

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

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

BLAYLOCK PUB. CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ALL THE TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH. G. C. RANKIN, D. D., EDITOR.

Volume LXI

Dallas, Texas, Thursday, August 20, 1914

Number 2

~ The Raging War-Storm in Europe ~

WHY this awful war-tragedy in Europe? Why this grim death, this crimson carnage, this crepe-enveloped widowhood and orphanage? Why is blood flowing like rivers as brothers are flying at the throats of brothers on the field of battle? Why are mothers weeping for their sons and wives and children lamenting the absence of husbands and fathers who will never return? These questions are not hard to answer.

The responsibility for these dire calamities falls at the feet of the senile ruler of Austria and of the brilliant, though ambitious and erratic ruler of Germany. These two monarchs, by one word of their lips, could have prevented the whole tragedy. But one of these has passed into decay and is unfit to preside over the destinies of a great people, and the other has long been itching to show his military prowess to the world. And when the slightest provocation presented itself, the aged man acted without sober judgment, under the inspiration of his crafty Prime Minister, and the younger man seeing his opportunity to perform spectacular fetes before the gaze of nations, proceeded to plunge all Europe into war.

This result was not hard to accomplish. The conditions were ripe for it. All the European powers have long been fostering great standing armies, even in times of peace, Germany leading the van in this military enterprise. And they have been multiplying their war facilities and increasing their stores of military munitions, building warships, erecting fortifications, manufacturing great guns and adding to and drilling their armies. The fact is, the whole of Europe has looked for years more like a field of hostilities than peaceful nations carrying on the affairs of State. Therefore, when Austria declared war on Serbia it was like striking a match and thrusting it into a powder magazine. The whole of Europe exploded.

What is to be the outcome? Can Germany and Austria succeed in the face of the great powers arrayed against her? Well, they may win a few brilliant victories, as they are able to marshal one of the greatest armies the world has ever seen, but it is the consensus of opinion throughout the circle of all thinking people, that these two nations, as strong as they are, will have to yield to the inevitable, sooner or later, and find themselves humbled in the dust. It does not stand to reason that they will be able to conquer England, France and Russia, three of the mightiest nations across the waters, with Japan and several of the minor powers as their allies. They will put up a great fight on land and sea; but they will not prove a match, in the longrun, for these great nations, whose equipment for a life and death struggle is stupendous. But in the meantime who can estimate the number of the slaughter-

ed on the field of battle? It will stagger the belief of the civilized world.

But what will be another result? The map of Europe will have to be redrawn. When this struggle is over a new Europe will confront those nations. The old Europe will have passed away. For many years there has been the growth of democracy among the peoples of those countries. They have long since been questioning the divine right of kings. England has stripped her king of all authority, leaving him only with the honors and stipends of royalty. He is not much more than an ornament, the mere semblance of a thing that was once real. France has thrown off her royal trappings and taken on many of the features of a republican form of government. Through Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain and among the Balkans, the idea of the rule of the people has gained headway.

Those people are awakening to the fact that it is a travesty on civilization to submit themselves to the caprices and whims of a monarch whose ambition is liable to throw them into a state of war on the slightest pretext. They are beginning to realize that the divine right of kings is without real divine or human authority. The United States, as a government, has been to them an object lesson and many of them have been apt pupils. They see the unwisdom and the puerility of one man, because of the accident of birth, presiding over their destiny and plunging them into all sorts of international strife and slaughter without asking their consent. And out of this strife and carnage a new condition of things will emerge and in the long run, out of this calamity will come the blessings of something akin to a wise democracy, conducted by leaders who are subject to the will of the governed. But the price being paid for it is appalling. However, if Europe is to thus rid herself of a class of moral degenerates, posing in the name of royalty and lording it over the millions, to their oppression and injury, maybe that the price is not too great after all. The present generation will suffer untold agony and deprivation and hundreds of thousands of them will fill bloody graves; but the unborn generations will be their grateful beneficiaries.

Furthermore, let us hope that out of this world-tragedy will come a real and a lasting peace. We had hoped that the world had reached a period in its mental and religious progress, to say nothing of its great economic necessities, when such a conflict as the one now raging in Europe would be impossible. But how unsubstantial our dream! The caprice of one man, aided by the inordinate ambition of another one, has shown how futile has been our dream of peace; but when the people get a voice in these matters and have some say as to their rulers, then we may be able to see how some rule of in-

ternational arbitration will be able to adjust all belligerent differences in such way as to prevent bloodshed and slaughter. At least, these are some of the indications that are beginning to appear on the bloody horizon of Europe. But for the present, may the good Lord pity, not the misguided crowned heads of Europe, but

the hundreds of thousands of the unfortunate men facing each other with roaring cannon, sputtering guns, shrieking shells and gruesome swords. They and their wives and children are the real victims of this awful struggle. For them let our prayers ascend to the God of mercy and love.

Consistent Living Our Strongest Evidence

LET your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which art in heaven," is one of the plain and direct injunctions of the Master. In another place he said: "Believe me that I am in the Father and the Father in me; or else believe me for the very work's sake." In this first quotation Christ placed large emphasis upon doing the will of God before men, as well as believing and professing that will. In other words, if men doubt your professions of religion, then so live before them that your manner of life will convince them of its genuineness and lead them to love God and to glorify his name.

