on the nearly 4000 miles of frontier. We might have had war, instead of continued peace, if the armies and armaments, the battleships and marines, had been at hand in force. At least that is what has happened in Europe, where the frontiers bristled with formidable fortifications, and big armies and navies were ready to take up any quarrel in earnest.

At all events we have abundant occasion for thankfulness that we have restricted our wars during the century to three; and are we not persuaded that the Mexican, Civil and Spanish Wars, if present conditions of civilization, sentiment and statesmanship had prevailed last century, would have been avoided?

Wherefore, with amity for all nations and malice toward none, let us for ourselves and for our young people and children draw comfort and confidence from the lessons of the hundred years, and dedicate ourselves anew to the cause of peace for our own Nation and for the world.

Sunday, February 14, 1915, is the day selected for the religious celebration. There will be no other observance at present if at all. An excellent program has been provided for the use of Sunday Schools by the American Church Peace Centenary Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It has been approved by the executive committee of the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, and is furnished by the Sunday School Boards of the various denominations. An adaptation of the same program will be used in young people's meetings of Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, etc., on the same date.

All pastors are urged to prepare sermons for the occasion, setting forth the blessings of peace, and the evil effects of war, and showing how to avoid the most deadly and inhuman, the most cruel and costly, the most unreasonable method of deciding international differences.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Oklahoma City, took action approving the celebration of the Ghent Treaty of Peace in Church, Sunday School and Young People's Societies on February 14, 1915.

Necessary inquiries may be addressed to the Chairman, 1114 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

H. K. CARROLL,  
Chairman.

## BAD DREAMS

Caused By Coffee.

"I have been a coffee drinker, more or less, ever since I can remember, until a few months ago I became more and more nervous and irritable, and finally I could not sleep at night for I was horribly disturbed by dreams of all sorts and a species of distressing nightmare.

"Finally, after hearing the experience of numbers of friends who had quit coffee and were drinking Postum, and learning of the great benefits they had derived, I concluded coffee must be the cause of my trouble, so I got some Postum and had it made strictly according to directions.

"I was astonished at the flavor and taste. It entirely took the place of coffee, and to my very great satisfaction, I began to sleep peacefully and sweetly. My nerves improved, and I wish I could wear every man, woman and child from the unwholesome drug-drink—coffee.

"People do not really appreciate or realize what a powerful drug it is and what terrible effect it has on the human system. If they did, hardly a pound of coffee would be sold. I would never think of going back to coffee again. I would almost as soon think of putting my hand in a fire after I had once been burned. Yours for health."

Postum comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 20c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum,  
—sold by Grocers.



SCARRITT BIBLE AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

Our beautiful White Christmas has slipped into the past, but it will always remain on memory's picture gallery as something set apart from all others, and ever have the clear white light of love and self-sacrifice shining upon it.

Mrs. Hargrove and her committee had worked out a beautiful scheme in white which made us pause with a catch of breath and a feeling of almost awe when we entered the room on Christmas morning.

The sum total of our White Gift amounted to \$113.79. When we consider the loving self-denial this has meant to teachers and pupils aided by some outside friends, this sum represents the Christ-spirit and will doubtless bring a blessing to all.

Our friends had indeed been good to us in Christmas gifts, for many boxes and barrels had been arriving for ten days before by express and parcels post.

But I return to Christmas Day: At 7 o'clock vesper service is always the climax of enjoyment, for our hearts are indeed warmed and filled with renewed gratitude and zeal in our Master's service.

In the evening we gathered in the parlors around a glowing log fire in the midst of the tasteful decorations devised by Miss Howell and Miss Gay and their deft-fingered, artistic assistants.

Never thank for a moment that Scarritt girls are gloomy and stern, seeing naught but the solemn side of life and its duties, for nowhere can you find brighter, happier faces, keener appreciation of clean humor or quicker wit than here.

Although we made no gifts to each other,

there was no lack of Christmas remembrances for every member of the household, for the parcel postman had been a constant visitor for days before and continued coming all through the holidays.

The remainder of the holidays were filled with pleasant visiting and some nice entertainments given to Sunday School pupils, Bible classes, etc., for our school is connected through our workers with numerous Churches and institutions for the betterment of humanity.

Miss Gibson always closes the old year with a beautiful watch night service, and the New Year finds us on our knees, uttering prayer and praise to Him who blots out the dark pages of the past and graciously gives us a beautiful new book for our life record.

MRS. HATTIE ROSSER JACKSON.

MISSIONARY NEWS BULLETIN, JANUARY, 1915.

Storming the Forts.

The steady onward movements of God's forces are seen in the regular weekly meetings, but we need sometimes to storm the forts by special effort. Such an effort has just been made in our four Churches on the Kyoto Circuit and at Kyoto Station.

Anglo-Korean Graduates by the Top.

The Anglo-Korean School is the Mission Academy, or Middle School. The efficiency of the faculty and the raising of the course of study to the recognized standard have been features which have given the school a degree of prominence hitherto unexperienced.

World Tragedies.

- 1. Two hundred and seven million bound by cast-Hinduism.
2. One hundred and forty-seven million permeated with atheism-Buddhism.
3. Two hundred and fifty-six million chained to a dead past-Confucianism.
4. One hundred and seventy-five million under the spell of fatalism-Mohammedanism.
5. Eight hundred million sitting in darkness-Paganism.-L. B. Wolf.

More Churches Needed in China.

The consensus of opinion at the conference was the same old cry-the need of churches to house our people. May God move in a mighty way and persuade the people at home that it would be more pleasing to Him if they would divide up and put less in their home Churches and give more for their heathen brother.

A Call to the Home Church.

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 overcast the sky in the home lands.

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.

If the Protestant Church members of America gave an average of only four cents a week to foreign missions it would mean an income of nearly \$50,000,000 a year for the work.

Market Day in the Congo.

I wish you could see our market. It is held every Saturday just outside of the concession. The natives with food to sell bring it there and the workmen buy with salt. Money is never used in such cases.

Consecrate the Commonplace.

We think that conspicuous events, striking experiences, exalted moments have most to do with our character and capacity. We are wrong. Common days, monotonous hours, wearisome paths, plain old tools, and everyday clothes tell the real story.

During the third quarter of 1914 twenty-one hundred and ninety-five patients were treated at Ivey Hospital, Songdo, Korea. Miss Harris, the head nurse, in writing of the work says: "We always emphasize the evangelistic side of our work, and in addition to the 2195 patients there have been almost as many visitors, all of whom have had the Gospel preached to them and received tracts and portions of Scripture to take home with them."

Christianity in Japan.

The growth of the Christian Church in Japan has been marked. The number of missionaries has increased during the past fifty years from 10 to 900; the Christians from none to 189,000, including 66,689 Roman Catholic and 32,246 Greek Catholic Christians; while the Christian community of adherents is two or three times as large as this.

The latest quarterly report of the Seaman's Mission, People's Central Institute, gives the following statistics:

- Employment found for 777 men; pieces of baggage deposited, 130; total attendance at the Mission, 2610; free meals, 2859; total number of meals served at the Mission, 6344; free beds, 418; packages of literature sent on board, 418; packages of literature received as contributions, 17; religious services held, 10; attendance on religious services, 122; visits to ships, 53; visits to sick seaman in hospital, 28; letters mailed for seamen, 53; money deposited for safe keeping, \$941.66.

This nation is ripe for a spiritual harvest. How sorely we need a large tent in which we could speak to several hundreds at a time! May God open the heart of some good child of his to send us the comparatively small sum of money needed for this tent.-J. L. Hendry, Huchow, China.

Among non-Christians there is an unusual interest being manifested in Christianity and its teachings. It seems they are realizing as never before that Christianity is the only true religion. During the past year we have distributed throughout the Choon Chun District more than 8000 volumes of the Bible.-L. C. Brannan, Choon Chun, Korea.

A Magnificent Opportunity.

The People's Central Institute is the only Protestant Institutional Church in this great metropolis of a million souls. Notwithstanding

the financial crisis through which the world in general, and Brazil in particular, are passing, we have been able to expand considerably the local financial support since the outbreak of the war. It was hard to have faith that the English firms and individuals, who contribute a large portion of the local financial support, would not, many of them, drop out, owing to the strain of the war on their purses and sympathies.

BUSINESS MEN ADOPT A SLOGAN.

"Make Cooke County the Banner Corn County of Texas" is the slogan the business men of Gainesville recently adopted by the Chamber of Commerce. In order to increase interest in the growing of corn they have offered to furnish free of cost to the first one hundred boys entering the Corn Club contest of the Texas Industrial Congress, seven pounds of seed corn for use in the contest.

Cooke County men have been struck by the fact that two boys in an adjoining county last year won prizes in the Texas Industrial Congress contest by growing sixty-nine and seventy-six bushels of corn on one measured acre of ground which yielded a net profit of \$44.01 in the first case and \$50.10 in the second, while the average yield for the State of Texas for the past four years is less than twenty bushels to the acre.

"We believe," says B. F. Johnson, Secretary of the Gainesville Chamber of Commerce, "the money we have spent for good seed corn and the consequent undertaking by more than a hundred boys and girls of the county to grow corn under expert instruction, is the best investment we have made in many years. We feel that there will be many acres to produce twice as much corn for the coming year as they did last year."

"Increasing the wealth of the farmer, adding to the result of his labor and causing him to produce more to feed and clothe the world is bringing peace and plenty to society as well as to the producer. We know the whole commerce of the nation rests upon the success of agriculture. If the farmers fail to make a crop, or as is the case this year, produce one for which they can receive no returns because of the European War, disaster overtakes not only them, but the rest of us as well."

"For this very reason we will not only encourage the growing of corn, but will give our support to those producing crops of milk, Kañir or feterita, or feeding beaves or hogs. The future promises a market for all these, and a market that will take more than we can produce and at higher prices than ever before paid for them. On the other hand, the man who raises cotton risks his labor, gambles on the future, for the price at which it can be now sold is below the cost of production and only the most vivid imagination can conceive of developments which will make a market for cotton at a profitable price next year."

"We believe our undertaking a proper one for a Chamber of Commerce, and think other commercial bodies should undertake like measures to increase interest in agriculture in their respective territories. All the money we raise produces results; none of it is used to conduct offices or pay for correspondence. The Texas Industrial Congress takes all that off our hands. It furnishes the contestants with expert advice whenever it is needed. It keeps records of the work contestants do, and finally it pays out the gold to the winners, without cost to them or to us."

The seed corn mentioned is to be furnished to boys of Cooke County who enter the Corn Club Contest of the Texas Industrial Congress, called Class B in its announcements. Prizes aggregating one thousand dollars are offered for the best yields of merchantable corn, cost of production considered, grown on one acre by boys and girls between ten and twelve years of age on the first of January, 1915. The first prize is two hundred dollars, second prize is one hundred and fifty dollars and third prize is one hundred dollars. The sum of five hundred and fifty dollars has been set aside to be awarded at the discretion of the committee on awards to contestants who have produced yields worthy of special mention.

This is but one of a series of ten prize

crop contests conducted by the Congress for the coming year. Others are for four acre model farms, for forage crops, for largest yield of peanuts, for fattening beef, baby beef and hogs, or grain crops, home and school gardens and the Henry Exall Special combination contest which involves growing an acre of corn, another of peanuts and fattening a baby beef steer or hogs on the crops grown, baby beef steer or hogs on the crops grown, also entered in other Congress contests.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY AND LIQUOR.

The liquor business has been dealt another blow by the attitude of the Illinois Steel Company. The liquor drinker is to be retired from the pay rolls. The president, E. J. Burlington, hopes no man will be retired, but that all will choose to quit the liquor habit rather than quit work. Milk vendors will make regular trips through the plant carrying first aid to thirsty men. Electric signs are hung at the gateway to the plant which read: "Did booze ever do you any good? Did booze ever help you get a better job? Did booze ever contribute anything to the happiness of your family? These pertinent questions make the men think. This move will make for efficiency in workmanship and tend to minimize accidents." -S. Lovell.

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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, as 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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Subscribers who desire the Advocate discontinued must notify us at expiration either by letter or postal card. Otherwise they will be responsible for continuance and debt incurred thereby. We adopted the plan of continuance at the request and for the accommodation of our subscribers and they in turn must protect us by observing the rule which stands at the head of the first column on the eighth page.

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 be 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.

THE DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

Table listing district conferences: San Marcos, at Gonzales, 21-26 April 6; Victoria, at Abilene, April 13-18; El Paso, at Tularosa, April 20-24; Muskogee, at Webber Falls, April 21-25; Clinton, at Sugar, April 22-23; Austin, at Southville, May 5-8; Madill, at Madill, May 12-14; Hugo, at Idabel, May 18-21; Holdenville, at Konawa, May 23-27; McAlester, at Barnett Memorial, May 28-29; Creek (Full Blood Indian), at Cossita, July 15-17; Choctaw (Full Blood Indian), at Livingston, July 21-24; Tulsa, write Rev. J. H. Ball, Tulsa, Okla., for information.

The article in last issue about the Sweetwater Church and signed by Simeon Shaw, Jr., was written by Rev. Simeon Shaw himself, and not by a junior member of his household. "Junior" ought not to have been appended.

We are sorry to note in the press dispatches that our church building at Soper, Okla., was recently wrecked by a severe storm that passed over that community. This is a hard blow to our people, but we doubt not that they will rally and replace the building at an early day.

A Dallas brewer, when it developed that all his craft had been sued by the Attorney General for heavy penalties for violating the anti-trust laws of the State, gave it out that he had no more violated these laws when he gave a contribution to the Business Men's Association than when he made a liberal contribution to the Southern Methodist University. A number of Methodists seeing this statement have written to us to know if the University received a contribution from the brewer. In reply we will say that personally we have never inspected the list of donors to this fund in the city. All we know is that the city of Dallas presented to the University a fund of \$300,000 in the lump as an inducement to the University to locate here and the University accepted it as a matter of course. The Dallas business men from all the walks of business life raised that fund and it came to the University.

An Old Copy Of The Texas Advocate.

A good woman recently sent us an old copy of the Advocate. True we have it on file, but it is stored away in the dust-covered archives of the office and it is rare that we ever rummage through to look at one of those old files yellow with age. So we opened this copy and examined it. It was in the old blanket form of the early days, four pages in size and dated November 28, 1867, I. G. John, editor. It was published in Galveston. In the first column, at the top, is the business announcement as follows: "Office in the parsonage, near the Methodist Church, published every Thursday subscription, \$3 per annum, in specie, invariably in advance. Currency taken at its market value." Think of a paper of that size being three dollars per annum, in gold or silver, with currency at a discount, and invariably in advance! Then follows a lengthy editorial on "Sir Samuel Baker," a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the most of it is quoted from the New York Tribune. The next column has a long article quoted from the Sunday School Times on "Deathbed Repentance." And the rest of the front page is filled with quoted articles published in long primer type. The last column, however, contains receipts for "Cures, Hides for the Tanner," "How to Preserve Hides by Salting Them," "Poultry Raising," and how to make "A Superior Soap for Washing," etc. How would that sort of matter look on the front page of the Advocate today?

On the second page is found the leading editorial on "Nil Desperandum," which is a review of the desolate conditions following the Civil War and the offer of encouragement to the people. It contains many good points, and it prophesies better times, which prophecy has long since come true. Then follow some conference reports, one from the East Texas Conference on the "Spiritual State of the Church," signed by L. P. Lively, F. M. Stovall, R. S. Finley, Dan Adkins and John S. Mathis. The report deplores the fact that "our people are not so religious as they were in former years." Another report on the "Bible Cause" is given in full, signed by J. R. Bellamy, J. C. Woolam and G. W. Cottingham. It is lengthy, gorgeous and magnificent in its estimate of the old Book. The educational report is interesting in that we note that a way back there our conferences were wrestling with this problem. The report pledges the conference to give undivided co-operation to McKenzie College, and recommends J. W. Fields, J. E. Tullis and J. R. Bellamy to act with the Board of Trustees. "The committee recommend no action with reference to Naacogdoches University." What a change do we see today. McKenzie College has long since been numbered among the things that were; thousands of the present readers of the Advocate never knew that a "Naacogdoches University" was ever dreamed of, and the worthy old men whose names appear in these reports have long gone to their reward.

We notice a special article on this page signed by A. H. Redford, discussing the probability of the Church being able to pay the debt on our Publishing House at Nashville. He tells us that in the various confer-

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

The prevalence of war in Europe has temporarily dampened the financial situation in this country, but it has not dampened the interest of the people in the progress of Southern Methodist University. We constantly get letters and so does the management of the institution making earnest inquiry about the prospect of its opening next September. Fathers and mothers all over Texas and Oklahoma are anxious to get their boys and girls into this great school at the earliest opportunity. And we are glad to announce that all the plans of the University are shaping up for the opening on schedule time. The great central building is standing there complete, a monument to the enterprise and liberality of the Dallas people. It was their \$200,000 donation that made it possible. There is nothing to compare with it in all the University architecture in the United States. It is unique and majestic, and is built for the generations. It is so constructed as to defy the ravages of fire or time. The dormitory for men is just as complete and it is also finished. Other improvements will go steadily forward as the means become available. Dr. Hyer and his coadjutors are

ences we have two thousand traveling preachers and that if every one of them will purchase \$60 worth of books of our own publications by the close of the fiscal year, with such other sources of revenue as we will have at our command, we will be able to pay the entire amount that we owe. But we all know now that the project was a dream. The House went further and further in debt under Dr. Redford's management; and not until about 1876 did relief come in sight under that grand old Commoner, J. B. McFerrin.

In the list of the East Texas Conference appointments there were only five districts, averaging seven appointments to the district. About thirty-seven preachers received appointments and some of these were supplies. L. R. Dennis went to the Marshall District, D. S. Watkins to San Augustine, J. Bond to the Crockett, L. P. Lively to the Palestine, and N. W. Purks to the Kusk. These and nearly the whole list of men assigned to works that year are nearly all, if not

On the third page are the appointments of the Northwest Texas Conference. There were four districts--Waco, L. B. Whipple, presiding elder; Waxahachie, W. G. Veal, presiding elder; Springfield, John S. McCarver, presiding elder; Lampasas, J. M. Johnson, presiding elder, and A. L. P. Green was transferred to the Texas Conference. These old worthies are all gone. Of the thirty-four preachers receiving appointments we note that Rev. W. F. Cummings, now a local preacher; S. C. Littlepage, a superannuate; J. P. Mussett, a superannuate are about the only ones left among the living. But think of four districts and about thirty-five men making up the membership of the old Northwest Texas Conference! Look at that territory today. Two great conferences occupy it with twenty-one big districts! What hath God wrought! Even in Texas, Methodism was a small affair, its ministers were few, its institutions insignificant. But those Methodists were heroes and heroines; and out of their labors have come the members, the church houses, the ministers and the institutions of today. We doubt if even they at that time dreamed of the magnitude of the work as we now see it. But if, with that feeble beginning of nearly fifty years ago, these wondrous results have come, what will be the outcome of the work during the next fifty years if we continue faithful to our trust?

That old copy of the Advocate threw us into a reminiscential mood, and hence the above excerpts with comments. It is well to go back once in a while and retrace over the old ground. While in some sense it brings up sadness, yet in another it gives us inspiration. There was much that was good in those old days, but fortunately for us and the Church, not all the good remained back there with the fathers. It has come on down, and we are the beneficiaries of their work. They wrought under great difficulty, but succeeded. We are working under better advantages and our success ought to be great. May the Head of the Church use us to this one end--the larger growth of the Kingdom, greater consecration to the work, a much greater increase in the power of soul-saving and the glory of our risen Lord.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AND ITS CAMPAIGN.

Just before the present financial depression the campaign for Southwestern University was in full swing. Her commissioners were busy and notes and subscriptions were coming in most encouragingly. But financial matters have slackened up in all departments in the past few months. But the fact ought not to seriously interfere with the campaign for Southwestern. While ready money is needed, nevertheless subscriptions to be paid in the future are still in demand. These hard times will not last indefinitely. The people of Europe will have to eat and wear clothes despite the war, and this country is to

be their supply station. Business is bound to revive on a large scale at an early day. Therefore let the friends of this splendid institution keep its zeal before them and make haste to bring to its support the means necessary to make it even a larger success. It has been the backbone of the Church for nearly a half century. Its old students are filling the high stations in politics, in the professions, in the pulpits and in all the departments of life. Hundreds of them are possessed of large means, and now let their hearts and the purses be open to the Alma Mater that made their success a possibility. And we have fathers and mothers with children to educate who are looking to Southwestern for these advantages and opportunities, and they ought now to respond to the needs of the school. They must enlarge their facilities and increase their equipment for more extended work. They are not hardly able to accommodate their patronage now, and when times improve they ought to be able to double their attendance. Hence the necessity for standing by Southwestern in this her pressing emergency. Let all hands get behind these enterprises and keep them going steadily forward. This is the time when work in her behalf will count.

A NOTE.

While at the session of the Northwest Texas Conference we gathered information from a variety of sources concerning the origin, progress and present status of our new Church enterprise at that point. We conversed with laymen in the Church and out of it and with a few of the preachers and when we wrote up the account it was with a view, not to boost any particular man, but to give credit where credit was due and to promote the interests of our work at that point. We did not mention every pastor who had been connected with the work, but the one who had brought things to pass, Rev. Simeon Shaw, in our last issue, called in question some of our statements, and we gave him the right-of-way in these columns without comment from us. Now this week Rev. A. M. Martin has a word in reply and this will end the matter so far as the Advocate is concerned. There is no need for any controversy any further touching the matter.

A MESSAGE OF GOD WILL ABOUT TO BE DELIVERED.

Charles S. McFarland, General Seceral Secretary Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, requests the following notice:

"The President of the Federal Council, Prof. Shailer Mathews, and his companion, Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, are now on their way to Japan to carry to that nation a message of good will and Christian sympathy from the Churches of Christ in America.

"They go upon a mission of far-reaching importance and one which calls for both deep consecration and the wisdom that cometh from on high. They expect to arrive in Japan January 25 or 26. Will you ask the pastors and the members of our Churches to unite earnestly in prayer at that time for the success of their mission? I send you this word in response to an earnest request which has just come from Dr. Gulick."

Peter Radford and W. D. Lewis, purporting to represent the Farmers' Union, are very assiduous in sending to the Advocate carbon copies of their weekly fulminations on some phase of the "Country Church" problem. These are the two men who vilified the Church and the ministry during the recent political campaign, showing a bitterness utterly inconsistent with common decency, and for them to turn round and expect Christian papers to publish their deliverances is something beyond comprehension. Maybe the Brewers' Association has an eye and an ear for their screeds, but not this paper.

PERSONALS

Rev. D. A. Coale, our Texas evangelist, is now in Walla Walla, Wash., conducting a fine meeting. Large crowds are in attendance and a great revival is expected.

Rev. H. B. Smith, of the Texas Conference, and editor of the Minutes of that body, has kindly sent us a copy of that journal. It shows good workmanship and enterprise. It is very full and complete and we appreciate the copy sent to us. Brother

Smith has done a splendid piece of work and he has brought it out in good time.

Rev. J. N. Hunter, of Oak Cliff, has been called to San Angelo, to attend the funeral of his brother John Warren Hunter, who was a great newspaper man and a Methodist.

Rev. Rex Wilkes was down from Clarksville Wednesday and made a pleasant visit to the Advocate office. He is well pleased with his new work and looks for big things this year.

Rev. C. L. Bounds, of Burk Burnett, was a pleasant visitor to the office Wednesday. Brother Bounds has the Advocate deeply at heart. Thus he keeps in line with that name for so long on the rolls of North Texas.

Rev. G. S. Hardy, Sweetwater Station, has been at the bedside of his sick wife for several weeks, who has been very low of pneumonia fever; but we are glad to report her case improving.

Rev. T. S. Armstrong, of the Georgetown District, was in Dallas this week and of course called to see us. He was in his usual optimistic spirits and makes a good report of things down his way.

Rev. H. M. Long, of Clarendon, called to see us this week. He is already making plans for the entertainment of his conference next fall, and nothing will be left undone, judging by his past record.

Rev. J. Y. Bryce, of Hartshorne, Okla., writes encouragingly of his work and expresses great delight over having the Advocate as his organ. He says: "The Advocate is a great paper and we appreciate it."

Rev. C. D. Montgomery, of St. John's, this city, was tendered a pleasant reception last Thursday night by the members of his congregation. It consisted of singing, recitations and refreshments. It was a most pleasing occasion.

Rev. C. L. Canter, pastor M. E. Church, South, Olustree, Okla., says: "Rev. John C. Hines, of Alvord, Texas, delivered a lecture here recently to men and boys. His subject was 'A Spiritual and Moral Inventory.' The lecture was very much enjoyed."

Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Mountcastle have been in the city for several days. Their only daughter, Miss Willa, is in the Baptist Sanitarium, where she has undergone a serious operation; but we are glad to report her condition favorable.

Rev. Gus Barnes, pastor of Ervay Street, this city, was tendered a reception last Thursday night at the church and a large number of his congregation were present to formally welcome him and his family to that Church. The social feature of the occasion was most exhilarating.

Rev. H. M. Whaling, D.D., of Austin, has been elected Chaplain of the Lower House of the Texas Legislature. This is a most appropriate appointment and we rejoice to see Dr. Whaling thus honored. His association with the members of this body will be for the glory of God and for their good.

Rev. C. P. Martin and wife, formerly of the North Texas Conference, but now at Exeter, California, are happy in the arrival of a daughter at the parsonage. The young lady has been christened Dora and the father says is "a fine, healthy-looking baby--a first-class specimen of California products."

We have just had a most brotherly letter from Rev. J. M. Gross, D.D., formerly of Oklahoma, but for the past year in Florida and stationed in Ocala. He is in good health, very much pleased with his present position, remembers his Oklahoma brethren most kindly and rejoices with them in that they now have the Texas Advocate for their organ. Dr. Gross is one of the most efficient men in our Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lynn Batts have issued cards announcing the marriage of their daughter, Mary Ella, to Mr. Sawnie Aldredge, and the happy event took place January 14, 1915, at Austin, Texas. Mr. Aldredge is the son of the late Judge Aldredge, of this city, and he is a young man of prominence in this community. His bride comes of one of the best fami-







# The Sunday School

DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST

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Avenue, Denver, Colorado.  
Rev. S. F. Goddard, Mission, Texas.

### NEWS AND NOTES.

The twelfth General Convention of the Religious Education Association will be held in Buffalo, New York, March 27 of this year. Leading speakers will be Bishop Williams, of the Episcopal Church; Bishop McConnell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Secretary Cope, of the Religious Education Association; Rabbi Abram Simpson, of the Jewish Church; Prof. Chas. S. Gardner, of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and others. The general theme of this convention will be "The Rights of the Child." The threefold purpose of the Religious Education Association is stated as follows: "To inspire the educational forces of the country with the religious ideal; to inspire the religious forces of the country with the educational ideal; and to keep before the public mind the ideal of religious education, and the sense of its need and value."

Mr. J. M. Way, Divisional Field Secretary of the Atlantic Division of our Church, mentions four things which he has found important factors in the improvement and extension of our Sunday School work: "(1) The District Sunday School Conference; (2) The Circuit Sunday School Conference; (3) Sunday School Day for the Stations; (4) The Workers' Council for Everybody." He suggests that this plan a form of organization to each ecclesiastical unit of our Church and supplies each Sunday School worker a definite goal at which to aim.

The District Sunday School Institute of the Weatherford District, Central Texas Conference, will be conducted by Rev. L. A. Webb, presiding elder, February 18, 19, at Mineral Wells, Texas. Brother Webb will be assisted by the Divisional Secretary and Miss Kilpatrick. A large attendance from all parts of the district is expected at this institute.

Counts Memorial Sunday School of Weatherford, Texas, has recently organized an enthusiastic Teacher Training Class of fourteen. Superintendent E. A. Camp puts business methods into the management of the school and the result is thorough and systematic work.

The attendance at the Sunday School of First Church, Weatherford, Texas, on Sunday, January 16, was the largest in several years, and the increase was made up almost entirely of adults. Superintendent Fritz Lanham and Dr. W. L. Nelms, pastor, are happy in the outlook for this school and they have a right to be. Among other marks of progress the Official Board of this Church are planning to remodel the stanch but old-fashioned building in such a way as to provide nineteen separate class rooms.

### GRADED LITERATURE IN RURAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

By E. Hightower.

The new graded Sunday School literature is an effort to adapt the lesson material to the mental development of the child, instead of forcing the juvenile mind to appropriate a lesson whether suitable to its capacity or not. Since child nature is essentially identical everywhere what is good for the child in town is also good for the rural child. The graded lessons can be used in the country as well as in town provided teachers know that they are really teachers and are willing to take time and pains to study the lessons and prepare to teach. As has been said more than once, there is no objection to the use of graded lessons in the small one-room school that can not be urged with equal force against the uniform lessons. But in carrying the graded lessons to the rural school the principle of adaptation should be considered. For instance, in town schools we usually advise that the graded year be made to begin with the first Sunday in October. That is because the fourth quarter lessons are supplemental and planned to be given at the season of the year when many scholars are absent from the Sunday School. In towns and cities classes will be smallest in the summer months for the reason that at the vacation season many families are absent from home. But in many villages and rural sections classes are fullest in summer because the weather is more favorable. We know rural schools where during the winter months attendance falls off more than half. For various reasons many Southern country people make no provision for going to Church in inclement weather. To look no further, some families are not able to buy an adequate supply of winter clothing, and so simply house up on winter Sundays.

In seeking to adapt the work to this condition we found a wide-awake circuit preacher recently who has trained his schools to begin the graded year with the first Sunday in April. The last Sunday in March is annual promotion day. The graded lessons are so planned that, provided the arrangement of the system

is understood and a little care is exercised in ordering, it can be introduced as well at one time as another. By this plan the three quarters of consecutive lessons are in use at the season when classes are fullest, as was intended by the authors of the lessons. We commend this to the thoughtful consideration of our pastors and superintendents who are wrestling with the problem of graded lessons for rural Sunday Schools.

### POLICY OF THE NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD.

The Executive Committee of the North Texas Conference Sunday School Board met in Dallas January 12, 1915, and adopted the following as its working policy for this conference year.

1. Organization. By authority of the conference the presiding elder of each district has appointed a District Sunday School Secretary to assist in carrying out the policy of the Sunday School Board.

2. Missions. Missionary Day is to be observed in every Sunday School, as the Discipline directs. The amounts collected each month are to be reported immediately to the District Secretary, who in turn shall report to the Secretary of the Conference Board, Rev. S. M. Black, Cooper, Texas, before the tenth day of each month. A summation of these reports shall be reported monthly in the Texas Christian Advocate.

3. Children's Day. The goal is the observance of Children's Day in every school. Programs will be furnished free of cost to each school agreeing to observe the day. The pastor, according to the Discipline, is to send this offering at once to the Board Treasurer, Rev. E. R. Barcus, Station A, Dallas, Texas.

4. District and subdistrict institutes are to be held during the year and presiding elders are respectfully asked to give prominence to Sunday School work in the District Conferences.

5. Decision Day. We urge a campaign of personal evangelism in each school. Let an effort be made to win for Christ and the Church every unsaved person in the Sunday Schools.

6. Co-operation. The presiding elders, the pastors, the superintendents and all Sunday School workers are urged to work together with us in carrying out this program.

O. T. COOPER, Chairman.  
E. R. BARCUS, Treasurer.  
S. M. BLACK, Secretary.

### OUR NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY POLICY.

By E. H. Rawlings, D. D., Educational Secretary Board of Missions.

We have had a Missionary Policy for the Sunday School for thirty years, or more; but for eight years past that policy has been the Sunday School Board and the Board of steadily improving, until at the last General Conference practically everything asked for by Missions was granted. So that we now have a missionary policy for the Sunday School which, incorporating the best features of interdenominational policies, adds other features that, taken altogether, makes ours a policy than which no Church in this country has a better. The Sunday School gets a tenth of the offering, while the cause of missions has an absolutely open field in the Sunday School. The Sunday School Editor is a member of the Board of Missions, ex-officio, and the Educational Secretary of the Board of Missions sustains the same relation to the Sunday School Board. Everybody feels that in a plan which by its vital touch tones the whole Sunday School, we have a plan that at the same time affords the Church its best single missionary opportunity, and, indeed, its only opportunity for an adequate scheme of missionary education. All the General Secretaries, Missionary and Sunday School, rejoice in this missionary plan for the Sunday School as their joy task and are glad to work at it with all their might.

We feel, however, that for the carrying out of this plan we are largely dependent upon the local leaders; hence we suggest the following plans for organization. The Sunday School no longer needs to be organized into a missionary society. According to the Discipline it is that by virtue of the fact that it is a Methodist Sunday School. But in order to mobilize for aggressive missionary work a few things are necessary.

1. The Missionary Committee, concerning the appointment of which there is no option.
2. A monthly Missionary Day. That is also obligatory.
3. A missionary lesson—especially the denominational lesson coming at the end of the quarter.
4. The program for Missionary Day furnished in the missionary literature.
5. The missionary offering, taken on Missionary Day, and best taken as a special. Of course missionary instruction and offering is one mark of a standard Sunday School, and

every school that tries to be loyal to the Church will observe this feature of our Standard of Efficiency. But that is not enough. At this psychological moment in the development of our great Sunday School plans sharp and striking emphasis is what this item requires. Whenever possible the missionary offering should be taken as a free will offering, and not to pay the assessment. A Church may use the Sunday School missionary offering on its assessments, but the Discipline urges against it. The Foreign Missionary assessment for this year is just twenty-five cents a member on the Church. That amount will not anything like do the work our Church is trying to do. Somebody must go a long way beyond the assessment, even if we hold our own. Now, does any congregation really need the Sunday School offering to help it raise twenty-five cents per member to evangelize the forty million brethren that are now looking to Southern Methodism for the gospel?

In our missionary policy the superintendent is the key-man, but the pastor turns the key. And the presiding elder's relationship to our policy is vital.

As the Sunday School's share in the proceeds of the missionary offering is based upon the reports, it can be seen how important it is that the Sunday School missionary item be carefully kept and faithfully reported. The problem is entirely solved by a book of blank reports furnished every superintendent. But unless the pastors see that the blanks are used there will be endless confusion and loss to the Sunday School cause.

It is important that every pastor and super-

intendent be perfectly familiar with our new Sunday School law as found in the Discipline.

As I travel through the Connection nothing heartens me more than the enthusiasm I meet everywhere in the work of the Sunday School. Everywhere they are pushing out the back and front ends of inadequate, and some good, Sunday School buildings to make room for children and young people, and men that want to come. The prospect of future development is glorious.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY INSTITUTE, WEATHERFORD DISTRICT.

The Missionary and Sunday School Institutes of the Weatherford District will be held at Mineral Wells February 17-19. The evening of the 17th and morning of the 18th will be given to Missionary Institute matters. The afternoon and evening of the 16th and the morning of the 19th will be devoted to a Sunday School Institute. The institute will be conducted by the Divisional Secretary, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Kilpatrick, of Corinth, Mississippi. Miss Kilpatrick is one of the most competent and noted Sunday School workers in America, and the district is especially fortunate in securing her services. All pastors and Sunday School officers and teachers are members of the Sunday School Institute. Mineral Wells will extend its usual hospitality. Let there be a full attendance and a great meeting. L. A. WEBB, P. E.  
E. HIGHTOWER, Div. S. S. Sec.

## Epworth League Department

EULA P. TURNER, Editor  
917 N. Marshall Ave., Station A,  
Dallas, Texas.

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### WORK.

A Song of Triumph, by Angela Morgan in the Outlook.

Work!  
Thank God for the might of it,  
The ardor, the urge, the delight of it—  
Work that springs from the heart's desire,  
Setting the soul and the brain on fire.  
Oh, what is so good as the heat of it,  
And what is so glad as the beat of it,  
And what is so kind as the stern command  
Challenging brain and heart and hand!

Work!  
Thank God for the pride of it,  
For the beautiful, conquering tide of it,  
Sweeping the life in its furious flood,  
Thrilling the arteries, cleansing the blood,  
Mastering stupor and dull despair.  
Moving the dreamer to do and dare.  
Oh, what is so good as the urge of it,  
And what is so glad as the surge of it,  
And what is so strong as the summons deep  
Rousing the torpid soul from sleep?

Work!  
Thank God for the pace of it,  
For the terrible, keen, swift race of it:  
Fiery steeds in full control,  
Nostrils quiver to greet the goal.  
Work, the power that drives behind;  
Guiding the purposes, taming the mind,  
Holding the runaway wishes back,  
Reining the will to one steady track,  
Speeding the energies faster, faster,  
Triumphing over disaster.  
Oh, what is so good as the pain of it,  
And what is so great as the gain of it,  
And what is so kind as the cruel goal,  
Forcing us on through the rugged road?

Work!  
Thank God for the swing of it,  
For the clamoring, hammering ring of it,  
Passion of labor daily hurled  
On the mighty anvils of the world.  
Oh, what is so fierce as the flame of it,  
And what is so huge as the aim of it,  
Thundering on through death and doubt,  
Calling the plan of the Maker out;  
Work, the Titan, Work, the friend,  
Shaping the earth to a glorious end,  
Draining the swamps and blasting the hills,  
Doing whatever the spirit wills,  
Rending a continent apart  
To answer the dream of the Master heart?  
Thank God for a world where none may shirk,  
Thank God for the splendor of work!

### LEAGUE STUDY CLASSES, JANUARY 24, 1915.

By S. Stephen McKenney.  
Scripture Reference: Deut. 11:18-21; Prov. 15:28; 1 Peter 3:15.

The studies assigned to Epworth Leaguers from the past General Conference, of May, 1914, to the next General Conference of 1918, are designed to prepare this great army of youth for distinctive Christian service. The object is not only to stimulate intellectual activity and create a literary appetite, but to

awaken Leaguers to the call of duty and give to them a world-vision of waiting fields that are "white already to harvest." Therefore, the chief aim is not to be the study of Biblical geography or sacred history, but to know Christ as the source of spiritual life and the kingdom of God as the sphere of Christian labor. All this requires careful and systematic study. As those who are called to live and labor for the Master every consecrated Leaguer should study to show themselves approved unto God as workmen who need not be ashamed. Ignorance brings shame and degradation. Knowledge is life, and the highest knowledge is the largest life. "This is life eternal that they might know Thee."

The League course embraces three distinct lines of study: First, the Bible; secondly, mission fields; thirdly, our own Church. If any Chapter cannot take up the entire course they should take up as many of the studies as possible. The League room should be adorned with maps and charts, pictures and pamphlets which bear directly upon the fields or conditions to be studied, and where it is possible every Chapter should be supplied with a library of well-selected books which bear upon these and kindred subjects. Most of these practical helps may be secured by application to our Board of Missions or to the Central Office of our League at Nashville.

We are glad of the change that makes the Texas Advocate the official organ of the Oklahoma Conferences. We hope that the Leagues of Oklahoma will take note and let us hear from them. We have enjoyed their reports in the Western Methodist and will appreciate a transfer of their loyalty from that organ to this. Welcome to you, Oklahoma, and the best of good wishes in your work.

It is an absolute impossibility to read the Epworth Era and not be an enthusiastic Epworth Leaguer.

The second department handshake is as essential to the success of a Sunday night service as is a first department program. It takes both to make a successful meeting.

### FIRST CHURCH, DALLAS.

Cupid has played no small part in the doings of the League of this Church in the past few months.

On December 16 the marriage of A. A. Vick and Miss Aurelia Mayer took place at the home of the bride's mother in Oak Lawn. Mr. Vick was until recently Fourth Vice-President of this League.

On December 29, J. Barney Davis and Miss Elizabeth Switzer were united in marriage. Mr. Davis has been First Vice-President of this League for some time and is a most efficient worker in every branch of the Church. Mrs. Davis comes of pioneer Methodist stock and is a young woman, rarely talented. She is a faithful and earnest worker in her Church and is a favorite with all she meets.

On January 8, C. E. Tennon and Miss Martha Alexander were married in the bride's home town of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Mr. Tennon is Chairman of the Music Committee.

### FIRST CHURCH, AUSTIN.

My Dear Miss Turner.—The promise I made at Epworth, last summer, to write you, has not been forgotten. I have been waiting for a convenient time, which, I believe, never comes to those of us who are engaged in daily strenuous work.

Although I have not written, scarcely a day passes that I do not think of some pleasing incident connected with my ten days' outing last July at dear old Epworth-by-the-Sea; some helpful sentence from lecture or sermon, some gracious sentences expressed in conversation, some stirring hymns sung by many happy voices, and sometimes I hear the inviting sound

### Birth Stone Rings

A CHARMING AND SENSIBLE NOVELTY.  
Possessing beauty, worth and sentiment. The Rings are solid gold, set with stones to suit Birth month. Tiffany setting. Plain or chased band.

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MARCH—Bloodstone.	SEPTEMBER—Sapphire.
APRIL—Diamond (Opale).	OCTOBER—Opal.
MAY—Emerald.	NOVEMBER—Turquoise.
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of the white waves as they roll inland in little billows and disappear upon the sandy beach. Not "a thousand years," but only a few months, "shall pass and then I mean to try that road again."

Our League at First Church is doing fine work under the supervision of as splendid a set of young officers as can be found in the State.

The new President, Mr. Hawkins, is a live, wide-awake young lawyer and a spiritual Christian. Mr. Canafax, who has charge of the First Department, has succeeded in having an interesting and helpful program every Sunday evening—plenty of good music, Scripture reading and prayers, and usually a short address by some one who is specially interested in the subject under discussion.