The second quotation is equally as explicit. He was having a heart-to-heart-talk with his disciples just before his death, and it seemed to be his purpose to convince them, beyond all doubt, that he was one with the Father, that he was sent of God, as the Messiah, to redeem, to comfort and to guide the people into a divine life. Hence he exhorts them to believe that he is in the Father and the Father in him; but if for any reason they cannot accept his plain statement, then to believe in him because of his daily work before them. The results of Christ's work make up an argument in favor of his genuineness that cannot be gainsayed or lightly esteemed. And while we accept the bare statements of the gospel as the veritable truth of God, nevertheless these statements find substantiation in a life that quadrates with these statements. The statements themselves may be regarded as abstract and dogmatic and open to doubt or argument; but a consistent life of oneness with Christ, a life that stands out and challenges the world to find fault with it, is concrete and unassailable. There is nothing abstract or dogmatic in it. It stands there as the expression of a reality that is unanswerable. No man can criticise it, or pick flaws in it, or engage in railery against it. It is a self-evident truth, walking and throbbing among men.

Thousands of people never read a line in the Bible, thousands of them never darken the doors of a church; but they all have their estimates of Christ and his religion. How do they get them, how do they arrive at their judgments and conclusions concerning him? Evidently from their experiences with, and their observations of Christian people. They see men and women who profess Christianity, they have social contact with them, they have

business dealings with them; and from them they get their ideas of Christ and his religion. The man who professes Christ is a walking sermon, whether he intends it or not; and the woman who goes to church and sings and shouts is a sort of a circulating Bible into which the world looks and gets its impression of religion.

How careful, then, ought we to live and act before the world! We stand for Christ in the esteem of the ungodly. And right at this point the Master suffers most. It is not skepticism or infidelity, or even gross wickedness that is so much standing between the unsaved and Christ, the Savior. It is the inconsistent lives of people who profess Christ. There are so many people in the Church whose lives do not differ from the lives of the ungodly in the communities where they live. We must not forget the fact that even the ungodly expect our lives to stand for something. If we represent no higher type of piety and just dealing than those who make no pretention to religion, then we have nothing better to commend to them and they put our pretensions to religion down as a fraud and a failure. We ought to let our light so shine before men that they will glorify our Father which is in heaven. Yes, we ought to so live before men that if our professions do not appeal to them, our works of righteousness will appeal to them and bring them to the truth as it is Jesus. Christian people ought to be free from shams, hypocrisies, dissimulations and gross inconsistencies.

Clean lips and a pure mouth are the evidences of a high-class gentleman; for back of the lips and the mouth is a heart that gives complexion to the words of the mouth. A soiled mouth adds nothing of value to the life and character that find expression through its speech. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

The gloom of the storm and the chill of the rain give to the day a forbidding aspect; but out of these come refreshment to vegetation and new life springs up everywhere. Without the storm poisonous properties would inhabit the air we breathe and bring sickness and death; and without the rain there would be no food supplies from the earth and no flowers and singing birds to make glad the hearts of mankind. The good Father above knows what he is doing in the vast realm of nature. Let his will be done.

Address By Rev. D. F. Fuller

Delivered at the Grayson County Confederate Reunion.

Worthy Commander, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:

If it be true our sensibilities were given to put us in communication with whatsoever we contact, am I going too far in saying this occasion is one which appeals to all which is noble, true and good in us? Confederate Day! A day to renew comradeships, to revive imperishable memories, and forecast a future whose heavens are jeweled with stars of hope. Who can adequately discourse upon comradeship produced by all the trials embraced in hardship, privation, suffering, danger and death? There are ties easily broken, unions readily dissolved. Then there are those which time nor all its ravage can affect. There are memories which fade with the passing years; and there are those so wrought into the very fiber of the being that they cannot die. The floods may sweep the soil away and carry it to the seas, but the great granite boulder is unmoved. And so of true comradeship and sublime memories. They were not formed to bless today and pass tomorrow.

No comradeship will equal that of the Confederate soldier. It was the result of trials endured, but which can never be told. And trials which are only possible to and with men cast in the highest and truest mould of manhood. To bid adieu to loved ones at the call of country, and face the entire world, with life and limb and comfort and peace, an offering upon the altar, is no small act. And the Confederate soldier must not be challenged as a braggart when such claim is asserted. In all other wars of modern times, when history can be claimed authentic, belligerents had a comforter, a sympathizer somewhere beyond his own borders. But the Confederate soldier went forth conscious that his enemy had the world as a recruiting ground, while himself and comrades were shut up to their own prowess alone. To bid loved ones adieu and go forth under such circumstances revealed a patriotism which foretold the history to be made in the near future. Forth they went, true to self, to one another, to country and to God. It is no wonder after hunger, heat, cold, weary, wound and slaughter, they were bound together by a chain without defective link, cemented in union which cannot dissolve. For there is no abiding union save that which comes of suffering. The fires of the smith do not heat the steel to welding point more thoroughly than do mutual sufferings make one of two or more human hearts. Confederates must love Confederates because they have been baptized into one by pain, and hunger, and sorrow, and smoke, and fire, and blood, and death. Theirs is an experience time nor all its forces can destroy. The curses of the ages shall pronounce upon those who, so far removed from all that is manly, can speak in contempt of this union. We are one—we can be but one; and our hearts would turn to stone did not the fires of love burn in them constantly for each other.

Our memories are full to overflowing, but thank God, they are not bitter. Ragged, hungry, barefooted, outnumbered, but never truly defeated. Almost every county of our country counter-marched by the enemy and too often our loved ones unprotected, subjected to insult and injury, and yet to the starry battle cross our eyes were turned and our hearts' devotion fore-sworn.

We climbed the mountains, waded the rivers, subsisted on parched corn, mule meat, pea bread; stormed the enemy's strongholds and met his steel with steel, and learned the worth of each other in these life and death struggles. The cold of winter and storms of rain and snow found us without a covering or shelter. In the darkness of the night, in field and forest, on mountain side and in the swamps of the rivers, we stood in the darkness, a picket guard for our country's honor. We saw the spurting blood and heard the dying groans of our mangled and slaughtered brothers in arms. How we recall them today! They were brave and true! Hear their loud shouts as they rush upon the enemy intrenched yonder! See them reel and fall! Listen! He cries, "go on boys," but he has gone to a soldier's grave. Now I see him plant the flag on the enemy's gun and shout, "hurrah boys, we have got them!" And now he falls to bear his colors in battle no more. Another bears the banner aloft and victory is ours, but the field is strewn with the boys we so loved who will go into line with us no more. Call the roll and listen to the sickening replies: "Killed."

"wounded," "captured," "missing." There is thinned ranks, and sorrowing hearts. But a determination akin to desperation settles down upon all, and one voice tells the sentiment of all and that is, "I had rather sleep in the honored grave of my comrade than live a traitor to my fireside." And forward again and again we went to the fatal end.

It is no stretch of truth to claim for the Confederate soldier the royal place of history. Living in a land of plenty and wealth, with fine educational facilities it is more than probable that Lee and Johnston exercised military authority over a larger per cent of educated men than any other commanders of military history. I place emphasis here because our enemies following our surrender declared their first duty to us to be to send us the Bible and spelling book. The outside world could believe us no more than ignoramuses and heathens because of such representations. Whereas the truth is at least eighty per cent of the Confederate army of '61-'63 were men of liberal education. Some day truth will get into history. And the Confederate soldier is without fear when truth wins the day.

The South was a land of wealth, and as such from her peculiar institutions every opportunity for education was offered her youth. Academies, seminaries and other institutions of learning existed. And let it never be forgotten that on the heights of Macon, Georgia, was erected the first building to be known as a female college, in which woman was to be recognized as the equal of man in capacity to receive education. What else may be laid to our charge, I am sure the rank and file of the Confederate army were far from idleness and illiteracy. In fact, none but woefully belated birds lost from their nesting places can dream of making such charges again. If Lord Bacon is correct in declaring "knowledge is power," it may be after all that here is the explanation of the Confederate soldier being able to make the history which is his own, and that of his posterity.

Darien, of Georgia, foresaw events with a seer's vision. When New England was forcing African slavery upon the newborn Republic he declared they were enacting that which would finally baptize the land in blood. Others stood at his side in the contention. Let the truth of history prevail. The South resisted, the North enforced slavery. To the North slavery was a failure. In his then undeveloped state the negro was incapable of other than the lowest forms of manual labor. He had not received then a full century's training under direct control and daily contact with the superior race. His nature was degraded by millenniums of barbarism. Even the Jews degenerated so woefully under Egyptian control that God was long years bringing them from its most degrading influence. And the negro can be best understood where we consider his surroundings. His country is all that could be desired in natural advantages, climate, productive soil, minerals, streams and timbers. Really Africa is nature's own garden spot. These things have been there through the ages. Yet the people have spread no sails upon the seas, opened no mines in their mountains, planted no fields in their valleys, built no cities upon their coasts, no manufactures, schools or anything of the kind. These facts prove my statement that African slavery was without profit where skill and intelligence were essential to the laborer. And the short summer of the North shut her up to manufacturing and compelled her to use intelligent and skilled labor. Hence slavery was dead capital on her hands. And having a perfect penchant for turning a penny, she forced the institution upon the South, sold her slaves to us, and then began a movement for their freedom.

That they should have had freedom we then believed, and now believe. But that they were ready for it was another and perplexing question. Of course, many believed the institution should be perpetual, and so contended. But how to bring about the freedom of these people was a question in the minds of many. Unfortunately, the agitation reached a point that organizations were formed to secure the freedom of the slaves even at the expense of the life and home of the whites. May such days be no more in America, when one section shall carry open advocates of the torch and knife for the other. The Southland really became a land of martial law. Our male population was enrolled as militia and de-

tailed regularly for general patrol service each night of the year to prevent an uprising of the slaves and repetition of Santa Domingo massacre, in answer to the emissaries of the great underground railroad and other organizations. No people can long survive such a state as this. An end must come. And when John Brown with his ill-guided band crossed the Potomac and gave the signal for that uprising the fatal die was cast; the South could no longer remain part of a union whose citizens would have right to travel in her borders for the destruction of her people. Secession from the Union was the only alternative. That she had this right is evident from the fact no one, leader or otherwise, of the Confederacy was ever granted the right of trial before the courts, and for the reason as assigned by Chief Justice Chase, a rabid Republican and abolitionist, "citizenship was in the States and not in the Nation." So said Lee, Johnston and others. With love for the stars and stripes under which they had served and bled they owed their allegiance to their States, and must obey her voice.