Mr. Basford, head of the Fourth Department, has already begun plans for some practical missionary activities among the Leaguers. His idea is to see that his Department is emphasized more this year than ever before. Later we will send you a report of some of his work in detail.

The aim of the officers is to have all Departments active and thus avoid a "top-sided" League as Dr. Parker expresses it. Following are the names of all the officers: President, L. D. Hawkins; Vice-President, O. E. Smith; Secretary, Miss Mildred Basford; Treasurer, Mr. Jack La France; Organist, Miss Era Jones; Assistant Organist, Miss Minnie Lee Jones; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Helen Hughes; Superintendent First Department, Mr. L. J. Canafax; Superintendent Second Department, Miss Cordelia Stacy; Superintendent Third Department, Mrs. M. J. McSwain; Superintendent Fourth Department, Mrs. Lloyd Basford.

With kindest wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year, both to you personally, and to the "League Page" in the Advocate, I am yours very sincerely,

MRS. A. C. ELLIS.

### SHAKING HANDS THANKFULLY.

We forget what to be thankful for. It was unusual to hear a Christian woman in prayer recently thanking God that we have the privilege of greeting one another by the cordial handshake. She had been a missionary to lepers. Some of her friends have no hands. Others dare not touch the hand of one that is free from leprosy. Missionaries to the lepers have a keen sense of things to be thankful for. In many ways God is trying to teach us what he means when he tells his children to give thanks in everything.—S. S. Times.

We must recognize the great end of all this panting and running and toiling—not that you or I should reach the goal, and be rich and honored in men's mouths, but that the torch of truth which was put in our hands when we started should reach the people at the end all alight with truth as when we took it. Let it be our hands, if we can, that bring it there, and then the honor shall be ours; but that must not be our end. Let no petty conceit or unfledged pride keep us from giving it to a fresher and stronger man, with a hearty God-speed to run the next stage of the same great journey.—Phillips Brooks.

### NEW YEAR PRAYER.

"Almighty God, thou God of all the ages and of today, Lord of the universe and of our lives: We thank thee for sparing us through another year prolific in events and rich in tokens of thy presence. We would learn to see thy hand in what has been done, and in what is doing now. Show us how thy plan moves on to accomplishment, and fire our hearts with zeal to bear a worthy part in the work, as may be appointed us. Rebuke our craven timidity when sin confronts us; our slovenly indifference; our wicked waste of energy in pursuit of mere passing pleasure or selfish profit; our worship of the dollar and the dinner table; our lavish expenditures on luxury while we stint our gifts to thy work. Constrain us all to be up and doing."

The world uses each year buttons valued at almost \$25,000,000.

Ten per cent of the stock of our American railroads is owned in foreign countries.

**You Needn't.**  
You needn't keep on feeling distressed after eating, nor belching, nor experiencing nausea between meals.  
In other words, you needn't keep on being dyspeptic and you certainly shouldn't.  
Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia—it strengthens and tones the stomach, perfects digestion, creates a normal appetite, and builds up the whole system.



# 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 Raybale, care Texas Christian Advocate, Dallas, Texas.

## TEXAS CONFERENCE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY NOTICE.

A rate of one and one-third fare will be on for the annual meeting at Tyler January 26-29. Tickets on sale January 25 and for morning trains January 26, good until January 31. MRS. W. T. SPENCER, Chairman Transportation Committee, Marshall, Texas.

## THE PLAN OF THE "HOME DIVISION" OF THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

By Mrs. J. E. Ratcliff, Tyler Street Church Dallas.

I am quite sure there is no one in our society more interested in our work than myself. If there is any small part of it that would be of any help to you or others, I will be so glad to have given it to you.

At the very beginning I want to say that I have never worked with more congenial, earnest or responsive women than we have in Tyler Street Auxiliary. Realizing the need of a permanent visiting system, in our young and rapidly growing Church, we put on our "thinking caps" and the result is we have a plan that if carried out in full every woman in the Church will have been visited not only in a twelve month, but several times.

There are five divisions with a general chairman and a chairman for each division. We have the sick, needy, aged or shut-in, reception, and new members and strangers committees. The chairman appoints her own committee, or helpers, from time to time. The sick committee has the co-operation of the entire society in locating and reporting the sick ones. The chairman either visits them or has some of her helpers to do so. The needy are looked after in the same way, and the entire membership delight in visiting the aged or shut-in members.

Our reception chairman appoints two members to welcome the people at the services each Sunday. The general chairman is given the names and addresses of all new members of the Church each week. Also the names of strangers and prospective members, and it is her duty to ask members nearest them to call. Their names are added to the general visiting list on which every woman in the Church is listed. The lists are divided into about twenty names each. In some instances there are enough members on a single street to complete a list, but if not, those nearest are given so that the list will be as compact as possible. These lists are distributed at intervals, and returned and passed on to others later.

Our visitors go in pairs, and we try to make it a point to have them take lists of those farthest away, as the members in their immediate neighborhood have probably already called and in this way they receive more attention.

We have a financial plan which has also proven a success, and perhaps it might be well to mention it along with our other work. We use little wooden banks (barrels) that are given out to the members of the society, and to all women of the Church who will accept them. Each woman that makes an offering in this way is considered an associate, or Home Guard, member of the society, even if she does not pay conference dues. The banks are opened at stated times, and we have a program to which everyone is invited. We are always surprised at the large amount raised in this way.

So often we hear members complain that they go to Church and receive little if any attention and that they have been members of such and such a Church for some time, perhaps, and no one has called. Often there are excuses for these complaints and it is our duty to do our best to make our members feel at home, and sometimes with only a little thoughtfulness in giving a cordial greeting or by making a visit in the home of some lonely home-sick member it means more than we can know.

When the year 1915 shall have closed may it not be said of Tyler Street Auxiliary that "I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger and ye took me not in, naked and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison and ye visited me not." MRS. J. E. RATCLIFF.

## PERSONAL WORK.

By Mrs. F. B. Rudolph, Superintendent of the "Home Division."

Two experiences have come to me in the past week that are well worth repeating. One by the Captain of the Home Guards of Tyler Street Church, which is given in this paper, and another experience given by our District Secretary of the value that she found in this department when she was superintendent of the Home Division in Oklahoma. Look for it in an early issue of this paper. I am sure that you will enjoy reading it, for it is experiences that we want to know. For some of the beautiful things in theory are "not what they seem."

That prince of singers and personal workers illustrates the value of personal work with the individual this way: "There was a rocky farm in his State. An old man eked out a bare existence for himself and family on it for years. One day a stranger offered to buy it. He named what he considered an enormous price for ground that he considered almost worthless; to his surprise his proposition was instantly accepted and the sale closed. In a short time the new owner had machinery and a crew of men developing a valuable coal mine, which proved to be worth millions. The coal had been there all of the time, all it needed was the right kind of recognition. We have a great many Church members that simply need the right kind of development, they are with us but do not know that we need them, and a few are too busy doing all of the work that they have not taken time to let them know it.

Mrs. Ratcliff tells us the plan that they have found so successful. Next week Sister Sensabaugh will tell us how every member of the Church was won to join the band of active members, some of them first through the Home Division. This happened in Oklahoma. But we can do in Texas anything that can be done anywhere else.

## NORTH TEXAS WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

### Notice.

The North Texas Woman's Missionary Society will meet in Sherman at the Travis Street Church, February 1-5, 1915.

### Pray.

Will every member of an auxiliary who reads this see that all the members hear this call to pray for the meeting in Sherman daily? Pray for the presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit.

### Send a Delegate.

We ask every auxiliary to elect delegates and send their names in at once for entertainment.

### Pledge.

Let every delegate be ready to pledge and make one large pledge that shall be a joy to each heart and worthy to offer to our Lord.

### Program.

A program full of good things, inspiring, helpful and entertaining, is ready to make this one of our best meetings. Bring tablet and pencil to take notes.

### Missionaries and Deaconesses.

We expect to have missionaries from Korea, Japan, Brazil and Mexico and Deaconesses from Houston and Dallas.

### First Meeting February 1, 4:30 P. M.

The first meeting will be the executive committee meeting on Monday, February 1, in Travis Street Church, at 4:30. The first service will be Monday night, February 1, at 7:30. MRS. L. P. SMITH.

## ALLEN AUXILIARY.

At a recent meeting the Allen Auxiliary, McKinney District, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. W. J. Thomas; First Vice-President, Mrs. Dick Emerson; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. A. A. Humphrey; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Butler; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. G. Butler; Treasurer, Mrs. James Garland; Agent Missionary Voice, Mrs. George Berry. MRS. H. G. BUTLER.

## PORT ARTHUR TRINITY CHURCH WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Trinity Methodist Church, Port Arthur, Texas, Beaumont District, has elected the following officers for the year 1915: President, Mrs. S. N. Richardson; 1125 Procter Street; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. D. Carter, 1610 Sixth Street; Second Vice-President, Mrs. L. Ronaldson, 1345 Lake Shore; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. Winn, 2117 Procter Street; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Brown, 1610 Fifth Street; Treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Bartholomae, 1333 Sixth Street; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. P. N. Ingraham, 1238 Fifth Street; Superintendent Study and Publicity, Mrs. H. F. Banker, 1046 Fifth Street; Superintendent Social Service, Mrs. H. M. Ward, 733 Fifth Street; Superintendent Supplies, Mrs. B. B. Carroll, 695 Fifth Street; Agent Missionary Voice, Mrs. C. H. Barnes, 834 Lake Shore.

## CHINA AUXILIARY.

Our election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. T. R. Blanch; First Vice-President, Mrs. M. E. Jones; Second Vice-President, Miss Stella Turner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lura Watts; Treasurer, Mrs. T. E. Abernathy; Superintendent of Supplies, Mrs. I. O. Turner; Superintendent of Publicity, Mrs. D. C. Turner. MRS. D. C. TURNER, Publicity Superintendent.

## TRINITY, EL PASO, AUXILIARY.

The newly elected officers of the Woman's Missionary Society of Trinity Methodist Church, El Paso, Texas, El Paso District, New Mexico Conference, are as follows: President, Mrs. I. J. Ayers; First Vice-President, Mrs. H. N. Miller; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. A. Traylor; Superintendent Mission Study and Publicity, Mrs. W. U. Carre; Superintendent Social Service, Mrs. S. S. Birchfield; Superintendent of Supplies, Mrs. Ross Bryan; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. D. M. Smith; Recording Secretary, Mrs. I. N. Winans; Treasurer, Mrs. O. A. Danielson; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. William Sachs; Agent Missionary Voice, Miss Alice Carre; Publicity Department, Mrs. C. Wesley Webdell; Chairman Parsonage Committee, Mrs. J. Mack Crawford; Chairman Music Committee, Mrs. J. C. Griffith; Chairman Membership Committee, Mrs. G. L. Jones; Chairman Local Committee, Mrs. S. S. Birchfield; Chairman Social Service Committee, Mrs. C. Wesley Webdell.

With a President who knows much of the "spirit-filled," "spirit-led" life; a consecrated, earnest Christian worker in every office; large attendance at our first meeting of the year; great enthusiasm in every department and the

dove of peace and harmony perched upon our banner, "Onward Together," may we not say, "We expect 1915 to be the greatest year in the history of our auxiliary?" A talk on "Our Dues and Pledges" was made by the President, and the fourth Tuesday in January selected as our "pledge" day. The society voted one-half of the pledge to Virginia K. Johnson Home and one-half to the Girls' School in Rio. Every department of the work is thoroughly organized. We are especially planning greater work for the children and young people. We also begin this month the study of our Mission Book, "The Child in the Midst." Mrs. W. U. Carre will be assisted by Mrs. Hubert M. Smith and Mrs. W. H. Lark.

Items of encouragement from the report of the year just closed are: Foreign department, \$225.81; home and local work, \$964.08; cottage prayer meetings, 11; bouquets to sick and shut-ins, 145; about 2000 calls made. MRS. C. WESLEY WEBDELL, Publicity Superintendent.

## HAMILTON WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At a meeting of our Missionary Society on Monday, December 4, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. I. S. Poston; First Vice-President, Mrs. Frank Mendick; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Will Hicks; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Will Hobdy; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. A. H. Williams; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. E. L. Surface; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Yates; Treasurer, Mrs. Chas. Watson; Publicity Superintendent and Agent Missionary Voice, Mrs. J. B. Winn. MRS. WINN, Publicity Superintendent.

## ROSENBERG.

At the regular business meeting in December, the Woman's Missionary Society of Rosenberg, Texas, elected the following officers for the coming year: Mrs. Oscar Goar, President; Mrs. R. V. Board, First Vice-President; Mrs. C. E. Coats, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Bond, Treasurer; Mrs. W. I. Moody, Assistant Treasurer and Chairman of Local Committee; Mrs. H. O. Schulz, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. Y. Roberts, Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. A. Schawe, Superintendent of Study and Publicity; Mrs. George Seidler, Superintendent of Social Service; Mrs. I. N. Goar, Superintendent of Supplies.

These officers were installed after the evening service on January 3.

We had our first business meeting of the year on Thursday, January 7, and nearly all the new officers were present and gave some splendid suggestions of work for the year. The first Thursday of each month the business meeting will be held; the second Thursday we will have a devotional meeting from the Voice. Our third meeting in the month is held on Tuesday instead of Thursday, as this is our Mission Study week and our classes are made up of women of all the denominations in town and in order that all may attend these meetings we do not meet on the regular day, as all the Woman's Societies in town meet on Thursday. We have two classes, one studying a foreign and the other studying a home book. The fourth Thursday will be set aside for another devotional meeting. We have also provided for the fifth Thursday. On these rare occasions we will meet for a social afternoon and every one is expected to bring work.

We are hoping and praying for a great year, the very best we have ever had. ASST. SUPT. OF PUB.

## JOAQUIN.

Joaquin Auxiliary has made a steady growth the past year in a knowledge of the work and a deeper spirituality and love for one another. Three new members have recently been enrolled, making a total of fourteen members. The members attend regularly and the interest manifested is intense. Especially do we enjoy the mission study class, our present book, "The Child in Our Midst," appeals to all quite like the fairy tale to the average child, from point of interest. A greater enthusiasm for the children of heathen lands is the result. The Week of Prayer was observed in November. The program was fine, every topic thoroughly discussed and every member taking active part. It surpassed any previous occasion of the kind we have ever had. The last afternoon the home was tastefully decorated, the "Savings or Blessings" banks opened and \$5.15 counted. In addition to our daily offering and general collection at night the sum of \$19 and some over was the sum raised for home and foreign missions. Rev. Walter Mills, by request, delivered a powerful sermon at the close on Wednesday night, subject, "Women's Work in the Church." A large congregation greeted him. At our first meeting in January, the same officers were all re-elected (with two exceptions) viz.: Mrs. W. R. Crawford, President; First Vice-President, Mrs. Alma Carroll; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. L. Carroll; Recording Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Carroll; Treasurer, Mrs. Hugh Jones, Press Superintendent and Mission Study, Social Service Departments, Mrs. C. S. Ramsey. It has been decided to have public installation of officers on the afternoon of January 13, Rev. W. R. Crawford officiating. As to omission of office of Second Vice-President, Mrs. S. B. Crawford, the earnest, capable leader, resigned and as yet her place has not

# Sister: Read My Free Offer!



I am a woman. I know a woman's trials. I know her need of sympathy and help. If you, my sister, are unhappy because of ill health, if you feel unfit for household duties, social pleasures, or daily employment, write and tell me just how you suffer, and ask for my free ten days' trial of a home treatment suited to your needs. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any man. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home at a cost of about 12 cents a week. If you suffer from women's peculiar ailments causing pain in the head, back, or bowels, feeling of weight and dragging down sensation, falling or displacement of pelvic organs, causing kidney and bladder weakness or constipation and pines, painful or irregular periods, catarrhal conditions and discharges, extreme nervousness, depressed spirits, melancholy, desire to cry, fear of something evil about to happen, creeping feeling along the spine, palpitation, hot flashes, weariness, sallow complexion with dark circles under the eyes, pain in the left breast or a general feeling that life is not worth living.

## I INVITE YOU TO SEND TODAY FOR MY FREE TEN DAYS' TREATMENT

and learn how these ailments can be easily and surely conquered at home without the dangers and expense of an operation. When you are cured, and able to enjoy life again, you can pass the good word along to some other sufferer. My home treatment is for young or old. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain how to overcome green sickness (chlorosis), irregularities, headaches, and lassitude in young women and restore them to plumpness and health. Tell me if you are worried about your daughter. Remember it costs you nothing to give my home treatment a ten days' trial, and does not interfere with daily work. If health is worth asking for, then accept my generous offer and write for the free treatment, including my illustrated booklet, "Women's Own Medical Adviser." I will send all in plain wrappers postpaid. To save time, you can cut out this offer, mark your feelings, and return to me. Send today, as you may not see this offer again. Address, MRS. M. SUMMERS, - - - - Box 187 SOUTH BEND, IND.

John D. Rockefeller has given a total of \$12,550,000 to the Institute of Medical Research.

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

There are no policemen, postmen, street lamps or newspapers in Jerusalem.

Loss of appetite is an ailment that indicates others, which are worse—Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them all.

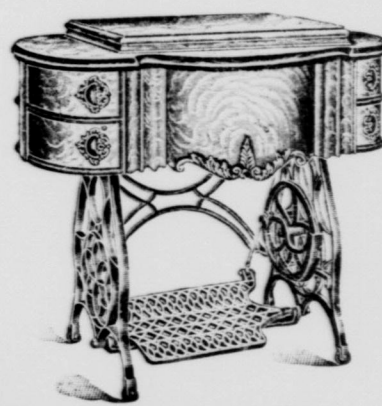
Wise pastors keep sharp eyes on the boys and girls of their congregations.

The franchise is now exercised in New Zealand by Maori women, formerly cannibals.

# Do It Now!

Yesterday is gone—today is here—tomorrow never comes. You cannot put it off until tomorrow. Today you should order the long promised Advocate MACHINE and thus add not only to the convenience of your home, but to its happiness as well.

The Advocate MACHINE so aptly described by a lady as the "Noiseless Wonder" is the last minute in sewing machines. It is comparable only to a machine which is usually priced at \$75—and the Advocate MACHINE is worth the money.



## NEW MODEL DROPHEAD AUTOMATIC LIFT

The Advocate MACHINE is sold under a two-edged guarantee—that of the factory and ours. You are thus doubly secure in your purchase.

# \$25.50

Delivers the MACHINE direct from factory to your station. This includes freight, which we prepay, and one year's subscription to the Texas Christian Advocate.

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BLAYLOCK PUBLISHING CO.  
Dallas, Texas.



MRS. M. D. SANDERS, SEGUIN, TEXAS.

The above is a picture of Mrs. M. D. Sanders, of Seguin, Texas, which was taken while on a visit to her daughter-in-law, at Lavernia, Texas. Sister Sanders was ninety-four years old the thirtieth of the past December. She was born in Virginia, and came to Texas in 1852. She has been a member of the Methodist Church since she was eighteen years of age. She has been a reader of the Advocate since 1854. In spite of her advanced age, she is in splendid health, and with the exception of her hearing, which is slightly affected, all her faculties are well preserved. She eats heartily, and of any kind of food she desires. It was a sweet privilege of wife and myself to spend the day with her, while she was visiting this town a few weeks since. She is a very devout woman, and is a splendid specimen of Christian womanhood. J. P. CHAMBERS.



# THE PASSING DAY

Germany's greatest interest in the war just now is centered in Russian Poland. Warsaw must be taken this winter, is the demand of the Kaiser and the nation, and every man that can be spared from the western theater of war is being rushed to Gen. Von Hindenburg. This commander's success in Poland have given the Germans hope that he will accomplish his task within the next few weeks. Latest reports from Berlin state that his forces have got across the Rawka River, thirty miles southeast of Warsaw. The Russians are offering a stubborn resistance and contesting every foot of the German advance. On the north the Czar's forces have checked the Germans south of Mlawa. Much depends on the present campaign, and Von Hindenburg. A crushing victory at Warsaw will have a far-reaching effect, both politically and strategically. It will do much to check Italy, Rumania and Greece from entering the war, and at the same time give the sorely harassed Austrian forces a breathing spell to reorganize. Further, it will compel a general retirement of the Russian army in Galicia and relieve Gracow and probably Przemysl. Weather conditions have become so severe in France and Flanders that the fighting has been almost confined to artillery engagements. No real engagement, such as were of daily occurrence a few weeks ago, have taken place. An enforced resting season is upon the warring factions, but this inactivity does not portend peace; it rather means for more vigorous fighting as weather conditions improve. Peace is now the slogan in this country. The suggestion of a peace effort is eagerly grasped, but how to reach the Czar and the kings and emperors and hold them at "attention" while you tell them of the widow's wail and the orphan's cry is the question. Maybe they will see the need of the kindly offering of this country. Maybe they will hear the cry, but in the meantime the war goes on in Europe and peace and plenty reigns in the domain of Uncle Sam.

Texas bankers and cotton growers have not taken advantage of the \$135,000,000 cotton pool fund, and it is the belief of those connected with the fund that there will be no applications made through the Texas committee. James D. Steyer, Secretary of the fund said there had been no effort on the part of Texas to take advantage of the fund. According to announcement but \$100,000 of the fund has been applied for, and it is possible these amounts will not be accepted unless more applications are received within the next fifteen days. The Federal Board has announced that the time limit will not be extended beyond February 1. No effort will be made in Texas to have the limit extended.

The British Government is buying American turkeys for naval use. Orders for more than 1,000,000 pounds of American poultry have been placed recently by British messengers, the orders largely coming from London. Ten carloads of Texas turkeys were ordered for the British admiralty and have been shipped from Kansas City. Another British order for 800,000 pounds of poultry has just been received by American poultry dealers. Poultry in storage in this country is twenty per cent less than at this time last year, generally speaking, and the price is ten cents higher. Although there has been a rise of one and a half cents, due largely to the heavy British demand.

Secretary of War Garrison turned the tables on the minority of the Senate Philippines Committee, grilling them when he was supposed to be on the stand. He defied them to prove the elegance of danger in granting the Philippines independence. "Philippine self-government always has been before us, and unfortunately demagogues are as persistent there as in the United States," Mr. Garrison said. "This last revolution is no more significant than the attempt of the I. W. W. to force their way into churches in New York City."

"King Albert spent several hours recently with a pick and shovel, digging trenches like a common soldier," writes a Belgian from the front to his family in the refugee camp in London. "It happened in this way: While inspecting with some staff officers the King saw a group of us digging, looking very tired. He inquired how long we had been working. Being told he sent us away for a rest, while he proposed to his staff that he and they take our places."

How many persons would return a dime that was given to them in excess of their rightful change? A merchant in Ellicottville, N. Y., interested in human honesty in small matters has carried out a test which shows these results: That two-thirds of the people who notice the extra dime pocket it and walk away, and that about thirty-two per cent of the people who get small change at a counter don't bother to count it at all. The merchant was acquainted personally with each of his customers. All had reputations for integrity and honesty. He is convinced that had the amount been larger none would have failed to return it.

There are 10,000 alarm clocks in Chicago filled with salt water. The clocks are distributed among about twenty-five owners, who bought them at an auction sale and paid for them at the rate of 5 to 10 cents each. At the time they were bought the existence of the salt water in the clocks was not known to the holders. When it was discovered the purchasers raised an alarm. The clocks couldn't. They were too wet and too salty. The seller of the "salt water clocks," a Market Street auctioneer on complaint, is now in the toils of the law. The attorney who filed the complaint against the auctioneer said it

was the general opinion of the purchaser that the clocks were bought from the Government, and that the wet timepieces had been recovered from a German ship which had struck the rocks. Certainly the clocks never had a very deleterious effect on their system. In fact, they may be considered as dead. They are drowned and choked with salt, which has crystallized.

Provision for the construction of two great dreadnaughts, six torpedo boat destroyers, sixteen coast defense submarines, a seagoing submarine, a hospital ship, a transport, and a fuel ship, at an aggregate cost of \$53,168,828, is made in the naval appropriation bill as agreed on by the House Naval Committee. All told the bill carries \$145,500,000, of which \$22,903,008 is directly appropriated for new construction. While the construction program falls far below the plans urged by Representative Hobson and other advocates of a larger navy, it includes the two battleships asked for by Secretary Daniels and provides for more auxiliaries than the Secretary had contemplated. Chairman Paderet protested that the committee was "running wild" with appropriations.

Senator Sherman started a fight in the Senate last week to prevent further slaughtering of cattle afflicted with the foot and mouth disease until an investigation has been made to determine whether the killing is necessary. The Illinois Senator introduced a resolution directing the Senate Committee on Agriculture to investigate and report to the Senate immediately its findings with respect to the necessity for killing all cattle so afflicted. The Senate several weeks ago authorized an investigation of the epidemic by the agricultural committee, but the inquiry has been dropped. "Cattle worth millions of dollars," said Senator Sherman, "have been ruthlessly slaughtered by representatives of the Federal Department of Agriculture and various State governments."

How the vigorous intervention of the American Consul at Jerusalem, coupled with the dramatic appearance of the United States cruiser Tennessee, enabled the last five British subjects remaining in the Holy City to escape is related by one of them, a clergyman, who arrived in London last week. Only by the untiring efforts of the Consul, said the clergyman, were they able to obtain permission to leave Jerusalem on Christmas Eve. The Consul accompanied them to Jaffa. While waiting on the quay for a steamer they were seized and removed, but the Consul, after an interview with the Turkish Commander, obtained their release. A great crowd surrounded the fugitives and threatened violence, until the Tennessee came steaming into port and the Turkish authorities immediately decided that no further opposition should be offered to their departure.

No Government aid will be given Chicago packers with reference to their cargoes detained in British ports since the middle of November until the British prize courts have acted in the matter. Alfred R. Uron, representing the Chicago packers, is now on his way to London, but before sailing he visited the State Department in a last effort to get Government assistance and to have the court determine the circumstances, nothing can be done now. Officials of the department explained that the British admiralty has acted in strict accordance with the rules of international law in seizing the two Norwegian steamers, Alfred Njord and Bjornstjerne Bjornson, and the Swedish steamer Finland, laden with packing-house products from Chicago, and "signed 'to order'" at Copenhagen and placing them in the custody of the prize court.

The rapid swing of the international credit pendulum in favor of the United States, resulting from the enormous exports of merchandise, commodities, and munitions of war to Europe, was indicated at New York by several important banking transactions which represent arrangements for the payment of foreign obligations in this country. Chief of these was the formation of a syndicate of J. P. Morgan & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank, the First National Bank, the Chase National Bank, and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank for the purpose of buying acceptances drawn by the Russian Government to the extent of \$2,000,000 approximately. The credit thus established is to be used to pay for various supplies withdrawn from the United States. The bankers agree to buy the acceptance paper on the basis of five per cent interest, with half of one per cent additional as a premium.

Cotton clearings through Dallas banks for the present season will total more than \$30,000,000, is the estimate of Dallas bankers and cotton buyers. Figures obtained show that the clearings are running from \$100,000 to \$200,000 a day. It is estimated that eighty per cent of the transactions involved in the purchase of cotton on the Dallas market are handled through local banks. To date more than 900,000 bales have been sold on the Dallas market, compared to about 600,000 bales for the corresponding period of last year. The average for this year is relatively large because of the good quality of Texas cotton. Much inferior cotton was produced in the Dallas territory last year.

The Chronicle of London says that Fred Winter, author of the words of the well-known song "The Rosary," died last week. He had been a patient in the Royal Hospital for Incurables at Putney Heath for nearly ten years.

Dr. Rosale M. Ladova, of Chicago, has protested to the American Red Cross Society against its discrimination against women surgeons. She has written a letter in which she says that the work of the women would be of great value to war sufferers. "Russia," she writes, "accepts fifty per cent of women surgeons and grants them equal rights, privileges, and honors with the men. The American Red Cross discriminates against women surgeons who would do a great life-saving work if given a chance."

Texas items in the river and harbors bill were adopted by the House in committee of the whole Saturday only after the rejection of motions made by Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, to strike each appropriation. As passed in the committee of the whole, the appropriation for the Trinity River is \$15,000. Senator Sheppard stated that he had already introduced amendments raising the Trinity appropriation to \$50,000 for locks three and five, and that he expected at last to get a favorable report on the bill from the Senate Committee. "I shall carry the fight for the Trinity to the floor of the Senate," declared Senator Sheppard, "and hope to succeed at least in raising the inadequate appropriation now contained in the House bill."

Business at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas grew to the extent of \$18,465,122 during the week ending Friday night, according to the statement issued Saturday. The steady increase in the bills discounted and loan column is placing the Dallas institution up among the best banks for business. According to statements last week, the bank of the

Eleventh District led Boston, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Atlanta. There was but little difference between the Dallas and Atlanta banks. Following is the statement: Resources: Gold coin and certificates, \$6,344,015; legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin, \$6,407,870; bills discounted and loans, \$1,238,335.55; all other resources, \$788,712.30. Total resources, \$9,012,061.55. Liabilities: Capital paid in, \$2,213,791.25; reserve deposits, \$7,621,011.76; Federal reserve notes, \$421,675. Total liabilities, \$9,012,061.55.

The Mexican sergeant who was in charge of the firing squad that executed seven mine-tiners at Las Vegas, Mexico, died last week and was buried with military honors. Since the execution of the men some of whom were his warm friends, he has hardly spoken to anyone, and has suffered intense melancholy, which is thought to have caused his death.

Judge Olin Wellborn, who has presided in the United States Court of the Southern District of California at Los Angeles for twenty years, resigned Saturday, under the law granting judges retirement after the age of seventy. Judge Wellborn is now seventy-two. He was appointed judge for this district by President Cleveland in 1895. Previously he had represented a Dallas district in Congress for several terms.

The Haitian revolutionists Saturday entered and took possession of Cape Haitien. This followed an understanding between the rebels and the local garrison. There was no disorder. General Vilbrun Guillaume, a candidate for the presidency, is in command of the local forces. The foreign consuls here have asked the American Consul to request the Washington Government to send a warship to protect the interests of foreigners at this port.

Dr. Harry W. Wiley's new propaganda is back to "nature's nakedness." He is now advocating décolleté for men as well as for women. "The fewer clothes one wears," he asserts, "the better health." He expressed hope that some day men would abandon high collars and go through life showing their wishbones. Hats, too—the masculine kinds—are "all wrong," Wiley declared. They cut circulation and make bald spots, he said, pointing to his own bald crown as Exhibit A. "Children soon be stronger and have fewer colds if they would discard shoes in summer and winter, too," Wiley asserted.

The death knell of the saloon was sounded, in the opinion of Secretary of State Bryan, when the lower house of Congress recently took a vote on the question of outlawing the liquor traffic. Mr. Bryan argues that, although the proposition failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote, it did receive a majority of eight—a striking proof, he says, of the growing tide against the liquor business.

The private yacht Julia burned off Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, last week. Five persons lost their lives. The dead are: I. W. Murray, president of the Piedmont Trust Company of Burlington, North Carolina; Mrs. W. F. Poreh, of Beaufort; G. P. Dodson, of Norfolk, Virginia, and the two members of the crew. Mrs. Murray, who is an excellent swimmer, swam to shore unhurt. She and the cabin, filled with gas from a leaking tank, blazed when one of the party lighted a match.

Revenue cutters of the United States saved 470 lives and gave assistance to 210 vessels valued, with their cargoes, at more than \$9,000,000 during the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, according to a report to Congress. For every dollar expended by the service in saving property worth \$3.72. The report reviews the recommendation for the consolidation of the revenue cutter service and the life saving service into an organization to be known as the coast guard.

President Wilson received a cablegram Monday from King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, thanking him for expressions of sympathy following the recent earthquake. The message follows: "I am sensible very much of the expression of sympathy you have been so kind as to send me on this dolorous occasion. Please accept with my sincerest thanks, the heartfelt gratitude of the Italian people."

Secretary Garrison has ordered Batteries A, B and C of the field artillery, to be sent to Naac, Arizona, to stop Mexicans from firing into American territory, to return at once to Fort Sill, Oklahoma. All troops at Naac except one squadron of the tenth cavalry have been ordered to Douglas, Arizona, opposite Agua Prieta, Mexico.

The habeas corpus appeal of Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, the Atlanta, Georgia, factory girl, was docketed Monday in the Supreme Court at Washington. The State of Georgia now at any time may move to have it advanced for early hearing. Without such action it will not be reached in the regular course of business for eighteen months.

While plans for the President's trip to the Panama Canal and Pacific Coast are proceeding, the President made it clear to callers Monday that conditions at home or abroad might prevent his departure. Invitations to speak on the way back from San Francisco are being answered with the statement it may be impossible for him to leave Washington at all.

Among the witnesses to be examined by the Federal Relations Commission, in session at New York, are several millionaires. The list includes J. P. Morgan, George W. Perkins, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Gompers and other well-known men. Mr. Rockefeller is to be questioned, it was announced, regarding the Rockefeller Foundation, the mining situation in Colorado and his interest in Standard Oil and other enterprises.

A resolution proposing to amend the constitution to provide a single term of six years for the President and Vice-President was introduced in the House by Representative Beakes, of Michigan. The resolution also provides that the President on retirement shall become a member-at-large of the Senate. It is proposed that members of the House shall be elected for three-year terms and that Congress shall convene the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January. The amendment also is set for the inauguration of the President.

"We will soon have the entire South dry," said Miss Anna Gordon, National President of the W. C. T. U., at her headquarters in Evansville, Illinois. Miss Gordon pointed to a large American flag hanging between two trees in front of Rest cottage, the headquarters, and said: "We always celebrate such a victory by hanging out Old Glory. This is a great day for the W. C. T. U. all over the country, for it marks the entrance of the fifteenth year into the dry column in the South. There is now a great joy of us. That Alabama should go in to the dry column is, I believe, due largely to the work of Richmond P. Hobson, who is one of the hardest workers for prohibition in the

# FATHER TIME PUZZLE

SOLVE IT AND WIN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

- FIRST PRIZE—\$1k Diamond Ring.
- SECOND PRIZE—Lady's Gold Watch.
- THIRD PRIZE—25-piece set Rogers Silverware.
- FOURTH PRIZE—Lady's Silk Umbrella.



Mail or bring your answer in at once (limited to one in each family).

Other persons solving this puzzle will be given the choice of a beautiful picture, neatly mounted and ready for framing, or a piece of jewelry.

CONTEST CLOSING THURSDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 28.

You will be notified by mail, telling you when to call for your prize. You will also get full particulars regarding our

## MIDWINTER CO-OPERATIVE SALE OF HIGH-GRADE PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS

DIRECTIONS FOR SOLVING PUZZLE—There are ten faces in the above picture. Trace out the lines of at least seven of them on this or a separate sheet, numbering them 1, 2, 3, etc., and mail or bring us the answer, with your name and address written plainly thereon.

The first four prizes will be awarded, in the order named, to the persons rendering the nearest and most correct solutions of this puzzle.

# BROOK MAYS & CO.

Wholesale Department  
THE RELIABLE PIANO HOUSE  
1707 Main Street, Opposite Postoffice, Dallas, Texas.

country. The majority with which the State went dry is remarkable to us, and we appreciate it all the more since it is the vote of the men only. Had the women been eligible to vote the majority would have been much greater. State-wide prohibition is making wonderful headway, and something like this for the great event in 1920, when we expect that the entire Nation will be dry."

American merchant ship building declined 33 per cent in point of tonnage in 1914, compared with 1913, and about 23 per cent in the number of vessels. During the year 1163 vessels of all classes, excepting warships, were built, the department of commerce announced today, compared with 1501 vessels built in 1913. The 1914 tonnage was 255,630, against 382,509 tons in 1913.

In a sarcastic reference to Colonel Roosevelt's criticism of President Wilson for not recognizing General Huerta, Secretary of State Bryan in his Commoner says that the new nationalization of Roosevelt. "That short-lived offspring of the Colonel's brain which was born at Osawatimie and died all over the country," had in it something of the flavor of the Huerta regime. Mr. Bryan goes on to say all of this Roosevelt partiality for the retired dictator can not be due to lack of abhorrence of the manner in which General Huerta obtained his power, but the ex-President's admiration must have been aroused by the manner in which Huerta as executive absorbed the other departments of the government and made himself "a steward, as the ex-President would say."

For the first time in history the Federal government will exercise its constitutional control of the weights and measures of the country under a bill agreed to by the House and which already has passed the Senate, establishing a standard barrel for fruits, vegetables and other dry commodities. Under the law it would be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$500, or imprisonment for six months, to sell or offer for sale in the United States a barrel containing fruits, vegetables, or other dry commodities of less capacity than a standard barrel or its legal subdivisions.

"If the weight of women's influence can be thrown on the right side in the present crisis this will be the last year," said Dean Havenport of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, Illinois. "The future of the world in regard to the question of war and peace can be settled favorably through the influence of women if they will do some constructive thinking. 'Men are upheld by the excitement

of war. They like it. But the women, who remain at home and bear the brunt of the suffering and the horrors, can take a saner point of view. This point of view can be brought to bear upon the government of the United States and through this source upon the governments of the world if women will take suffrage as a means for this end."

The giant marble statue which was precipitated from the facade of the Church of St. John Lateran by the earthquake it develops, was that of Julius Caesar.

David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in an address to farmers at Topeka, Kansas, last week, said the American farmer need never concern himself about competition with the farmer of the outside world. The Secretary urged the early enactment of farm credit legislation and closer co-operation among farmers. "Much has been said about the importation of Argentine corn," the Secretary said, "and it is worth while to know the exact situation. The importation of corn from all countries, including Argentina, for the year ending October 31, 1914, was 10,000,000 bushels or seven-tenths of 1 per cent of the domestic crop. During this same period the United States exported 11,000,000 bushels. 'Most other countries of the world are dependent on us for their food supply and for many years to come Europe is likely to be particularly dependent upon us.'"

Col. John A. Joyce, soldier-poet, who penned "Laugh and the world laughs with you; weep and you weep alone," is dead in Washington. He was author of a number of books and poems, but the best is that quoted above. Some months since Col. Joyce raised funds for a monument to himself, which he told friends ought to be erected in life, rather than when he was gone.

Senator Sheppard failed to secure a suspension of the Senate rules under which he proposed to offer a rider amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill, making the district "dry" after November 1, 1916. The Senate previously voted that it required two-thirds to suspend the rules, and on the question of suspension the motion was defeated by a vote of 38 to 43.

Treasury agents at New York seized from A. Anpikadjan, a resident of Constantinople now in that city, two egg-shaped diamonds, weighing more than eighteen carats each, and are said to have been worn centuries ago by a Queen of Egypt. The diamonds are said to be of great value, not only because of their

size and quality. Collected, direct it is claim the custom United States inquests, the men in the from an Eg had been it been worn Shiba.

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size and quality, but because of their antiquity. Collector of the port, Dudley Field Malone, directed the seizure of the jewels, which, it is claimed, Apikakjian failed to declare to the customs officials when he arrived in the United States on October 19 last. Upon being questioned after the seizure of the diamonds, their owner said he had purchased them in the jewelry market at Constantinople from an Egyptian princess, who declared they had been in her family for centuries and had been worn at one time by the Queen of Sheba.

Release on bond of ships detained in British prize courts will be permitted by the British government if the judge of the court is willing, according to a statement issued by the British embassy. The embassy statement says: "While they can not give a pledge that all ships now in prize courts will be released on bail being offered, because the decision must rest with the judge, his majesty's government, in order to relieve a shortage of tonnage, are anxious to withdraw ships as little as possible from the carrying trade, and will, therefore, not oppose release on bail of ships now in prize courts, if bail is offered."

President Wilson was asked by Samuel Gompers and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to approve the non-strike bill now before him and to do everything in his power to secure the final passage of the seaman's bill, a bill to regulate the use of convict labor, and a workmen's compensation bill for employes in interstate commerce. The President made no definite promises regarding any of the bills, but afterward Mr. Gompers, President of the Federation, said he was "greatly encouraged," and that the President's attitude had been "very cordial and sympathetic."

The brewing interests in West Virginia forced out of business by the enactment of laws under the prohibitory amendment will have the State to reimburse them to the extent of \$200,000, a bill with that provision having been prepared for introduction into the West Virginia Senate. They hold that since the State granted them charters to operate for a period of twenty years the State should pay for the time taken away by the prohibitory amendment.

It is now Grandpa. Mrs. Frances Bower Sayre, second daughter of President Wilson, has a son. The baby was born in the White House Sunday afternoon and weighed seven and a half pounds. Suggestions have reached the White House that the boy go ramble in various parts of the country, being arriving at the White House and causing much amusement among members of the President's family. The President is reluctant to have the baby named after him because the child "would have trouble enough of his own to bear." He is called a family council on the subject was held at the White House, but no decision was reached. Francis Woodrow Sayre was the name most frequently suggested.

The long threatened German aircraft raids on England came Tuesday night an attempt was made to blow up the King's royal residence in Sandringham, King George and Queen Mary had returned the day before to London. It is not known whether the raiders were Zeppelins or aeroplanes, but Zeppelins have been reported as passing over the North Sea in a westerly direction, and there is an inclination to believe these were the raiders.

The M. Rumley Company, a \$20,000,000 agricultural machinery manufacturing concern at Indianapolis, Ind., was placed in the hands of receivers Tuesday. Finley P. Mount, an Indianapolis attorney, was named as receiver, and Clarence S. Frank of Chicago, president of the company, and Stephen B. Fleming of Fort Wayne, Ind., were named joint receivers.