I have not time to discuss this feature fully, but I will emphasize this fact, the South did not make war upon the Union. When the North came upon her territory with an army of coercion she met them foot to foot, face to face, and time and again with her ragged, barefoot, half-fed decimated ranks, turned in defeat from her front the well-fed, well-clad, full battalions of the North. Who can account for such valor? Let him speak! I cannot. The campaigns of Lee, Jackson, the Johnstons, Bragg and others will tell the story of devoted patriots until the world's history receives its last page. Considerate in victory, undismayed by defeat, of dauntless courage in the enemy's face, of womanly tenderness when he was in their power, he was a foe to be feared and an enemy to be respected. And he it said to their credit, woman was ever respected and protected where their authority prevailed, and private possessions unmolested unless in cases of necessity. They burned no homes, turning defenceless women and children into the cold of winter and heat of summer homeless and unprotected. In a word, their record is above reproach along these and kindred lines. While ready to destroy an enemy armed and equipped to meet them, they could not war upon the helpless and dependent.

At no time was the true courage of the Confederate soldier so tested as when the final end came. There was covering at the command to ground arms. To put the rifle in the stack and suffer the enemy to take possession without contest! How the blood of mangled and slain comrades, mingled with the ashes of burned homes, cried in protest! No man knows courage when brute force is the test. Let me repeat, to ground arms when potent cries are heard to use them requires a courage greater far than to charge defended and fortified strongholds. As David wept for Absalom saying: "Would God I had died for thee my son," many stout hearts broke and cried, "Would God I were sleeping beside my comrades at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Richmond or elsewhere." But to the true man defeat can be sustained as victory can also be enjoyed. Therefore, we took our march toward what once was our home. But how changed! Houses burned, stock destroyed, fields laid waste, schools and churches made stalls for an enemy's stock, penniless, without credit and not an available friend! If ever men were confronted with utter desolation, it was the Confederate soldier returned to his home. I will not dwell upon the scene. It is too far removed from the civilization and sentiments of today to be longer dwelt upon. But it is a memory which cannot die even if it would.

How brave the heart which would not despair in such an hour. But it was brave men come to such an hour. Hearts that had beat true in the uproar of battle, could be true and hopeful in the labor of bringing prosperity back to these regions of ruin. Thank God, integrity and industry will win, no matter how strong the opposition. Despite reconstruction and the attendant evils of negro and carpet-bag rule the home, the Church, the school, and finally the State were re-established and an era of prosperity set in which has brought us today to the very forefront of the world. But in our present prosperity let us not forget. It was the ragged, battle-scarred Confederate veteran who has paid the real price of today's prosperity. The present generation owe these veterans a debt from an economic standpoint which would not be paid were they one and all pensioned in a sum to raise them above actual want for the remainder

of their sojourn upon the earth. But thank God the mendicant spirit can not live in a true Confederate breast. He will go rejoicing to the struggle of life as he went bravely to the battle with this enemy. Others may beg, but he will gnaw his crust, drink his water, struggle on happy in the consciousness of a manhood which fears no danger, and falters before no hardship.

Today he is old and gray. His

step grows feebler and his eye more dim. The shadows lengthen. The evening comes apace. The battle's roar is a memory, and the struggles of life are lessening. He strains his vision and catches a view of forms familiar, and scenes delightful and beautiful. The boatman is waiting. Swiftly they are stepping aboard, and soon, ah, too soon, the last Confederate will be carried to the other shore.

The Minister As Pastor

By REV. G. M. GIBSON, D. D., Dallas, Texas.

In this day of large pastorates, and manifold organizations demanding of the minister much executive work in addition to his preparing his two sermons a week for the Sunday services, there is a growing tendency to discount pastoral work and to leave it altogether to deaconesses or assistants. Too much cannot be said in favor of employing capable helpers to assist in thoroughly working these large pastorates, but conditions demand an earnest plea in behalf of the dignity and vital importance of the pastoral work and of the pastor's necessary relation to it.

The pastoral work means, primarily, the pastor in direct relation with the individual. Now there is so much more inspiration in working with the multitude and the opportunity seems to be so much greater that it is easy for the minister to persuade himself that the hand-to-hand work with individuals is too trivial and commonplace for his time and talent. And yet the most effective work in the life of Jesus and that with which he seemed to enter with the greatest enthusiasm was the work done to shape the course of an individual life. Witness his method of selecting his apostles, his laboring with Nicodemus, his boundless enthusiasm over the Samaritan woman, his turning away from the multitude to spend an afternoon with Zaccheus, and numerous similar instances. That work with individuals engaged most of Paul's time is evident from this one declaration, "Remember, that by the space of three years I ceased not to warn every one of you night and day with tears."