The \$100,000,000 gold pool organized to meet American obligations abroad shortly after the outbreak of the European war, will be abandoned because bankers believe the necessity for it has passed. Bankers back of the pool have communicated this decision to the federal reserve board, whose sanction for the undertaking was asked and granted before the plans were completed. The abandonment of the gold pool is taken by officials here to mean that the foreign exchange problem has settled itself.

Columbia students have united since the demand for their blood by hospitals has increased and have doubled the price by vote. Paul C. Holter, chairman of the Employment Committee at Columbia, stated since an article was published on Christmas day telling how one student sold eight ounces of blood for \$25 to buy his sweetheart a Christmas present requests had poured in from physicians for more subjects. Mr. Holter has found them with little trouble, but the last student to sell eight ounces of the fluid had bargained for the fee of \$75. Three others have sold the same quantity at prices ranging around \$50.

Mrs. Carter Harrison, wife of Chicago's Mayor, in an address in that city told women could be happy. Here's how: Every woman has some gift or talent. Find it, develop it, and use it. Every woman should do something—and do it well—if it is only scrubbing the floor. Do something. Work of some kind is essential. Say to your husband: "I'm going to stand by your side." You must take some life work on your shoulders or you cannot understand life or command man's respect. The drone is the only woman who is not happy.

Five thousand people witnessed the inauguration of James E. Ferguson as Governor and Wm. G. Hobby, Lieutenant Governor of Texas Tuesday. For the third time in the history of the State a native Texan became Governor and for the first time a native Texan became Lieutenant Governor. The inauguration ceremonies were brief, direct and to the point—the shortest inaugural ceremony in the history of the State, it is believed. The joint session convened at high noon; about fifteen minutes was taken to call rolls and read the resolution authorizing the joint session and at 12:40 adjournment was taken. Thus the entire inauguration, including the speeches, lasted about twenty-five minutes. The Bible held by Governor Ferguson and Lieutenant Governor Hobby, as Associate Justice Nelson Phillips of the Supreme Court administered to them the oaths of office, is a leather-covered book, yellow and faded with age. It was used in the Republic of Texas in 1840, according to tradition, and it is known that every Governor of the State of Texas has taken the oath of office upon this self-same volume.

The earthquake in Italy last week, so far as can be gathered in Rome, extends for nearly 300 miles, from below Naples, in the south, to Ferrara, in the north, and virtually across the entire width of the country in the district indicated. The country to the east and south-east of Rome suffered the most, apparently, for reports of loss of life and damage to property come from all over that section. The death total, which has been estimated between 35,000 to 40,000, may drop to 20,000, but it is generally accepted that 50,000 injured is about correct. Starvation and floods added to the

menace and fire and disease now stare in the face hundreds of victims who barely escaped with their lives from their homes.

The British Government has notified the United States that it would not consent to the proposed trip of the steamship Dacia, cotton-laden at Texas City, for Rotterdam, before taking up the question of her transfer for German to American ownership. Information at Galveston is that the steamer will sail regardless of British representations. The Dacia was formerly the property of the Hamburg-American line and was sold recently to New York and Cleveland parties to be used as a cotton carrier.

TO HELP SOUTHERN TEACHERS BRING THE SCHOOL CLOSER TO THE FARM.

Washington, D. C.—With the object of helping rural teachers in the South to make their instruction of more practical value to farm children, and thereby increase the interest of these children in the common school branches, the educational specialists of the Department of Agriculture will shortly publish Department Bulletin No. 132, "Correlating Agriculture With the Public School Subjects in the Southern States."

The purpose of the bulletin is to supply teachers with methods of organizing agricultural clubs among their children, and to give them suggestive material whereby the facts and activities of farm life may be used effectively to vitalize and make of immediate use the school courses in arithmetic, language, nature study, history, geography, and drawing. The specialists believe that such a correlation can be made an effective agency in increasing the regularity and length of attendance of rural children, and by making school work a more direct means of teaching farm economy, will increase the readiness of rural parents to improve and support the local schools.

Inasmuch as the correlation recommended is to be made effective largely through the establishment of children's clubs, the bulletin first gives the teacher complete details for the establishment and organization of juvenile clubs. The data supplied includes a sample constitution and by-laws, forms for necessary blanks, score cards for rating the products raised by the clubs, methods of awarding prizes, and details for developing school gardens, holding school exhibits, conducting practical work in seed selection, storing and testing.

The bulletin then supplies outline courses for school or club work arranged in two groups, the first group showing how nature study and agriculture may be combined each school month with the public school studies of Grades 1 to 5; and the second group showing similar applications for Grades 6 to 8. This syllabus takes into careful consideration the difference in ages and interests of the pupils in the two groups. The purpose of the syllabus is to supply the teacher with practical problems in farm arithmetic and seasonal farm material to be used in language, history, geography, drawing and nature study work, as a substitute for the unpractical or remote problems and illustrations found in textbooks designed largely for city schools.

The following is a sample outline for language lessons during the month of January in the lower grades:

Conversations concerning the uses of fertilizers, the quantity required, and for what crops, should be engaged in with the younger pupils. Oral and written accounts of visits to fertilizer plants, methods for distributing fertilizers, and methods of mixing should be required of the more advanced pupils of the group. Descriptions of fertilizer distributors, fertilizer mixing boxes, and the different brands of fertilizers should constitute work for the still more advanced pupils of this group.

The drawing work would consist of outlines of fertilizer sacks, mixing boxes, horns, tools used in the mixing of fertilizers, and sketches of improved fertilizer distributors.

The arithmetic, following the same general plan, would deal largely with the number of sacks of fertilizer used and computation as to the amount of fertilizer and cost per acre or farm. The following month the work would be supplemented by practical observations of fertilizer mixing and application; visits to fertilizer factories or warehouses, etc. In February, the lessons would be based on seeds and seed testing, with practical work in testing seeds, observation of orchards, pruning, etc.

The same plan would be attended so as to take in more difficult subjects in Grades 6 to 8. For example, the lessons in arithmetic for Grades 6 to 8 for February would be based on the following outline:

Problems on the value of selecting and testing seeds of the various crops should be developed for this month. Let the exercises involve the value of time spent in selecting and testing, the time spent in replanting, and the effect of untested seed on the stand and the ultimate yields. Let these exercises as nearly as possible be based on data gathered from the community. These processes may be multiplied to meet the needs of the different classes in the subject of arithmetic. Problems on the cost of spraying materials, the time spent in spraying, and the increased yield should be developed. Comparison should be made of the yields of sprayed and unsprayed trees, and problems developed on these as a basis. The value of sprays in prolonging the lives of plants should be estimated.

The same plan is worked out for each month of a nine-month course, the bulletin covering the seasonal application of various farm processes in the South. The bulletin also includes material showing how to conduct practical work in selecting, storing, and testing seed, developing school gardens, arranging school exhibits, and preparing score cards for different agricultural products raised by children. The score cards, among other subjects, cover the following: Bacon and lard hogs, cotton plant, corn, potatoes, to-

matoes and apples; also butter, bread and jellies.

The report closes with suggestive problems in arithmetic to indicate how the questions may be developed in the other subjects.

The following indicates the practical correlation of these questions in arithmetic with the farm activities:

- Questions in Arithmetic for February. 1. Spraying materials usually cost as follows: Lime, 1 cent per pound; copper sulphate, 10 cents per pound; Paris green, 30 cents per pound; arsenate of lead, 15 cents per pound; kerosene, 13 cents a gallon; hard soap, 10 cents per pound; lime-sulphur mixture, 15 cents per gallon. 2. Find the cost of the following formula: 5 pounds lime, 5 pounds copper sulphate, 50 gallons water, total. 3. Find the cost of the following formula: 2 gallons kerosene, 1 pound hard soap, 1 gallon water, total. 4. Find the cost of the following formula: 3 pounds arsenate of lead, 50 gallons water, total. 5. If it takes three applications of 2 pounds of arsenate of lead and three days' time, at \$1.25 per day, to destroy the Colorado beetles on an acre of potatoes, how many bushels of potatoes at 50 cents per bushel will be required to pay for the treatments? 6. A boy failed to select and test the vitality of his seed corn and secured only three-fourths of a regular stand. His yield was 60 bushels. What should it have been if his stand had been regular? 7. If two days had been required to select and test the corn seed in problem 6 and there by secure a regular stand, what would have been the value of the boy's time per day?

EAST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.

The Mid-Year Missionary Conference for East Oklahoma will be held at McAlester, Oklahoma, March 16, 17. A strong program is being prepared, which will be announced later. E. THACKSON CAMPBELL, Chairman of Committee.

TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH, EAST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.

Our needs were so great last year that our Board of Missions not only spent all the money on hand, but they now owe over \$500. This Board does not feel justifiable in borrowing more money. Now the only way to meet these appropriations to our conference mission fields is from our offerings to conference missions. All of these mission fields, from a financial standpoint, are hard fields and the preachers are bound to suffer if they do not receive these appropriations as they are due. If every pastor would undertake to raise his assessments for missions and send them in at once conditions can be relieved. Our Board in a recent meeting resolved to emphasize their request for unanimous and early action in this matter. Let it be the earliest hour possible.

Send the money to H. L. Rose, Muskogee, Okla. It will pay any Church if the pastor will select and train a live missionary committee, not to do all the work, but to help him. The work is too heavy for any one man to do. The local Church as well as they seek to help. First, the pastor and missionary committee should see that an effective Missionary Institute be held in the local Church. In the second place an every member canvass should be made for missions. This would mean more money for the future and perhaps in the end more for other collections. Could any well-informed Christian sincerely spend one hour praying for the spread of Christ's kingdom and after this prayer feel that as a Church we are paying enough for missions?

The accumulating rich stores of missionary literature. It would, in many ways, help our people to read it. Our General Board and missionary secretaries are offering this literature just for the asking, and yet our people are lacking for knowledge. If the people of our nation were to purchase a great volume of this literature for the European war sufferers and employ agents to go with the ship and distribute this food to the hungry and these agents should be careful and let the food lie in storage and rot while people were dying of hunger, what should we say about these agents? Well, there is an abundance of this literature and each pastor can get all his people need in this way: Write Dr. C. F. Reid, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn., and ask him to send you samples of leaflets and tracts for free distribution. When he sends them read them carefully and select the ones you think will do your people the most good. Number them according to the months left you for distribution. Find how many you will need for the month of February that each of your people may have one, and write Dr. Reid to send you that number. See that these are handed to your people at Church and by your helpers. Order then for the next month so as to have them in time. This will help much to inform our people and it will help to make them better Christians. There are blessings awaiting pastors who diligently try.

J. M. CASTRELL, Conference Missionary Secretary.

EAST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Boards of the East Oklahoma Conferences are arranging for an Inspirational Institute to be held March 16-18, at some place to be announced soon in these columns. The Executive Committee of the Church Extension Board will meet at that time and place. All members and all parties interested take due notice. Those making application to the General Board of Church Extension for loans or donations must have their applications in hands of the Secretary, Rev. I. E. McConnell, East Eleventh Easton, Tulsa, Oklahoma, before that time. These applications must be in due form and properly filled out, else they will not be considered. The business of the committee will be conducted in accordance with certain business requirements, found in the back form of applications. You must carefully meet these requirements and fully and properly fill out your application before sending it to the Secretary, if you wish proper consideration. L. B. ELLIS, President Board.

MID-YEAR MISSIONARY RALLY.

To the Pastors and Laymen of the West Oklahoma Conference. The Mid-Year Missionary Rally for the West Oklahoma Conference will be held at Mangum, February 2-4. We will provide free entertainment for all who will attend, provided their names and addresses are sent to me on or before the 30th of January. We want you to come, and are very anxious to

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. In figuring cost of advertisement each initial, sign or number is counted as one word. We cannot have answers addressed to us, so your address must appear with the advertisement. All advertisements in this department will be set uniformly. No display or black-faced type will be used. Copy for advertisements must reach this office by Saturday to insure their insertion. We have not investigated the merits of any proposition offered in these columns, but it is intended that nothing of a questionable nature shall appear. You must make your own trades.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

EVERY Plows, Harrows, Planters, Cultivators are up to date labor-saving, horse-saving and money-saving tillage implements. Visit us when you come to Dallas. Write for our farm year book. B. F. AVERY & SONS PLOW CO., Dallas.

MANURE spreaders. It is a good time to invest in these sure-shot money-makers, and we have the sort you'll want when you see. Now is the time. B. F. AVERY & SONS PLOW CO., Dallas.

ATTORNEYS.

A. E. FIRMIN, 807 S. W. Life Building, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Dallas, Texas. Notary Public.

BOOKS.

SEND \$1 to Dr. J. E. Golbey, Kirkwood, Mo., and get his book, "Lights and Shadows of Seventy Years." "The most interesting biography I ever read."—Dr. C. C. Woods in St. Louis Christian Advocate.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine, "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,000. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. BARBER, 435, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

MEN and women wanted for U. S. Government life jobs. \$65 to \$150 month. Vacations with full pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Full" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. P-174, Rochester, N. Y.

entertain you, but in order to make ample provision for your entertainment. Please attend to this at once. R. E. L. MORGAN, Pastor, Mangum, Okla.

MID-YEAR MISSIONARY RALLY.

To the West Oklahoma Conference: Let all who attend the Mid-Year Missionary Rally at Mangum, February 2-4, send their names as early as possible to Rev. R. E. L. Morgan, pastor, that he may make ample preparation for your entertainment.

Remember that these occasions are the times and places where leadership is produced. The man who from choice absents himself from such occasions should not complain at his appointment or conference recognition. The Church, like other live institutions, is seeking men for its places of responsibility who are qualified for them. This week I attended the annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society for this conference and saw 100 women from all parts of the conference in attendance. And with few exceptions these are the leaders in their work. A few came in late and left early. Some others saw about all there was to see in the town. Neither of these classes will be leaders until they change their attitude to such meetings. Those who were there first and remained until the last and saw and heard all that was done may be seen in the future councils of their work. So it will be with us. Come if possible. J. W. SIMS.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE MID-YEAR MEETING.

Mid-year meeting of North Texas Conference Board of Missions will be at McKinney, February 2 and 3, beginning at 10 o'clock Tuesday. All presiding elders, district leaders, conference leaders and members of board are invited. Dr. Rawlings will attend and speak Tuesday night. JOHN M. MOORE, President, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 18.

BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION, NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.

All who desire to make applications to the Board of Church Extension for donation or loan must have the proper application blanks and fill them out correctly and with the Secretary of the Church Extension Board before the first day of March. These blanks can be secured from the Secretary. Glad to furnish you. L. D. SHAW, Secretary Board of Church Extension, North Texas Conference, Krum, Texas.

IMPORTANT TO THE GATESVILLE DISTRICT.

If there are any preachers, traveling or local, who intend to enter the School of Theology at Southern Methodist University next September, kindly send me your names so that all adequate arrangements may be made. Let no unprepared preacher think that he can't enter. No one can really serve God until he serves Him at his best. Likewise, it is desirable that I have the names of the sons and daughters of preachers who intend to enter any department of the University next September. ALONZO MONK, JR., District Commissioner, Hamilton, Tex., Jan. 15.

MAKING DATES.

If any of the brethren wish my help during the year I hope you will write me as early as possible so I can arrange for a full year's work. I am engaged for some meetings already and wish to put in the entire time, if wanted. I stand ready to help in the most difficult fields and take pot luck with the brethren. I am now with Brother Singles at Carbon, where I was pastor fifteen years ago. It is a joy to be with these good people and I was here when conditions were trying and

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALBERT pecans, buds and trees, Halbert honey and robor nut watermelons, guaranteed pure un-washed seed, dollar pound, half pound etc. H. A. HALBERT, Coleman, Tex.

FOUND—After many years of training, we have found the most practical small business for pastors we have ever seen. No capital is required, but the income starts immediately. Address: NOVELTY SPECIALTY CO., Andarko, Okla.

Caldwell's Sanitarium, McKinney, Texas, for treatment of internal and external cancers. Come or write for book of information.

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP CO., 454 Lancaster Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Gartside's Iron Rust Soap (U. S. registered patent No. 3477) removes iron rust, ink and all un-washable stains from clothing, marble, etc., with magical effect. Good seller, big margins. House-to-house agents and store salesmen wanted. The original, 25c a tub. Beware of infringements and the penalty for making, selling and using an infringed article.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

SEEDS.

MANLEY'S Heavy Fronted Cotton. Early, prolific, big boll. Stands drought and winds. Over 40 per cent lint. Made three bales per acre in boll weevil district. Write for introductory seed offer. E. S. MANLEY, Carnesville, Ga.

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MCGEE TOMATO—1200 bushels per acre. Please send your address for the prospect of this great fact. M. C. MCGEE, San Marcos, Texas.

VEHICLES.

BUGGIES, spring wagons, carts and farm wagons, good reliable qualities, handsome styles, big assortment to select from. Write us, giving an idea of your needs. E. F. AVERY & SONS PLOW CO., Dallas.

many of these people have not forgotten the hard battle we fought against the enemy of souls and the shouts of victory that went up when victory came. We are having good crops and the Lord is with us. We are looking for great times. R. I. TOOLEY.

METHODIST HEADQUARTERS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The members of the Pacific Conference are planning to maintain in San Francisco during the Exposition period headquarters for Southern Methodist people and their friends. Suitable quarters will be established in the Pacific Building located in the center of the hotel and shopping district and convenient to all street car lines. A competent person will be at the headquarters at all times to take charge of mail, baggage, etc., and to furnish information as to hotels, exposition grounds and the city. In the headquarters there will be all conveniences for correspondence, telephone service, etc. W. E. Vaughan, J. J. N. Kenney, W. R. Thornton, C. P. Moore and E. H. Batchelor have been appointed a committee in charge of the headquarters. J. A. Batchelor is secretary of the committee, to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

MARRIED.

DOWNING-SIMMONS.—On Thursday evening, at 8:30 o'clock, January 7, 1915, in the Methodist Church at Harlingen, Texas, Mr. Fred Downing and Miss Mae Simmons, the bridegroom of Kansas City, Mo., the bride of Harlingen, Texas, Rev. E. H. Mays officiating.

SHAW-COLE.—At the home of the bride's parents, near Stony, Texas, January 17, 1915, Mr. C. E. Shaw and Miss Mabel Cole, Rev. L. D. Shaw officiating.

CAMPBELL-HAMPTON.—At the home of the writer, near Martin's Mill, Van Zandt County, Texas, January 17, 1915, at 3 o'clock, Mr. W. O. Campbell and Miss Corinne Hampton, of the Moore community, Rev. Frank Evert officiating.

36 LB Feather Beds \$5.92. 7 lb. pair pillows to match for \$1.00. All new sanitary feathers. Famous Ansonburg ticking. 1 1/2 yards tick, positively biggest and best bed on market selling for less than \$12. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed or money back, order today or write for catalog and big special offer. First order counts on premium, and big special offer. SANITARY BEDDING COMPANY, Dept. 327 Charlotte, N. C.

SAMPLE BAG FREE. 1-4 ACRE BAG SELECT KING COTTON SEED & 30 PAPERS VALUE VEGETABLE SEED \$3.00 BUT SEND ONLY 50c. We pay all charges to your door. You send only 50c, with the order. We mail the Vegetable Seed, and the Co. on seed comes by Parcel Post on receipt of \$1.00 balance any time within 30 days. This offer is made to induce hundreds to plant strips of from 10 to 50 rows of the Select King right through ordinary fields where all is given same chance and thus let the King give an object lesson that may be worth hundreds of dollars yearly to all who make the test—just as it was in this instance. 48 EXTRA BALES. I now have proof that I lost 48 bales of cotton by not planting my whole crop in the King. Will send you this man's name and that of 500 others who tell their experience. Don't miss this chance. Send along 50c, at once. King Seed & Implement Co., Richmond, Va.



Obituaries

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

Extra copies of paper containing obituaries can be procured if ordered when manuscript is sent. Price, five cents per copy.

REV. JOHN S. HAWKINS.

Rev. John S. Hawkins was born in Hartselle, Tennessee, November 12, 1860. He married Miss May Lynn in Hickman, Kentucky, in 1895. To this union were born three sons and one daughter, the eldest preceding him to the beyond. He was converted, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was licensed to preach at the age of 23. He was ordained deacon by Bishop J. S. Key in 1892, and elder by Bishop A. W. Wilson in 1896, joining the North Alabama Conference on trial during the session in which he was made an elder. He graduated from Belknap College and was President of Leighton Academy four years. Henderson Brown College three years, and Memphis Conference Female Institute one year. He was pastor of Prescott Church four years and First Church, Pine Bluff, one year; located in 1906 and went into the real estate business, and in 1909 moved to Edna, Texas, where he served in offices of Sunday School superintendent and steward. He also served El Campo Station as a supply one year. Mr. Hawkins was an ardent prohibition and local option worker, a fluent speaker and president of the prohibition organization in Jackson County, Texas, when it was voted dry, after which a saloonman knocked him down, giving him some bad bruises. He had a sunny disposition and would extend his hand to an enemy with a kind word. I only knew him two years as his pastor and found him brotherly and genial. He leaves a wife, two sons, one daughter, one brother, three sisters, with other relatives and many friends to mourn their loss.

M. L. DARBY.

COOK—William Ross Cook was born December 22, 1847, in Missouri; was married to Victorie Perriman in 1869; was baptized in infancy; converted and joined the Methodist Church at the Mitchell Campground, in Polk County, Missouri, nearly forty years ago; died October 4, 1914. My acquaintance with Brother Cook began with my pastorate at Myra in December, 1913. He was one of the first men I met upon my arrival here. I had not talked with him long until he was telling me something good about his former pastors. I said to myself, "I will have one good friend in Myra," and it was so. But O how soon it was cut off! We learned but little about his parents and his childhood life, but from the life he lived and the character he maintained there is no doubt that his parents were godly people and his home a home where religion was taught and practiced. Brother Cook was an humble, unassuming man. He manifested a friendly and gentle disposition to everybody and everywhere. His friends were numbered by the hundreds. In fact his friends were limited only by the number of his acquaintances. I heard him say during his illness, "If I have an enemy I do not know it." He was like Barnabas, "a man full of faith and the Holy Ghost." While he was quiet, yet everybody in the community knew that he was religious and that he belonged to the Church. A more devoted man to the Church would be hard to find. He was always in his place at all the services of his Church. He loved his Lord, his Church, his pastor, his home and his neighbors, and showed a sympathetic and helpful disposition toward everybody. St. James' definition of religion was true of him. He "visited the fatherless and the needy, and kept himself unspotted from the world." He was a true husband and father. Through the long years of their companionship his wife found in him one who loved, honored and comforted her. His children had in him a true father, one who constantly had upon his heart the moral, spiritual and temporal welfare of themselves. He was a good citizen. His community and his county are better by him having lived in them. He was always on the right side in the interest of them both. He worked and voted for the good of his fellowmen. His wife has lost a true companion, one who shared with her all that was best of a good and noble heart. The children have lost all that a true father-heart means to a child. This writer feels in his going a personal loss. I never had a private member of the Church to get closer to me on so short acquaintance as did he. There was that warmth of soul that drew me to him and I feel keenly the loss of his friendship. But O what a change that has come to him! He has shut the doors of time behind him, but has entered the gates of eternal glory. "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord." Earth has lost, but heaven has gained by his going. Let us strive to be ready when the summons comes to us. He leaves behind him his good wife and three children, Mrs. Rad Ware and A. J. Cook, of Woodbine, and Mrs. Verna Aston, of Myra. He was laid to rest in the Nelson Grove Cemetery, beneath the many beautiful floral offerings presented by his friends of Gainesville, Myra and Woodbine. The services were conducted by Revs. J. B. Minnis, J. E. Henderson and the writer.

J. W. SLAGLE.

WEBB—With a sad heart and with the deepest sympathy for the bereaved husband and children, I write of the death of Sister Americus Allen Webb, who passed away at her home Friday, November 27, 1915. She was 70 years of age and had been the true and devoted wife of D. C. Webb for a little more than forty years. Besides the sorrowing husband she leaves a son, Mr. Carl Webb, of Fort Worth, and a daughter, Mrs. Clyde White, of Kirbyville, Texas. The three patiently nursed her until the end came, and while it was not unexpected it was a severe shock to them as well as a host of very dear friends. Brother and Sister Webb had lived in Harleton, Texas, for several years and every one loved Aunt Puss, as they all called her, and as they wept over her loss they all could truly say she was a good woman. It has not been our privilege to know a sweeter-spirited and consecrated Christian than was Sister Webb. She loved her home and her Church and the preacher had no better friend, for it was an aspiration to drop in and hear her talk. Throughout the town and community her name was always spoken in tenderness and love. For years she had been in very delicate health, but as her body grew weaker, she grew stronger in faith and her death was a great victory, for she died in the Lord. She is not dead, for many have caught the spirit of her life and will perpetuate it. In the person of her daughter, Sister White, the wife of one of our true and tried preachers, she leaves one of God's noblemen. If she had done nothing more than spread the spirit of gladness, as she always did, her life would have been worth while. Her son, although noble and manly in many respects, was not a Christian up to the time of the death of his mother, but we pray that the triumphant death of his dear mother will draw him to his mother's Christ and to the Church. Aunt "Puss" has gone to her heavenly home. We can go to her, but she can not come back to us. May this thought inspire us all and constrain us to follow more closely the Savior she loved so dearly. She died in peace, for to the last she held on to God with a firmer grasp, and we do not hesitate to say that she has anchored her soul in the haven of rest and anxiously awaits the coming of her loved ones.

CHAS. M. KENNEDY.

WILSON—Joseph Wilson was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1842; came to America in 1862; was married to Miss Matilda J. Varley at Wilmington, Illinois, in 1868; settled near Pottsville, Grayson County, Texas, in 1876, where he spent the remainder of his useful life. He was converted in 1886 in a meeting at Oak Grove Schoolhouse, near Pottsville, held by Brothers J. E. Vinson and W. M. Leatherwood, in which there were forty-two conversions and the organization of a Methodist Church of just forty-two members, Uncle Joe and his faithful wife of that number. None who knew him ever had cause to doubt the genuineness of his conversion nor the sincerity of his Christian life. He was devoted to his Church, ever ready to contribute generously of his means to the support of its institutions, and a devout worshiper at its altar, and, like the Psalmist, was always glad when they said, "Let us go into the house of the Lord." This is no over-tought eulogy, but some of the facts of a useful life in Christ Jesus our blessed Lord, with whom again he shall appear at the last day in glory. Truly a good man has gone and we shall miss him until we meet again at the open gate of the morning. He died December 17, 1914, and after the funeral service by the writer, participated in by the I. O. O. F. of Pottsville, of which fraternity he was an honored member, we gently laid his dissolving clay down to rest in Coffman Cemetery until the trumpet thunders of the judgment shall peal forth the glorious resurrection.

G. A. JONES, L. P.

BOST—Jonathan David Bost was born in South Carolina September 2, 1853; died at his home near Inez, Texas, November 13, 1914. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, during the summer of 1873. Was married to Miss Henrietta Forney April 16, 1874. Ten children were born to them, five of whom preceded him to the home above. Three daughters, two sons and a heart-broken widow survive him. Arlie Jonathan and Mrs. Henrietta Bost and Mrs. Johnson live near Inez, Texas; Mrs. Jones at Kyle, Texas; Mrs. Van Fleet at Honda, Texas. I have known Brother Bost since November, 1895. He was a consistent Christian, a devoted husband and father. He talked of death as he would have of a business trip. Said he was ready to go, only regretted leaving loved ones. A good man has fallen at the post of duty. May his mantle fall on his loved ones. May God bless and keep his loved ones and may we meet him in heaven.

San Marcos, Texas. W. O. SHUGART.

MOORING—Mrs. Emma Josephine Mooring was born in South Carolina. Her parents removed with her to Alabama and later to Louisiana where she was educated and reared to womanhood. While living in this State she met and married Dr. E. C. Mooring, and after a short residence of married life the young couple came to Texas. To them was born one son, Eugene, who survives her and has become one of the business men of Galveston. During her life this son was his mother's joy and consolation. In his home she lived and from it winged her flight to her eternal home. Sister Mooring was a devoted member of the Methodist Church and a Christian from her childhood. Like her Master, she was acquainted with sorrow and grief, but she heard His words, "Come unto me and I will give you rest," and she is not, for He has taken her.

J. W. BERGEN.

DUNLAP—My daughter, Mrs. R. C. Dunlap (nee Emma V. Smith), of Dallas, Texas, came to visit us at the old home in San Antonio during the holidays. Little Mary Virginia Dunlap, my granddaughter, scarcely 2 years old, was stricken with bronchial pneumonia. Medical skill and expert nursing were impotent. "Death loves a shining mark." At 9:25 o'clock p. m., January 6, 1915, her mother and the celestial choir chanted softly, "Go to Sleep, Baby," and at mother's word she fell asleep in Jesus, "blessed sleep, from which none ever wake to weep." The victory of faith, the holy resignation in this crucial moment, answers all arguments and sets aside all doubts touching the Christian's faith and hope in Christ. A fond young mother, in holy faith and resignation, chanting a lullaby for her dying cherub is final. Arguments are sometimes futile, but demonstrations are final. In the passing of our darling I had an open vision of immortality which shall stand before the eyes of my soul until I, too, shall cross the bar and see my Pilot's face in the land of light. Henceforth His glory in the work of the world in service to others shall be my mission. Since love never faileth and since the believer can do all things through Christ strengthening him, I, too, may be one of the innumerable company who minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation.

J. A. SMITH.

San Antonio, Texas.

McCARVER—Lena Pearl McCarver, daughter of Rev. C. S. and Annie McCarver, was born in Abilene, Texas, March 22, 1889; died in Pecos December 3, 1914. She was converted and joined the Methodist Church when a child. She loved the Church and was a faithful worker in the Sunday School and Church. Was educated at Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, taught two years in the Fort Worth public schools and one year in Toyah. She was possessed of a very cheerful disposition which won for her many friends. During an illness of several months she was patient and cheerful, often spoke of dying if it were God's will. A few minutes before she breathed her last she looked at the loved ones who were gathered around her bed and said, "I am not afraid to die." She was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at Pecos, Rev. Fred Little, her pastor, officiating. The beautiful floral offerings and great company of weeping friends were eloquent testimonies of the high esteem in which she was held. She leaves a father, mother and five sisters to mourn her death. They greatly miss Lena, but there comes out of the darkness and loneliness of this hour the sweet and comforting message: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors."

C. A. BICKLEY.

JOHNSON—Another old soldier has answered to roll call, has exchanged the cross for the crown. Jacob David Johnson was born in Marion County, Georgia, June 1, 1844, and died December 21, 1914, at his home in Atlanta, Cass County, Texas, where he had lived for many years, honored as a citizen and business man by all who knew him. Brother Johnson was married to Miss Elizabeth Ball December 10, 1868. He was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, in August, 1869. As an humble follower of Christ he lived and wrought well. A short time before his death, which was very sudden, while in conversation with his pastor, he said that he was living in daily fellowship with the Lord, for, said he, "I don't know when the summons may come and I must be ready." He leaves behind his beloved wife and eight children (six boys and two girls), nine grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, a number of other near relatives and a host of friends to mourn his departure. A happy family circle is broken, but with joy we hail the thought, the separation is not forever. May the memory of his consecrated life ever be a blessing and inspiration to us all.

C. T. CUMMINGS, Pastor.

Atlanta, Texas.

SIMPSON—Miss Savilla S. Simpson was born September 3, 1866, in Bradley County, Arkansas, and died December 27, 1914, near Turnersville, Texas. She was educated in the best schools of Arkansas and began teaching school when 16 years of age and taught most of the time of eight years, when her health failed and she had to quit teaching. She joined the Methodist Church when about 16 years of age, but on account of her health was not permitted to attend for several years. She was stricken with paralysis several weeks before her death and suffered greatly until God said it is enough. Funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Mac M. Smith. She is survived by two brothers, W. G. Simpson, of Turnersville, and Dr. R. H. Simpson, of Dallas, and an aged father, who has the sympathy of all his friends in this sad hour. May our Heavenly Father comfort the bereaved ones.

MRS. WILL SNELL.

DUNLAP—Mary Virginia Dunlap, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dunlap, of Dallas, Texas, died at the home of Mrs. Dunlap's parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Smith, West End, San Antonio, January 7, 1915, aged one year and ten months. The beautiful little corpse was taken to Dallas for interment.

J. E. HARRISON.

SMITH—Mary Bernice, daughter of John W. and Maude T. Smith, was born December 25, 1909, and died December 9, 1914, near Handley, Texas, after an illness of only five days of diphtheria. She was bright and happy in disposition, making the home cheerful with her many little, sweet, winning ways.

None but the father, mother, little brother and sister can fully understand the loss of little Mary Bernice. Think not of her as dead, but with the Savior who took the little children in his arms and blessed them and said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." She is your little Mary Bernice still, just gone on before, waiting and watching for you. You can't understand now, but you will some sweet, happy day, when God, your Heavenly Father "shall wipe all tears from your eyes. May the Holy Spirit comfort and draw you to Him in these sad hours.

C. V. OSWALT, Pastor.

HUNTER—Col. John Warren Hunter died January 12, 1915. He was well known throughout Southwest Texas as a man of ability as an educator and historical writer. He was probably the best posted man in West Texas on Texas and Mexican history, contributing articles to several newspapers and magazines. He was employed on the San Angelo Standard for several years as editorial writer as well as historical also. He had many friends in San Angelo and West Texas, where he made his home for many years. He was an intimate friend of the writer's father, Rev. A. J. Potter. He also has a brother, Rev. J. N. Hunter, of Dallas. He leaves a widow and six children to mourn their loss.

SIDNEY H. POTTER.

San Angelo, Texas.

SOME REFLECTIONS.

The largest river is Time.  
The deepest ocean is Death.  
The region where no living thing hath habitation is called Yesterday.  
The most highly civilized country is Today.  
The region where no man hath ever set foot is called Tomorrow.  
The greatest desert is called Life, and it hath many oases. These are called Hope, and Ambition, and Love, and Charity, and Home. And of them the last is the most beautiful. Besides these are many others, smaller in extent, whence the traveler obtaineth refreshment during the weary journey through Life.—Selected.

"It is as breezy as the Hill Country of Georgia."  
—Bishop Candler



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Is replete with incidents, humorous and pathetic, in the strenuous life of the author from the "barefooted" period to mature manhood. Recitals of battles won and lost. It is an inspiring, elevating work-picture of a life that never knew an idle moment. It is interesting alike to old and young, and readable thrice over by all.

JUST A FEW OF THE MANY EXPRESSIONS.

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My Dear Doctor—I have finished reading "The Story of My Life" and pronounce it an immense success. It is unique, original, inspiring. Familiar as I am with many persons and places brought to view, I read every page of it with sustained interest and found not a dull page or surplus statement. I thank you for the copy you sent. My wife could hardly wait for me to finish it, when she dived into it greedily, and says it beats any romance. It will have a great run. So mote it be!

THE STORY OF MY LIFE.

The Joint Board of Publication of the Advocate of their own accord passed the following:

Resolved, That we have read with great pleasure and profit "The Story of My Life," written and published by Dr. G. C. Rankin, and heartily recommend it to our people everywhere as a book of unusual merit and of real spiritual, as well as literary and historical value.

JEROME DUNCAN, S. A. BARNES.

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January  
EA  
Holden  
Ada, First C  
Wicketta St  
Dustin Sta.  
McCloud an  
Tecumseh St  
Wetumka St  
Trinity, at 7  
Asher, at A  
Wanette, at  
Konawa Sta.  
Maud Sta.,  
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Wewoka Sta  
Seminole Sta  
Asbury, at 4  
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Lenora Cir.,  
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Walter, Feb.  
Cloud Chief,  
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Alpine, Jan.  
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Fort Stockton  
Marfa, Feb.  
Toyah, Feb.  
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La Mesa, Fe  
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Austin  
Flotonia, Jan.  
Walnut Cir.,  
Garwood Cir.,  
Columbus, Fe  
Weimar Cir.,  
West Point Cu



EAST OKLAHOMA

Holdenville District—Second Round. Ada, First Church, Jan. 24, 25. Weverka Sta., Jan. 30, 31. Dustin Sta., Feb. 6, 7. McCloud and Earlsboro, at E., Feb. 13, 14. Tecumseh Sta., Feb. 14, 15. Wetumka Sta., Feb. 20, 21. Trinity, at Tribby, Feb. 27, 28. Asher, at Adelle, March 6, 7. Wanette, at W., March 7, 8. Komowa Sta., March 13, 14. Maud Sta., March 14, 15. Union Chapel, at Johnson, March 20, 21. Holdenville Sta., March 27, 28. Shawnee, First Church, March 28, 29. Shawnee Cir., at Bethel, April 3, 4. Wewoka Sta., April 10, 11. Seminole Sta., April 11, 12. Ashbury, at Center, April 17, 18. Sasakwa, at Spaulding, April 18, 19. N. L. LINDBAUGH, P. E.

McAlester District—First Round. Hartshorne, Jan. 23, 24. Howe and Hodgson, at Howe, Jan. 24, 25. Lenna Cir., at Lenna, Jan. 26. Eufala, Jan. 27. Atoka Cir., at Nelson's Ch., Jan. 29. Kiowa, Jan. 30, 31. Pittsburg, at Pittsburg, Jan. 31. Arch Cir., at Arch, Feb. 3. Stuart Cir., at Stuart, Feb. 6, 7. Calvin Cir., at Calvin, Feb. 7, 8. J. M. PETERSON, P. E.

WEST OKLAHOMA

Chickasha District—First Round. Colony, at Alfalfa, Jan. 23, 24. Mount View, Jan. 24, 25. Anadarko, Jan. 27. Tuttle, at Tuttle, 2 p. m., Jan. 28. Marlow, at 10 a. m., Jan. 29. Chickasha Mis., at Wesley, Chickasha, Jan. 30, 31. Erin Springs, at Erin Springs, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Waurika, Feb. 6, 7. Comanche, Feb. 7, 8. Lindsay, Feb. 13, 14. Maysville, Feb. 13, 15. Duncan, Feb. 20, 21. Woodlawn, at Woodlawn, Feb. 21, 22. Chickasha, 7 p. m., Feb. 23. Ryan, Feb. 27, 28. Terral, at Terral, Feb. 28, March 1. MOSS WEAVER, P. E.

Clinton District—First Round. (In Part.) Butler, at Butler, Jan. 16, 17. Hammon, at Hammon, Jan. 17, 18. Leedey, Jan. 20. Mutual and Taloga, at Camargo, Jan. 23, 24. Woodward and Tanager, at Tan., Jan. 24, 25. Arnett, at Arnett's (night), Jan. 26. Tyrone and Goodwell, at Tyrone, Jan. 30, 31. LaKemp and New Hope, at LaK., Feb. 6, 7. District Conference, at Sayre, April 22-25. W. J. STEWART, P. E.

Lawton District—First Round. Mt. Park, at Mt. Park, Jan. 23, 24. Snyder, at Elliott's (p. m.), Jan. 24. Hastings, at Martin Chapel, Jan. 30, 31. Temple, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Chattanooga, at Opheateone, Feb. 6, 7. Walter, Feb. 7, 8. Cloud Chief, Feb. 13, 14. Indian Work, at Cedar Creek, March 6, 7. W. H. ROOPER, P. E.

Oklahoma City District—First Round. Guthrie, Jan. 23, 24. Perry, Jan. 24, 25. Wheatland, at Wheatland, Jan. 30, 31. St. James, Jan. 31. Stillwater, Feb. 6, 7. Weatherford, Feb. 13, 14. Franklin, at Franklin, Feb. 20, 21. Noble, at Noble, Feb. 21, 22. W. M. WILSON, P. E.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque District—Second Round. (Revised) Gallup, Jan. 23, 24. Magdalena, Jan. 30, 31. Magdalen, at Meirose, Feb. 6, 7. Tucumcari Cir., Mt. Zion, Feb. 13, 14. San Marcial, Feb. 20, 21. San Jon Cir., Tipton, Feb. 27, 28. Tucumcari, March 13, 14. Albuquerque, March 20, 21. Vaughn Cir., Taiban, March 27, 28. GEO. H. GIVAN, P. E.

El Paso District—Second Round. Alpine, Jan. 10. Buena Vista, Jan. 17-19. Fort Stockton, Jan. 30, 31. Marfa, Feb. 3. Toyah, Feb. 5. Van Horn, Feb. 6, 7. La Mesa, Feb. 14, 15. Clint, Feb. 21, 22. Highland Park, Feb. 27, 28. Alta Vista, Feb. 28, March 1. Las Cruces, March 7, 8. Lordsburg, March 10. Deming, March 14, 15. Fort Davis, March 21, 22. Buena Vista, March 28, 29. East El Paso, April 2, 3. Carrizozo, April 17, 18. District Conference, April 20-24, at Tularosa, New Mexico. HUBERT M. SMITH, P. E.

Pecos Valley District—Second Round.