Dr. Churchill King insists that one of the fundamental needs of this day is a higher valuation of the individual. He says, "At the same time it may not be forgotten that this demand for reverence for the person as such is only another way of stating Christianity's own fundamental assumption and inestimable worth of man. In Harnack's language, 'Jesus Christ was the first to bring the value of every human soul to light, and what he did no one can any more undo.'" Indeed the character of our interest in the multitude will be determined by our valuation of the individuals that make up that multitude. Jesus tried to lead us to see that even the lost individual is of such priceless value as to justify us in leaving the ninety and nine and going on a search for the wasted, ruined wanderer.

But aside from the value we must attach to the man for whom Christ died, the greatest opportunity for effective work upon the part of the minister lies within the field of pastoral effort. However carefully prepared and powerfully delivered a man's sermons may be, it is at last in his personal touch that his real effectiveness is manifested in drawing men to Christ and in building them up toward perfection. Dr. J. O. Peck, one of the most effective ministers the Methodist Episcopal Church has produced, said of the pastoral work: "Personal, private labor with individuals is one of the highest arts, and is the most effective means of winning souls." Again he says, "So great is my conviction of the value of personal effort, as the result of a life-work in winning souls, that I cannot emphasize this method too strongly."

After saying all that can be said about the wonderful attractiveness of Henry Drummond's public appeals, it must still be granted that the secret of his power in molding the lives of so many of the brightest young men of his day was due to his personal touch, his heart-to-heart appeals and instruction.

It is not infrequent that we hear it said by men who are dazzled with the brilliance of their own pulpit efforts that the preacher has no time "to gad from house to house." But if you consider the pastoral work on its lowest basis, that of simply making social calls, you will find that it has untold influence for good. The minister's power in winning men to higher things is not confined to his studied public deliverances. Back of these is the life out of which they spring that is the greatest factor in the make-up of the influence of the

minister, both in his public and his private appeals. Now this life must reveal itself, it must be brought into actual touch with men in order to influence them in any sort of vital way. The mere social call may, therefore, become a mighty opportunity for weaving the life of the minister into the lives of the people whom he serves—a mighty means of opening hearts for the Sunday's sermon.

Perhaps one of the great needs in order to put new interest into this work is to get a new perspective of the true scope of pastoral work. If the minister feels that he must enter the home or office with studied speeches, with a catechetical program, with a professional air, then the work will soon become irksome to him and an intolerable bore to his people. Jesus gives us a living illustration of the meaning of pastoral work. He called on and conversed with all sorts of people and cheerfully attended all sorts of social functions. He went into a home, or stopped and talked with a man or woman on the way, as naturally, as unconventionally as a school boy talks with his comrades. He put himself to no little trouble to attend the wedding at Cana and he was in that wedding party, not for the purpose of turning it into a prayer meeting, but simply to be a normal man among men and to help make this the happiest possible occasion. The first object of the miracle was possibly to relieve the host of embarrassment and thus to prevent a shadow from falling over what God designed should be a happy event. He was at this wedding feast for the purpose of sanctifying the social life of man by simply being a happy, unselfish man, living in commanding touch with God in the very midst of normal social gayeties. This was his bearing in all of his social relations with the people. Let it be emphasized that this is not the field for professionalism, or for subjecting either parents or children to formal catechetical instruction. Rather it is the place for the true man of God to manifest a high spiritual manhood in the most natural and winsome way possible, and along with this there will arise spontaneously a thousand opportunities for instructing, inspiring and shaping the lives thus brought into contact with him.

What a delightful field the pastoral work opens to the minister, and what a demand it makes for infiniteness, for boundless sympathies, for unflinching wisdom, for high spirituality—in short, for the richest personality!

A "STATEMENT" TO MY NOTION, AND SCRIPTURAL.

By John L. Sullivan, Byers, Texas.

A short while since I had the privilege to give "the right hand of Christian fellowship" to a class of several persons who were being received into the fellowship of a Missionary Baptist Church. I was attracted by the unusual brightness of the face of a young lady among the number that pre-eminently distinguished her from the eight or ten that faced the audience with her, she being about thirteen to sixteen years old. After the service was over I had been so impressed with that young face that I spoke to a friend regarding her, and was told about the following:

"At the service the other night Brother ——— called for those that were saved, and had not formally made a public confession, to come forward and give their hand etc. This girl responded. The preacher said, 'Have you trusted Jesus, and do you feel that He saves you?' She answered in the affirmative, returning to her seat in the congregation. Nothing out of the ordinary was then thought of it. When opportunity to give the name as a candidate for baptism, etc., was given, she again went forward with others. When her turn came, she was called upon to make a statement to the Church.

"With shining face, and apparently with no trace of timidity, she arose and said: 'I know I am a Christian. I have always loved the Lord, and He saves all the time. I want to join the Church.' At this juncture she became frustrated, for

she saw that a general embarrassment prevailed. Then the pastor, not an old man, said: "You felt yourself a great sinner, did you not? And you feel that the Lord has pardoned you?" "No, sir, I have never been a sinner. I have always loved Jesus and tried to live right and want to join the Church."

"The pause that followed seemed long, and was painful. The man who had been making all the 'motions' was speechless; but another made 'the usual motion,' which was duly seconded. The vote was unanimous."