Toyah Valley, at Barstow, Jan. 23, 24. Pecos, Jan. 24, 25. Portales, at Grand Falls, Jan. 30, 31. Portales, Feb. 6, 7. Rogers Cir., Feb. 13, 14. Dayton and Lakeside, Feb. 20, 21. Carlsbad, Feb. 21, 22. Texico Cir., Feb. 27, 28. Texico, Feb. 28, March 1. Clovis Cir., March 6, 7. Clovis, March 7, 8. Hagerman and Dexter, March 13, 14. Malaga and Lake Arthur, March 14, 15. Pecos, March 16. Eunice, March 20, 21. Lovington, March 23. Queen and Rocky Arroyo, March 27, 28. Roswell, March 31. Hope, April 3, 4. Artesia, April 5. S. E. ALLISON, P. E. Roswell, New Mexico.

WEST TEXAS

Austin District—Second Round. Flatonia, Jan. 23-25. Walnut Cir., Jan. 30, 31. Garwood Cir., at Altair, Feb. 6, 7. Columbus, Feb. 13, 14. Weimar Cir., Feb. 14-17. West Point Cir., at Ford's Prairie, Feb. 20, 21.

Bastrop, Feb. 27, 28. Smithville, March 7, 8. McDade Cir., March 9-14. McGrange, March 21, 22. Liberty & Leander, at Lib. H., March 27, 28. Leander Cir., at Marvin Chapel, March 28, 3 p. m.

Elgin, April 3, 4. Manor, April 4, 5. Ward Memorial, April 11, 12. Webberville, at Colorado Chapel, April 17, 18. University Church, April 25, 26. First Church, May 2, 3. The District Conference will be held in Smithville, May 5-8. The pastors are earnestly requested to secure as many subscriptions to the conference collections before the District Conference as possible. The stewards should be unusually diligent in looking after the finances of the charges to prevent the preachers from unnecessary hardship, and every member of the Quarterly Conferences should be on hand at the second Quarterly Conference. The following persons are requested to be ready to serve on the District Conference Committees named below: Southwestern University Scholarship—Geo. E. Behrens, C. W. Bickley, C. K. Grobe. License to Preach—Theophilus Lee, R. L. Pyle, A. S. J. Haygood. Recommendation to the Annual Conference—J. E. Lovett, G. T. Gibbons, L. C. Lilly. Deacons' Orders—P. B. Summers, R. A. Waltrap, R. P. Shuler. Elder's Orders—W. Knickerbocker, H. B. Atkins, M. J. Allen.

The opening sermon will be preached on Wednesday night, May 5th, by Theophilus Lee. V. A. GODDREY, P. E.

Beaville District—Second Round. Jan. 23, 24, Calallen, at Otem. Jan. 24, 25, Robstown. Jan. 30, 31, Bishop. Jan. 30, 31, Kingsville. Feb. 1, Portland, at Rivira. Feb. 6, 7, Gregory, at Rockport. Feb. 7, 8, Aransas Pass. Feb. 13, 14, Skidmore. Feb. 14, Sinton. Feb. 20, 21, Mathis, at Sandia. Feb. 21, Fallurrias, at Premont. Feb. 27, 28, Kennedy. Feb. 28, 29, Floresville. March 6, 7, Alice Sta. March 7, 8, Alice Cir., at Aqua Dulce. March 10, Beaville. March 13, 14, Beaville Cir., at Pettus. March 14, Karnes City. March 17, Berclair, at Berclair. March 20, 21, Oakville, at Three Rivers. March 24, Corpus Christi. T. F. SESSIONS, P. E.

Cuero District—First Round. Pandora, at P., Jan. 23, 24. Stockdale, at S., Jan. 24, 25. Laverna, at L., Jan. 30, 31. A. W. WILSON, P. E.

Lampasas District—Second Round. Cherokee, at Valley Springs, Jan. 23, 24. Llano Sta., Jan. 25. Kempner, at Kempner, Jan. 30, 31. Center City, at Bethel, Feb. 6, 7. Star, at Moline, Feb. 13, 14. Goldthwaite, Feb. 20, 21. Mullin, at Mullin, Feb. 21, 22. San Saba Cir., at Chapel, Feb. 27, 28. Freedom, at Kateney, March 6, 7. Mason, at Mason, March 7, 8. Lometa, at McCreaville, March 13, 14. Lampasas, March 14, 15. Llano Cir., at Mayes Chapel, March 20, 21. Marble Falls, March 21, 22. San Saba Sta., March 27, 28. Richland Springs, at Locker, March 28, 29. J. W. COWAN, P. E.

San Angelo District—First Round. (Revised.) Water Valley, Jan. 23, 24. Rochelle, Jan. 30, 31. Eola, Feb. 5. Paint Rock, Feb. 6, 7. Ozona, Feb. 13, 14. F. B. BUCHANAN, P. E.

San Marcos District—Second Round. Jan. 24, Lytton Springs, preaching. Jan. 31, San Marcos, preaching. Feb. 6, 7, Harwood, at Denton Creek. Feb. 13, 14, Manchaca, at Creedmoor. Feb. 20, 21, Leesville. Feb. 27, 28, Waelder, at Thomsonville. March 6, 7, Kyle and Buda, at Kyle. March 13, 14, Staples, at Prairie Lea. March 15, Martindale, at Fentress. March 20, 21, Dripping Springs. March 23, San Marcos. March 25, Lytton Springs, at Lockhart, 3 p. m. March 25, Lockhart, 7:30 p. m. March 27, 28, Blanco. April 1, Seguin. April 2, Luling. April 3, 4, Gonzales. April 5, Belmont, at Oak Forest. District Conference at Gonzales April 6, 7:30 p. m. Opening sermon by Rev. D. E. Hawk, of San Marcos. THOMAS GREGORY, P. E.

Uvalde District—First Round. Devine and Lytle, at Lytle, Jan. 23, 24. Crystal City, Jan. 30, 31. Carrizo Springs, at C. S., Jan. 31. S. B. JOHNSTON, P. E.

Uvalde District—Second Round. Fowlerton, Feb. 6, 7. Tehuacana, Feb. 13, 14. Dilly Cir., Feb. 19, 20. Cotulla, Feb. 20, 21. Gardendale, Feb. 20. Laredo, Feb. 24. Moore, Feb. 27, 28. Homdo, March 6, 7. Rock Springs, March 13, 14. Uvalde, March 18. Pearsall, March 21, 22. Batesville, March 27, 28. Eagle Pass, March 30, 31. Sabinal, April 3, 4. Del Rio, April 10, 11. Utopia, April 17, 18. Devine and Lytle, April 21. Crystal City, April 24, 25. Carrizo Springs, April 25, 26. District Conference, at Del Rio, 12-16. S. B. JOHNSTON, P. E.

CENTRAL TEXAS

Brownwood District—First Round. Ballinger, Jan. 23, 24. Santa Anna, Jan. 30, 31. Coleman Sta., Feb. 6, 7. Brownwood Sta., Feb. 9. J. H. STEWART, P. E.

Cisco District—First Round. Sipe Springs, at Macedonia, Jan. 23, 24. Scranton, at S., Jan. 30, 31. Pioneer, at Pleasant V., Feb. 6, 7. Romney, at R., Feb. 13, 14. Desdemona, at D., Feb. 20, 21. Strawn, at S., Feb. 25, 11 a. m. Cisco Sta., Feb. 27, 28. Cisco Mis., at Eureka, Feb. 27, 11 a. m. Cisco Station, Feb. 27, 28. E. P. WILLIAMS, P. E.

Cloverleaf District—First Round. Joshua and Egan, at Joshua, Jan. 23, 24. Granbury Cir., at Acton, Jan. 30, 31. Granbury Sta., Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Venus, Feb. 7, 8. Grandview Sta., Feb. 14, 15. W. M. MOSS, P. E.

Corsicana District—First Round. Wortham, at Wortham, Jan. 23, 24. Mexia, Jan. 24, 25. Kirwin and Streetman, at Kirwin, Jan. 30, 31. Emmett, at Emmett, Feb. 6, 7. Frost, at Frost, Feb. 7, 8. Purdom, at Purdom, Feb. 13, 14. Chatfield, at Chatfield, Feb. 20, 21. W. H. MATTHEWS, P. E.

Dublin District—First Round. Iredell, at I., Jan. 23, 24. Bluffdale, at B., Jan. 30, 31. Hico, Feb. 6, 7. Carlton, at C., Feb. 13, 14. S. J. VAUGHAN, P. E.

Fort Worth District—First Round. Polytechnic, Jan. 29, at 7:30 p. m. Kennedale Cir., at Kennedale, Thursday, Feb. 4, 11 a. m. Smithfield Cir., at Smithfield, Friday, Feb. 5, at 11 a. m. Grapevine Cir., at Grapevine, Feb. 6, 7. JNO. R. NELSON, P. E.

Gatesville District—First Round. Nolanville, at Nolanville, Jan. 23, 24. Copperas Cove, Jan. 24, 25. Killeen Cir., at Burenvista, Jan. 30, 31. Killeen Sta., Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Evant, at Pearl, Feb. 6, 7. Fairy, at Fairy, Feb. 13, 14. Hamilton Cir., at Lun., 11 a. m., Feb. 15. S. J. RUCKER, P. E.

Georgetown District—First Round. Florence, at Florence, Jan. 23, 24. Bartlett, Jan. 24, 25. Troy and Pendleton, at Troy, Jan. 30, 31. Rogers, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Jarrell, at Jarrell, Feb. 6, 7. Hutto, at Hutto, Feb. 13, 14. Weir, at Weir, Feb. 14, 15. T. S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Hillsboro District—First Round. Covington, at Osceola, Jan. 25, at 10 a. m. Preaching Dates. Whitney, Jan. 3, 11 a. m.; Kirk, Jan. 10, 11 a. m.; Peoria, Jan. 16, 11 a. m.; Osceola, Jan. 24, 7 p. m.; Line Street, Jan. 24, 11 a. m.; Covington, Jan. 25, 7 p. m. JNO. M. BARCUS, P. E.

Waco District—First Round. Bruceville and Eddy, at Bruceville, Jan. 9, 10. Mt. Calm and Riesel, at Mt. Calm, Jan. 30, 31. Aquila, at Aquila, Feb. 6, 7. J. A. WHITEHURST, P. E.

Waxahachie District—First Round. Britton Charge, at B., Jan. 23, 24. Mansfield Charge, at M., Jan. 24, 25. Mayspearl Charge, at M., Jan. 30, 31. HORACE BISHOP, P. E.

Weatherford District—First Round. Aledo Cir., at Aledo, Jan. 23, 24. Whitt Cir., at Whitt, Jan. 27, 11 a. m. Springtown Cir., at Springtown, Jan. 30, 31. Azle Cir., at Azle, Feb. 3, 11 a. m. Weatherford Cir., at Bethel, Feb. 6, 7. L. A. WEBB, P. E.

TEXAS

Beaumont District—First Round. Ft. Arthur, Jan. 23, 7:30 p. m. Nederland, at Nederland, Jan. 24, 7:30 p. m. Roberts Avenue, Jan. 25, 7:30 p. m. First Church, Jan. 26, 7:30 p. m. Woodville, at Woodville, Jan. 28, 11 a. m. North End, Jan. 30, 7:30 p. m. E. W. SOLOMON, P. E.

Brenham District—First Round. Sealy, at Sealy, Jan. 23, 24. Wallis and Fulcrar, at Wallis, Jan. 24, 25. Brenham, at Brenham, Jan. 31, 11 a. m. Bellville, at Bellville, Jan. 31, at 7 p. m. Q. C. Feb. 1, 2 p. m. Bay City Mis., at Wadsworth, Q. C. Feb. 5. Matagorda, at M., Q. C. Feb. 6, 7. Bay City Sta., Feb. 7, 8. Lexington Mis., Feb. 13, 14. Lexington Sta., Feb. 14, 15. Chap Hill Sta., Feb. 20, 21. Hempstead Sta., Feb. 21, 22. Wharton Sta., Feb. 27, 28. Richmond Sta., Feb. 28, 7:30 p. m. Rosenberg Sta., Mar. 1, 7:30 p. m. Glenflora, Mar. 6, 7. Somerville Sta., Feb. 3. S. W. THOMAS, P. E.

Houston District—First Round. First Church, Houston, Jan. 5. Texas City, Jan. 10. West End, Galveston, Jan. 13. Cedar Bayou, Jan. 16, 17. Seabrook and Pasadena, at Pasadena, Jan. 17. First Church, Galveston, Jan. 20. Brazoria, Jan. 24, 25. Angleton, Jan. 24, 25. Alvin, Jan. 26. McAshan, Jan. 27. Seth Ward Memorial, Jan. 28. Grace Church, Jan. 29. Columbia, Jan. 30, 31. St. Paul's, Feb. 2. Rusk Sta., Feb. 7, 8. Woodland Heights, Feb. 9. Brunner, Feb. 10. Iowa Colony, Feb. 13. League City Cir., Feb. 13, 14. Tabernacle, Feb. 17. Velasco, Feb. 20, 21. Washington Avenue, Feb. 22. Harrisburg, Feb. 24. Humble, Feb. 28. J. KILGORE, P. E.

Jacksonville District—First Round. La Rue, at L. R., Jan. 23, 24. Eustace, at E., Jan. 24, 25. Cushing, at N., Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Gallatin, at G., Feb. 6, 7. Rusk Sta., Feb. 7, 8. Overton and Arp, at Arp, Feb. 13, 14. Troup Sta., Feb. 14, 15. Bullard and Mt. Selman, at B., Feb. 20, 21. Transcendar, at Tool, Feb. 23. I. F. BETTS, P. E.

Marlin District—First Round. Davilla, at Friendship, Jan. 23, 24. Buckholts, at Buckholts, Jan. 24, 25. Gause, at Milano, Jan. 31. Leon Mis., at Pleasant Ridge, Feb. 6, 7. Centerville, Feb. 7, 8. Flynn Cir., at Flynn, Feb. 9. Normangee, Feb. 10. Jewett, at Oakwoods, Feb. 11. Fairfield and Dew, at F., Feb. 13, 14. Teague, Feb. 14, 15. Wheelock, at Wheelock, Feb. 20, 21. GEO. W. DAVIS, P. E.

Marshall District—First Round. Laneville Cir., at Laneville, Jan. 23, 24. Kellyville Cir., at Trinity, Jan. 30, 31. Jefferson, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Hallsville Cir., at Summerfield, Feb. 6, 7. Longview, Feb. 7, 8. Harrison Cir., at First Ch., Marshall, Feb. 10. Beckville Cir., at Allison's Chap., Feb. 13, 14. Harleton Cir., at Harleton, Feb. 20, 21. Marshall, Summit Street, Feb. 24. Marshall, First Church, Feb. 25. Gilmer Cir., at Bettie, Feb. 27, 28. F. M. BOYLES, P. E.

Navasota District—First Round. Oakhurst, at Blackjack, Jan. 23, 24. Huntsville Sta., Jan. 24, 25. Course Sta., Jan. 25. Brazos County Mis., at Steep Hollow, Jan. 30, 31. Bryan Sta., Jan. 31. Montgomery, at Montgomery, Feb. 6. Cleveland and Cold Springs, at Cleveland, Feb. 7. Millican, at Stoneham, Feb. 13, 14. Willis and Waverly, at Willis, Feb. 21. E. L. SHETTLES, P. E.

Pittsburg District—First Round. Hughes Springs and Avinger, at H. S., Jan. 24, 25. Winooski, at Maple Springs, Jan. 30, 31. Nash Cir., at Nash, Feb. 6, 7. Hardy Memorial, Texarkana, Feb. 7, 8. Pittsburg Cir., at Union Ridge, Feb. 13, 14. Pittsburg Sta., Feb. 14, 15. Cason Cir., at Cason, Feb. 20, 21. Daingerfield, at Daingerfield, Feb. 21, 22. Cornet Cir., at Hamill's Chapel, Feb. 27, 28. Naples and Omaha, Omaha, Feb. 28, Mar. 1. Douglassville, at Douglassville, Mar. 6, 7. Linden Cir., at Linden, Mar. 7, 8. O. T. HOTCHKISS, P. E.

Timpani District—First Round. Burke and Diboll, at Burke, Jan. 23. Corrigan, at Corrigan, Jan. 24. Pinchill, at Pinchill, Jan. 30, 31. Mt. Enterprise, at Mt. E., Feb. 6, 7. Garrison, Feb. 13. Center Cir., at New Prospect, Feb. 20. McInroe, at M., Feb. 27. Nacogdoches, Feb. 28. Appleby, at Smith's Chapel, March 6. L. B. ELROD, P. E.

Tyler District—First Round. Whitehurst, at Flint, Jan. 23, 24. Marvin Memorial, Jan. 25. Edgewood, at Edgewood, Jan. 30, 31. Willis Point Sta., Jan. 31. Murchison, at Murchison, Feb. 6, 7. Quimman, at Quimman, Feb. 13, 14. Canton, at Canton, Feb. 20, 21. Willis Point Cir., at Palmer, Feb. 27, 28. Colfax, at Oakland, March 6, 7. T. T. SMITH, P. E.

Bonham District—First Round. (Revised) Leonard, Jan. 23, 24. Trenton, at T., Jan. 24, 25. Brookston, at B., Jan. 30, 31. Ravenna, at R., Feb. 6, 7. Telephone, at T., Feb. 13, 14. Windon, at H., Feb. 20, 21. South Bonham, at R. P., Feb. 27, 28. C. C. YOUNG, P. E.

Bowie District—First Round. Byers and Valentine, at Byers, Jan. 23, 24. Petrolia and Charlie, Petrolia, Jan. 24, 25. Archer City Sta., Tuesday, Jan. 26, 4 p. m. Henrietta Mis., Willow Springs, Jan. 30, 31. Henrietta Sta., Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Ringgold Cir., Ringgold, Feb. 6, 7. Nocona Sta., Feb. 7, 8. Blue Grove Cir., Deer Creek, Feb. 13, 14. Vashit Mis., Vashit, Feb. 14, 15. Post Oak, Post Oak, Feb. 20, 21. Sunset, Dry Valley, Feb. 27, 28. Craton, Red Bud, Feb. 28, March 1. Meargall Mis., Meargall, March 6, 7. Dundee, Eagle Bend, March 13, 14. T. H. MORRIS, P. E.

Dallas District—First Round. Cochran and Maple, Jan. 23, 24. Cole Avenue, Jan. 24, 25. West Dallas, Jan. 26. Oak Lawn, Jan. 27. Duncanville and Wheatland, Jan. 30, 31. Cedar Hill, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Oak Cliff, Feb. 3. Brooklyn and Irving, Feb. 6, 7. Trinity, Feb. 7, 10. Minger Place, Feb. 8. First Church, Feb. 14, 17. Tyler Street, Feb. 14, 15. Forest Avenue, Feb. 21, 24. St. John's Feb. 21, 22. Ervay, Feb. 25. O. F. SENSABAUGH, P. E.

Decatur District—First Round. Decatur Cir., at Oak Grove, Jan. 23, 24. Decatur Sta., Jan. 24, 25. Bridgport Cir., at Mt. Zion, Jan. 30, 31. Perrin Mis., at P., Feb. 6, 7. Bryson and Jermyan, at B., Feb. 7, 8. Vineyard Mis., at Wesley, Feb. 13, 14. Jacksboro Sta., Feb. 14, 15. Roanoke and Elizabeth, at R., Feb. 20, 21. Argyle Cir., at A., Feb. 27, 28. S. C. RIDDLE, P. E.

Gainesville District—First Round. Montague Mis., at Montague, Jan. 23, 24. Marysville Cir., at Van Slyke, Jan. 30, 31. Myra and Hood, at Myra, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Aubrey and Oak Grove, at Aubrey, Feb. 6, 7. Denton Sta., Feb. 7, 8. Lewisville Sta., Feb. 13, 14. Era and Spring Creek, at Era, Feb. 20, 21. Valley View Sta., Feb. 27, 28. Sanger Sta., Feb. 28, 29. Rosston Mis., at Hardy, March 6, 7. J. F. PIERCE, P. E.

Greenville District—First Round. Commerce Sta., Jan. 24. Fairlie Mis., at Center Chapel, Jan. 30, 31. Jones Bethel and Wesley Chapel, at J-B., Feb. 6, 7. Wolfe City Sta., Feb. 14. Celeste Station and Circuit, Feb. 20, 21. Merit and Lane, Feb. 27, 28. C. M. HARLESS, P. E.

McKinney District—First Round. Celina, Jan. 23, 24. Frisco, Jan. 24, 25. Prosper Cir., at P., Jan. 30, 31. Blue Ridge Cir., at B., Feb. 6, 7. Renner Cir., at R., Feb. 13, 14. Josephine and Copeville, at J., Feb. 20, 21. Nevada, Feb. 21, 22. Weston Cir., at W., Feb. 27, 28. C. W. DENNIS, P. E.

Paris District—First Round. Pattonville, at P., Jan. 23, 24. Deport Sta., Jan. 24, 25. Paris Cir., at Palestine, Jan. 30, 31. Lamar Avenue, Jan. 31. McKinzie Cir., at M., Feb. 6, 7. Bogata, at Rosalie, Feb. 7, 8. Centenary, Feb. 14. Avery Mis., at A., Feb. 20, 21. A. W. F. BRYAN, P. E.

Sherman District—First Round. Collinsville and Tioga, at Collinsville, Jan. 23, 24. Pilot Point, Jan. 24, 25. Pilot Grove, at Gray Hill, Jan. 30, 31. Preaching at West End, Denison, Jan. 31, 7 p. m.) Whitewright, Feb. 6, 7. Travis Street, Feb. 14, 15. R. G. MOOD, P. E.

Sulphur Springs District—First Round. Reily Springs, at R. S., Jan. 23, 24. Yowell, at Moss Ch., Jan. 30, 31. Purley, at Harmsow, Feb. 6, 7. Como and Forest Academy, at Como, Feb. 13, 14. Klondike, at Klondike, Feb. 20, 21. Sulphur Bluff, at S. B., Feb. 27, 28. Brashear, at Sherley, Mar. 6, 7. Sulphur Springs Sta., March 7, 8. R. C. HICKS, P. E.

Terrell District—First Round. Mesquite and Pleasant Mount, at M., Jan. 23, 24. College Md. Cir., at C. M., Jan. 24, 25. Grandall Cir., at C., Jan. 30, 31. Mabank Mis., at M., Feb. 6, 7. Soury Cir., at S., Feb. 13, 14. Hutchins and Wilmer, at W., Feb. 20, 21. Lancaster Sta., Feb. 21, 22. E. L. EGGER, P. E.

Abilene District—First Round. (Revised) Caps, at Caps, Jan. 23, 24. Iye, at Iye, Jan. 24, 25. Moran, at Moran, Jan. 30, 31. Putnam, at Putnam, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Cross Plains, at Cross Plains, Feb. 3. Clyde, at Eula, Feb. 6, 7. Ovalo, at Jim Ned, Feb. 13, 14. Tuscola, at Tuscola, Feb. 14, 15. Trent, at Cross Roads, Feb. 20, 21. Axson, Feb. 21, 22. Hawley, at Hawley, Feb. 27, 28. Nugent, at Nugent, March 6, 7. C. N. N. FERGUSON, P. E.

Amarillo District—First Round. Texline, Jan. 23, 24. Daihart, Jan. 24, 25. Canning, Jan. 30, 31. Stratford, Feb. 6, 7. Amarillo, Polk Street, Feb. 13, 14. Amarillo, Buchanan Street, Feb. 14, 15. Amarillo Mis., Feb. 16. Huggins, Feb. 20, 21. Glaizer, Feb. 21, 22. Dumas, Feb. 27, 28. Hanford, March 6, 7. Ochiltree, March 7, 8. ERNEST E. ROBINSON, P. E.

Big Spring District—First Round. Tahoka and Slaton, at Slaton, Jan. 23, 24. Lamesa Mis., at Liberty, Jan. 30, 31. Lamesa Station, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Brownfield and Plains, at B., Feb. 6, 7. O'Donnell, at Priddy, Feb. 13, 14. Big Springs Mis., at Center Point, Feb. 20, 21. Big Spring Sta., Feb. 21, 22. Post City, Feb. 27, 28. Wilson Mis., at Wilson, March 2. Coahoma, at Vincent, March 6, 7. W. H. TERRY, P. E.

Clarendon District—First Round. Wellington Sta., Jan. 23, 24. Newlin, Jan. 30, 31. Headley, Feb. 3, at 11 a. m. Shamrock, Feb. 5, at 7:30 p. m. Wheeler, Feb. 6, 7. Gaaghy Mis., Feb. 9, at 11 a. m. Canadian, Feb. 13, 14. Miami, Feb. 14, 15. Clarendon Sta., Feb. 20, 21. Clarendon Mis., Feb. 27, 28. J. T. HICKS, P. E.

Hamlin District—First Round. Clairmont Mis., at C., Jan. 23, 24. Hamlin, Jan. 29. McCaulley, at McCaulley, Jan. 30, 31. Sylvester, at Sylvester, Feb. 6, 7. Ruie, at Ruie, Feb. 13, 14. Rochester, at Rochester, Feb. 20, 21. Luedo, at Luedo, Feb. 27, 28. Knox City, at O'Brien, March 6, 7. Aspermont Mis., March 13, 14. B. W. DODSON, P. E.

Planview District—First Round. Abernathy, at Murray, Jan. 23, 24. Acres, Jan. 30, 31. Lulia, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Lockney, Feb. 6, 7. Planview Sta., Feb. 8. Silverton, Feb. 13, 14. Roaring Springs, Feb. 20, 21. Matador, Feb. 21, 22. Turkey, at Fomot, Feb. 27, 28. Dimmitt, March 6, 7. Planview Mis., at Meteor, March 20, 21. O. P. WIKER, P. E.

Stamford District—First Round. Stamford, St. Johns, Jan. 24, 25. Westover, at Rendham, Jan. 29. Seymour Mis., at Seymour, Jan. 30. Seymour Sta., Jan. 30, 31. Lueders Mis., at Lueders, Feb. 6, 7. Throckmorton Mis., at Cross Roads, Feb. 11. Throckmorton Sta., Feb. 12. Woodson, at Woodson, Feb. 13, 14. Albany Sta., Feb. 20, 21. J. G. MILLER, P. E.

Sweetwater District—First Round. Fluvanna, at Fluvanna, Jan. 23, 24. Snyder Sta., Jan. 24, 25. Blackwell, at Blackwell, Jan. 30, 31. Sweetwater Mis., at Sweetwater, Feb. 6, 7. preaching at Ada, Feb. 7, at 11 a. m. Sweetwater Sta., Feb. 7, 8. Roscoe, Feb. 14, 15. Lorraine, at Lorraine, Feb. 21, 22. Roby, at Roby, Feb. 27, 28. J. T. GRISWOLD, P. E.

Vernon District—First Round. Tolbert, Jan. 23, 24. Chillicothe, Jan. 24, 25. Crowell, Jan. 30, 31. Odell,



# \$117,000,000 Dedicated To Education. Southern Methodist University

The first comprehensive report of the work of the General Education Board, covering its activities since its organization twelve years ago, will be issued to-morrow. The Board administers funds established by Mr. John D. Rockefeller for the promotion of education throughout the United States, "without distinction of race, sex or creed."

The report gives details showing that, using the General Education Board as a medium, Mr. John D. Rockefeller has provided more than \$73,000,000 for the cause of Education.

Including the funds given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller through the General Education Board, and the funds still in its hands, and as result of the efforts of the Board in inducing others to give, the total sum of \$117,362,710.24 has been dedicated to the cause of education in the United States.

The funds supplied by Mr. Rockefeller himself have been utilized as follows: Appropriations by the General Education Board directly \$15,589,569.90; Appropriations at the specific instance of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, but paid through the General Education Board to Chicago University 13,554,343.99; Appropriations through the General Education Board to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research 10,267,022.10; Funds still in the hands of the General Education Board and available for its purposes 33,939,156.89.

It should be stated that \$200,000, and accrued interest, of the foregoing, was contributed by Miss Anna T. Jeanes.

The policy of the General Education Board has been to use its funds with a view to inducing others to co-operate for the same general purposes. Thus the contributions of the General Education Board for nearly all purposes have been supplemented by other gifts secured through the leverage of the appropriation of the General Education Board itself. The sums appropriated by the General Education Board since its establishment, together with these supplemental sums, the latter amounting to \$44,012,617.36 are shown in the following table:

	Subscribed by General Education Board	Supplemental Sum Subscribed or Appropriated by Others	Total
To Colleges and Universities	\$10,582,591.80	\$39,801,732.00	\$50,384,323.80
To Medical Schools	2,670,874.11	2,250,000.00	4,920,874.11
Negro Colleges and Schools	699,781.13	644,147.11	1,343,928.24
To Miscellaneous Schools	159,991.02	247,333.00	407,324.02
Professor of Secondary Education	242,861.09	(Outright)	242,861.09
Southern Education Board	97,126.23	(Outright)	97,126.23
Rural School Agent (both races)	104,443.18	(Outright)	104,443.18
Farm Demonstration Work—South (including boys' and girls' clubs)	925,750.00	1,069,405.25	1,995,155.25
Farm Demonstration Work—Maine and New Hampshire (including boys' and girls' clubs)	50,876.45	(Outright)	50,876.45
Rural Organization Service	37,166.66	(Outright)	37,166.66
Education Conference	18,108.23	(Outright)	18,108.23
	\$15,589,569.90	\$44,012,617.36	\$59,602,187.26

Thus the sums appropriated to education through the General Education Board, together with the supplemental amounts provided by others, aggregate \$117,362,710.24.

The Board has the right to contribute for its corporate purposes either the principal or interest, or both, of the sum in its hands. All appropriations are subject to the approval of the members of the Board, which is comprised of: Frederick T. Gates, Chairman; Wallace Buttrick, Secretary; Walter H. Page, American Ambassador in London; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Albert Shaw, Editor Review of Reviews; Starr J. Murphy, Edwin A. Alderman, President University of Virginia; Hollis E. Frissell, Harry Pratt Judson, President University of Chicago; Charles W. Eliot, Emeritus President Harvard University; Andrew Carnegie, Edgar L. Marston, Wickliffe Rose, Jerome D. George, Anson Phelps Stokes, Abraham Flexner, and George E. Vincent, President University of Minnesota.

The complete report of the General Education Board brings out details of specific and fundamental policies governing its activities, as follows:

1. That all funds contributed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to the General Education Board are given outright and absolutely.
2. That the General Education Board makes its contributions to colleges and universities upon four general principles:
  - a. That its gifts shall be conditional upon additional sums to be given by others.
  - b. Preference for centers of wealth and population as the pivots of a general system of higher education.
  - c. Systematic and helpful co-operation with institutions established by religious denominations.
  - d. Concentration of gifts in the form of endowment.
3. That gifts, once made to an institution of learning, are absolutely alienated from any control whatsoever by the General Education Board.

New York, January 17, 1915.

## ACTION OF GOVERNING BOARD OF PAN-AMERICAN UNION.

The recent meeting of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union in Washington, attended by the diplomatic representative in Washington of every Latin American Republic except Mexico, "emphasized in most gratifying fashion the recognition of the common bond of interest and solidarity of the nations of the Western Hemisphere and the necessity for united action in Pan-American matters."

The New York Times says:

"The spirit of the meeting, the manner in which the Latin-American diplomats approached their task, fraught with so much international importance, was very striking. There was not a single discordant note struck, no extravagant speeches were made, the initiative was taken by the Latin-American nations, and there was not the slightest suggestion or intimation that the United States was seeking to impose anything on the Republics to the south. The keynote of the meeting was sounded by Dr. Naon in a speech in which he asserted: 'The right of the belligerent ends where the right of the neutral begins,' and concluded by saying: 'As long as the war continues to offer us the sad spectacle which moves all of us, may at least our democracies continue to develop their productive energies and build up their tradition of harmony and continental fraternity which rest above all on right and justice.'"

The resolution offered by Dr. Naon and unanimously adopted read:

The Governing Board of the Pan-American Union declares:

1. That the magnitude of the present European war presents new problems of international law, the solution of which is of equal interest to the entire world.
2. That in the form in which the operations of the belligerents are developing they redound to the injury of neutrals.
3. That the principal cause for this result is that the respective rights of the belligerents and of the neutrals are not clearly defined, notwithstanding that such definition is demanded both by general convenience and by the spirit of justice which doubtless animates the belligerents with respect to the interests of the neutrals.
4. That considerations of every character call for a definition of such rights as promptly as possible upon the principle that liberty of commerce should not be restricted beyond the

point indispensable for military operations.

On these grounds the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union resolves:

1. A special commission of the same is hereby appointed, to consist of nine members, of which the Secretary of State of the United States shall form part, acting as chairman thereof ex-officio.
2. This commission shall study the problem presented by the present European war and shall submit to the Governing Board the suggestions it may deem of common interest. In the study of questions of a technical character this commission will consult the Board of Jurists.
3. Each Government may submit to this commission such plans or suggested resolutions as may be deemed convenient on the different subjects that circumstances suggest.

## WINTER CAMPAIGNS.

With the coming of winter the hardships of the soldiers have become more severe than before and the ravages of disease more marked. The prevention of pneumonia is a far more difficult problem than the prevention of typhoid fever. "It cannot be prevented," says Sir William Osler, "like dysentery by the conscientious boiling of all the water drunk. Many people carry pneumonia germs with them, which are harmless as long as a soldier is in good condition, but which makes their way to the lungs when the resisting powers of the body are lowered by exposure incident upon long marches and hard fighting in cold and rain."

## A LIFE AGAINST A LIFE.

A writer has taken his reader into the Government mint. And as they have looked about he has whispered: "Do you see them place that bit of metal on the die? With a touch as silent as a caress, but with the power of a mighty force the stamp moves against it. And when that touch is over, there is an impression upon the coin which will abide when a thousand years are passed away." And he adds: "So one life moves up against another, filled with the power and stamped with the image of Christ's likeness; and when that touch of parent or teacher or friend is over, there are impressions that will remain when the sun is cold and the stars have forgotten to shine." It is a wonderful thought to grasp. We can live on when we are dead, by the impress we make in Christ's name upon others. It is a life against a life that is worth while.—Exchange.

**NOTES, Comments, News Items and Announcements Looking to the Opening of Southern Methodist University. SEPTEMBER, 1915, equipped in every way to take the Place Designed for it by the General Conference, the Annual Conferences and the Individuals of our Church.**

**ALL enquiries concerning the University Opening, News Items for these columns and Correspondence concerning the Campaigns and Financial Department of the University should be addressed to FRANK REEDY, Bursar, Dallas, Texas.**

In the prospect for S. M. U., it must not be forgotten by our friends that a junction of the H. & T. C. and M. K. & T. railways is only fifteen hundred feet from the corner of the University property. At this point there is now an interlocking station, but at an early date, doubtless there will be a depot, thus enabling students from almost any section of the State to reach the University, without even leaving trains at the Union depot in the city, and taking a street car.

Now and then some friend visiting the University expresses astonishment that the campus property is so extensive, such beauty, and especially such splendid soil. They thought that because it was donated to the University it was useless for other purposes. One brother having heard such a statement, made a trip from more than one hundred miles for investigation. Those who have seen the campus know it is unnecessary for him to say it was satisfactory. Again, the University urges its friends to investigate what the University has done and is doing, and they would be enthusiastic over its prospects.

A department of religious education is defined in one of the Northern Universities, to be designed to prepare young men and women to participate intelligently in the religious and moral activity in the community in which they may reside. We must go further than this at S. M. U.; we cannot stop with the meaning of the word "participate;" now is the time when our Church must furnish leaders, not participants only. If our University does not produce young men and young women, who by vigorous activity, set a new standard, we have failed. As a thorough justification of this Herculean attempt of the Church, is on the one hand an awful need, and on the other a great opportunity wherewith to supply such leaders.

To show the interest of young Methodists in S. M. U., it is only necessary to state that the last mail contained correspondence from thirty-nine prospective students. This is interesting from another standpoint also, which carries with it some idea of the immense detail work included in correspondence and classification of students. We might note that four of these students were from Missouri, and eleven from Oklahoma.

Many, many thanks, Dr. J. E. Vinson, for the splendid gift of the Encyclopedia Britannica for the library of the University. We have not received a gift to the library that will be more appreciated by the student body than this splendid set of reference books. Come to see us Brother Vinson during next year, and watch these hungry boys and girls feast on the good things educationally that will be provided.

We find it necessary to say again that S. M. U. will be open to Freshmen, Sophomore, Juniors and Seniors.

The University office would be glad to communicate with those friends who would be interested in building first-class boarding houses near the University for the accommodation of young men. Just as soon as possible another great dormitory will be built, but there is no probability that any high-class boarding houses will ever lack for occupancy at the University. The dormitory is absolutely necessary, but there will always be more young men desiring boarding houses than there are accommodations for them. Among these there

should be a number operated on the co-operative plan, and some great philanthropist might build a good splendid home, wherein one hundred boys might live at actual cost. S. M. U. will be a cosmopolitan school, wherein sons of the rich and poor will affiliate on a level, but there are some boys, who from choice, and others from necessity, will want a co-operative plan. It may be well to state that very little encouragement could be given to persons that have little or no funds, expecting to build a small cheap house with the intention of making money. The University cannot guarantee patronage adequate to the demands of such persons, because boys will certainly go where accommodations and prices are most agreeable to them. However, all persons interested should take the matter up with the University at once.

We had a number of visitors last week to the University buildings, partly due, of course, to the beautiful weather. On Thursday morning Mrs. Morgan's private school, in Highland Park, came out in a body and went over the buildings. A little later a friend of the University from Van Horn, away out in West Texas, came in to see about sending some young men to school to us this fall, and still a little later in the day we had some visitors from Shelbyville, Ala., one of them being eighty years young. He was much pleased with what he saw and wished, like the majority of our visitors, that he could go to school again.

Have you paid us a visit? If not, we will be glad to see you at any time. You will feel well repaid for the time spent, and see much greater things than you anticipated.

**WANTED**—For the Library of Southern Methodist University a complete file of Peloubet's Notes on the International Sunday School Lessons. A few extra copies of any one year would make it the more valuable. Friends send on your spare copies—writing your name as donor on the fly leaf.

A very prominent authority has stated emphatically that the demand of the times is not particularly for men of great culture and equipment, but for the spirit to secure such culture and equipment at any price regardless of difficulties and sacrifice, to which is naturally added the preparation that is efficient. In other words, there is a peculiar spirit in the men that the world needs that must be the foundation for culture and equipment. Without such all the Universities in the world cannot satisfy the need. In creating such a spirit the co-operation of every Methodist preacher and Church official is needed. Let the men who influence students to attend our University put in them the spirit of heroism to begin with.

The indications are that a few years from now will find the Methodist Church paying considerable attention to the preparation of young men for the work of "pastor's assistant" in the large Churches. The duties of this young man will probably be—secretary to the pastor, financial and social secretary for the Church, Assistant Sunday School Superintendent, head of the employment bureau, etc., etc.

Our country is developing large cities, large cities are building large congregations, and no pastor is able to do all of his work. A young man well trained in each of the above departments, with his heart afire for the success of the Church, will certainly be in great demand. Such young men can be easily placed at this time, but very few are in existence.

Perhaps it has not occurred to the Church at large that Southern Methodist University is now making plans to meet this coming

emergency of our Church's administration. Is there a pastor or layman who will not help such a department?

Young men having an ambition for such a position should correspond with the University office.

A prominent attorney in Texas writes exhorting that we buy more property about the University without delay in order that we may not face the certain embarrassment of other institutions in being surrounded by cheap properties of all kinds and no room to grow.

We beg to advise this brother and all others of similar disposition, that we now have in the campus 132 acres, unquestionably the most magnificent campus in the South, sufficient to sustain many millions of dollars of improvement. We also have adjacent 520 acres, a large portion of which will not be for sale for many years.

We, therefore, feel that our friend's worry, which in many cases would be justifiable, is unnecessary in our case. Let all friends who are in doubt about the University come and see before announcing any pangs of anxiety.

One great business man says that the scarcity of men for Church leadership is not due to a decrease of available men, but the people have advanced the standard of efficiency more rapidly than the leaders have qualified.

There is food for much thought in such a statement—it means that men and women must be prepared to meet the emergency—that no call shall come unless some one shall not only be willing to answer but shall be prepared to do acceptable work in the highest sense of the term.

It is with this aim in view that the Department of Religious Education was founded in Southern Methodist University. Its purpose is to fit men and women to render acceptable service, so that no matter what emergency may arise there will be some one to step in and cover the case. Just as the surgeon must be prepared to do the operation that is unlikely to occur, so must our Church people not only be fitted to do the usual things that we know will be open but also the unusual—the highest type of stewardship in the Church. This not only for the city Churches, for the big congregations, but for all Churches, country as well as those in the larger cities.

One of our contemporaries—a most successful endowment secretary for a sister denominational theological school—heads the pamphlet with the title, "Needed—A Moses."

We Methodists, in our campaign, have gotten past that point. We are no longer in the wilderness! We are no longer without organization for a campaign! We cannot longer say that we are in doubt as to which way to go and what to do! We cannot longer question the leading of the Holy Spirit in our work! We have, in reality, gotten to the place where there is nothing for us to do—but to cross the River and "possess the land," the heritage that is already in sight!

A strong, vigorous, optimistic, all-conquering, altogether seven months' campaign will open the doors of the University, and a new era will have dawned for the M. E. Church, South.

It is a pleasure to receive such letters as quoted below, proving that our newspaper friends are as greatly interested in the success of our institution as are any of our preachers:

"I will commence taking up my subscription to the University on March 15th, and will pay \$50.00 per month until it is all paid."—Editor Record.



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