This girl is now in fellowship with the Church, having been immersed. All her "statement" lacked being to my notion is, she was not able to say, "I was baptized when I was an infant."

That experience is as it should be with all, "UNCLE BUCK HUGHES' opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding. Redemption that does not bring back to the race, and to the individual, in Christ, that SOUL LIFE that was lost in Adam, is not redemption at all. Then, if redemption that is in Jesus Christ brings life to the race, and to the individual (and it does most assuredly), then the child has life, which can come to none who "in Adam die," except by "the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost."

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved" (Mark 16:16) does not mean, as some seem to think, "He that shall believe and shall be baptized shall be saved" in the conversion of life and regeneration of soul.

May not our children be taught to believe in, and to trust Jesus, even before they arrive at the years of accountability—who can beat a little child loving and trusting? Then, if believing as it approaches accountability, and continuing to believe—believeth signifies to continue believing—and having been baptized—for "is baptized" signifies that it has been, and therefore is in a baptized state.

Then the above Scripture (Mark 16:16) has just the same meaning to the child that believeth, and keeps on believing, and is baptized, that it does to the adult that is in the same state—shall be saved, soul and body, in heaven at last.

I like the Bible plan better than I do the one generally adhered to by Christians generally, for it gives no place for the devil, nor for wasted service to the world.

Former unbelief is not essential to present faith. Former sinfulness in a given life is not necessary to present righteousness, nor to future, or final salvation.

"By grace are ye saved, through faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God."

The above mentioned gift is not bestowed upon condition of unbelief—sin—but "through faith."

"For the gifts and calling of God are without repentance."—Romans 11:29.

BROTHERS HUGHES AND CROCKETT.

Brothers Hughes and Crockett would doubtless (?) have missed their unpleasant tangle if they had read an article I wrote a few months since. Brother Hughes' article is contrary to the Discipline, and is one whose ridicule is more in line of a political speech than one bearing on the great honor of Christ in dying for all men. "Because we thus judge, that if one died for all, then were all dead; and that he died for all, that they which live should not henceforth live into themselves, but unto him which died for them." (St. Paul.)

Brother Hughes has his own idea as to "a man must be born again," and if his idea were correct that verse would be contradicted by almost everything else in the Bible. The books in the Bible are compared to so many loads of lumber for which a father sent his son. The lumber is already sawed, ready to put together, and become a model building. Now the Bible is such to every one, and Brother Hughes has no right to deny Christ the honor of universal redemption; that is, of making all righteous (St. Paul) just because every plank, lathe and rafter is discarded if it fails to fit his foundation plank. I do not believe in trying to fit a boxing plank and a rafter, but when one gets these pieces together properly he has a perfect building. He knows for himself everything is a jam-up fit.

Now Brother Hughes' ideas of the Bible may be one beautiful, complete, put-together and finished building and mine so seems to me. And here is how I used his foundation: "A man must be born again." I look at it that Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews, a teacher of the Old Testament, knew the Messiah would come. It had never crossed his mind that

He would come as did the lowly Nazarene. However, he was convinced, from Christ's mighty works of his divine power, and was also aware one must be honest to be divine, and it was claimed he was the Christ with these things in mind. Nicodemus came to ask Christ a question which he only introduced. Christ, knowing the mind of Nicodemus, it was unnecessary for him to wait for Nicodemus to ask the question, and the introduction is sufficient for us to know the nature of the question. We at least know the question was one pertaining to Christ and his accomplishment here by living the life which so puzzled Nicodemus. He first explained to him this life and death were necessary, for "a man must be born again." Paul explained this later: "Therefore as by the offence of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation; even so by the righteousness of one the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life." That Christ should accomplish this new birth himself for all men was prophesied by Zacharias in Luke 1:74-76: "That he would grant unto us, that we bring delivered out of the hand of our enemies might serve him without fear, in holiness and righteousness before him, all the days of our life."

Nicodemus failed to understand what Christ meant and he made two explanations and Nicodemus, still failing to understand, asks again, "How can these things be?" It seems Christ then makes it plain. He begins: "No man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man;" and continuing, he makes it plain how through Him man would be born again. The Discipline says: "Dearly beloved, for as much as all men, though fallen in Adam, are born into this world in Christ the Redeemer heirs of life eternal." This, and the Scripture quoted, joins up to and fits nicely if put in as Christ sawed, planed and shaped up the foundation—"a man must be born again."

But when you put it up blunt, with the bark on, like our old-time red oak foundation, to my mind it mars and fails to be suitable for fitting in many precious accomplishments and honors belonging to Him, and, as Paul said: "For whether we be beside ourselves, it is to God: because we thus judge, that if one died for all, then were all dead." Then, as Ezekiel 18th chapter says, there's no occasion for arguing to the contrary, and further affirms, "Behold all souls are mine": "When the son hath done that which is lawful and right and hath kept all my statutes and done them he shall surely live." "The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father." When Mary and Martha met the Savior their words, "If thou hadst been here our brother had not died," are still true in our own homes.

I lay down this proposition: Christ came to save all men, and this free gift came upon all men unto justification of life, inasmuch whosever will, even our sons, can on their own accord do that which is lawful and right; that this could be true only through Jesus Christ, and to argue to the contrary detracts from Him in part this great honor.

M. A. SIDES.

A COMMENT ON THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN REV. HUGHES AND REV. CROCKETT.

As I am a new man in the Church, an evangelist, and only converted something over two years ago, perhaps anything I may have to say will not have the value that a man well known will, but I cannot refrain from making a comment on the controversy between Brother Hughes and Brother Crockett.

Permit me to say, at the outset, that I am with Brother Hughes, and may God continue to use him as a faithful witness, "to earnestly contend (epi-agonize) for the faith once delivered to the saints." In the Advocate of August 3, Brother Crockett states that he is receiving letters of commendation from eminent preachers supporting his position as to this controversy. If Brother Crockett, or any other man, be he A. M., Ph. D., R. F. D., No 4., bases his hope of eternal salvation on the fact that as an unaccountable child he was in a regenerate state, and that because he "was brought up in the way he should go" he is still in that state, he is preaching Jericho theology learned no doubt in a Jericho seminary, and at the feet of a Jericho professor.

Brother Crockett's theology is a sample of the new theology whose sacramental phrase is, "scholarship is agreed," instead of the "thus saith the Lord God." I repeat that if any man bases his hope of eternal salvation on Romans 12:6, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old

he will not depart from it"—if that is his hope, he is yet in his sins.

Any man who will teach this sort of theology believes in a salvation of works and needs converting. He is teaching a salvation of works and not of grace. Brother Crockett's position sets aside the necessity for the atonement. It denies the tremendous and climactic proposition that, "Except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God."

If any preacher or layman in the Methodist, or any other Church, bases his hope on the fact that as an unaccountable child he was in a regenerate state, and that he has been raised in the way he should go, hence does not need conversion, he is yet in his sins.

Such pernicious doctrine as this, which sets aside the fundamental proposition of the blood shed for us, is heresy and accounts for so many fruitless ministries.

I am an evangelist and engaged in evangelistic work and I find today that the great trouble with the Church of God in all its branches is that it is waterlogged and filled with "children who have been brought up in the way they should go, but not born again."

Brother Crockett may have the best of me on theology and argument, but I know the ear marks of a saved man and an unsaved man. When any man preaches a doctrine that sets aside the necessity of the shed blood and a salvation of grace "it is of the devil." Brother Hughes is right, and if Brother Hughes were the only man that believed it, I would be with him. Brother Hughes' theology is old-fashioned and is called butcher shop theology by some of the Jericho teachers, but it is God's theology, "Ye must be born again."

The night the destroying angel flew over Egypt he did not stop and pound the door and ask the fathers and mothers if they had raised their "children up in the way they should go," but he looked on the lintel post for the blood.

Any man who does not stress the blood and a salvation of grace and the new birth had better get in an old-time Holy Ghost revival and go to the mourner's bench and get down in the straw and repent, and I will guarantee that he will learn more there in two minutes after getting right with God than he will learn in a university or an argument for a thousand years. "If any man will do his will he shall know of the doctrine." The Lord will take the kinks out of any man's head who has a salvation of works on the brain.

We find in 2 Tim. 4:3 "For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine, but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers having itching ears." Although new in the ministry, and realizing what I do not know about theology, as compared to some others, would fill a large encyclopedia, I do know a twice-born man. I will close by saying that a sinner "saved by grace" has nothing to argue about. Instead of arguing, we merely point to the blood. God has laid it upon my heart to write this article. The day has arrived when instead of hearing atheism outside we hear of a new Gospel—a bloodless Gospel inside; and we see preachers proclaiming the fact that we are to be saved by emulating Christ. But what Christ—the Christ of Bethlehem, and not the Christ of the Cross! The Churches are full of people today who intellectually know Jesus, but who would not know Him personally as their Savior if they would meet him on Main Street in your good city.

Brother Crockett reminds me of the story of the infidel telling the old negro that there was no such thing as the new birth and regeneration, "a new creature in Christ Jesus," etc. And after delivering a long dissertation, the old negro looked up and added, "Dat is as you knows of, boss."

The only reason men deny the new birth is because they have never had it, which is a very good and sufficient reason, in my opinion.

I have not seen any comments defending Brother Hughes' position and I hope you will publish this one, as I note that Brother Crockett states that he is receiving many letters commending him. R. L. AYERS.

Cleveland, Texas.

RURAL TERRITORY.

The rural territory around the good stations and charges in many instances may not have much wealth or people in it now, and it may seem to be hardly for the best to go out there and try to build up Methodism. But, brethren, if Methodism is not planted and built up in the rural territory around the good stations and charges it may be another denomination will take the territory, and when too late for us to do anything their prejudice and influence may be to

such an extent that their members will be persuaded even away from dealing and trading with the Methodist merchants, bankers and others, and by so doing largely cripple and injure the good stations and charges. See the point, don't you? Yes, Well, then, with the permission of the good and wise editor may we suggest, let's work the rural neglected territory just as much as time permits. If we don't care for those people they may be right up against us sure enough after awhile.

W. D. M. WARD.

FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIPS.

Edwin A. Hunter.

What is a friend? The London Tit-Bits says:

"The first person who comes in when the whole world has gone out." "A bank of credit on which we can draw supplies of confidence, counsel, help, sympathy and love."

"A jewel whose luster the strong acids of poverty and misfortune cannot dim."

"The link of life's long chain which bears the greatest strain."

"One truer to me than I am to myself."

"One who multiplies joys and divides griefs and whose honesty is inviolable."

The Bible says:

"A friend loveth at all times."

"Ointment and perfume rejoice the heart: so doth the sweetness of a man's friend by hearty counsel."

"Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend."

How can we make friends?

"He that hath friends must show himself friendly." Bible.

What should be our attitude toward friends?

"Friendship is to be valued for what there is in it, not for what can be gotten out of it. When two people appreciate each other because each has found the other convenient to have around, they are not friends, they are simply acquaintances with a business understanding."—H. Clay Trumbull.

"There is no folly equal to that of throwing away a friendship in a world where friendship is so rare."—Bulwer-Lytton.

"Learn to greet your friends with a smile; they carry too many frowns in their hearts to be bothered with yours."—Mary Allette Ayer.

"Reprove your friends in secret, praise them in public."—Publius Cyrus.

"Let the honor of thy friend be as dear to thee as thy own."—The Talmud.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself."—Christ.

Whom shall we choose as friends?

"Be slow in choosing a friend, slower in changing."—Benjamin Franklin.

"It is only the great-hearted who can be true friends: the mean, the cowardly can never know what true friendship means."—Chas. Kingsley.

"I would not enter on my list of friends—the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."—Wm. Cowper.

"Wouldst thou save a friend?

Wouldst know what friend is best? Have God thy friend:

He passeth all the rest."—J. W. Riley.

"Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you."—Jesus.

Mission, Texas.

THE CHURCH AND PHILANTHROPY.

(By the Bishops.)

The Church cannot encourage the groundless hope that any transitory philanthropy, the mere fashion of the hour, uninspired by love for God or faith in Christ, can be relied upon to care for even the physical needs of the unfortunate classes of mankind, to say nothing of higher things. She knows her own history too well to indulge for one moment such a notion. When she began her ministrations of Christly compassion in that "hard heathen world" of the first century, she found not in it a single house of mercy, although it boasted of its arts, its philosophies, and its literature. Grecian refinement never built a house of refuge for the outcast, and Roman civilization never opened a door of hope for the despairing. Neither the pages of Publius Victor, which describe the public buildings of Rome, nor the Byzantine Chronicles, which picture the public edifices of Constantinople, record the existence of a single purely charitable institution. Ancient paganism, having lost the knowledge of God, the Father, failed to recognize man, the brother. The first public collection ever made in the heathen world for a charitable object was made by the Church of Antioch for the saints of Jerusalem,

the Antiochene Christians for the love of Christ, forgetting the unfriendly attitude of the Jews toward the Gentiles and relieving the wants of men and women whom they had never seen and whom they knew only as members of the Christian household. A Christian widow was the first individual to build a hospital in our sick and suffering world. In the language through which the Church first proclaimed the gospel of salvation she found no terms with which to designate adequately her houses of charity. The pagan world lacked speech to express the superhuman benevolence which it had not been able to conceive. And modern paganism is not less sterile of works of mercy. Except where the influence of Christ's Church has extended and his merciful spirit has penetrated, the heathen world of the twentieth century is as barren of humane institutions as was that cold and heartless world into which the Babe of Bethlehem was born and laid in the manger because there was no room for him elsewhere.

CLOSE TO GOD.

Talk to God; let God talk to thee. Do not simply ask; commune. Ask is good, but commune is better. Tell him everything—thy hopes, thy plans, thy fears. Tell him all that is in thy heart. Then be still; humble thyself in his presence; let him tell thee all that is in his heart. Fear not for familiarity. Familiarity and humility make an ideal blending. "Let us come boldly to the throne of grace." Many shrink from this. They do not like intimacy, they say. They are content with a distant acquaintance—just talking terms. But this is wrong. You do not enjoy a walk with a companion if you are only on talking terms. The experience will tire you. One of the richest words in Scripture is the word "fellowship." Our fellowship presupposes familiarity. Our God is not a hard Master; he is a tender Father. He is not a surly tyrant; he is a loving Friend. He is not difficult to approach; he is easy to approach. He is not severe; he is sympathetic. He is not domineering; he is endearing. God is goodness. God is love.—Exchange.

ETERNAL THINGS.

The only things which endure are normal truths and the characters which they form. No matter what changes occur in human society, or in the realms of the physical world, no matter whether the world or the universe changes or not, right is right, and always will be. Goodness is better than sin. Love, charity, self-sacrifice and holiness remain the same, and ever must. God is "the same yesterday, today, and forever," and as the divine character is unchanging, so is that imitation and reflection of it which men and women are permitted, and enabled by divine grace, to attain. To this holiness change in the sense of development and further culture must be possible, but not in the sense that its nature can vary. The eternal endurance of righteousness is an inspiring fact which nothing can disprove, and on which we may depend safely.—Exchange.

THE SOUL'S LONGING.

Nothing can satisfy the longing of the soul but God. The soul is immortal, and, therefore, can not be fed with earthly things. Riches, honor, ease, comfort and all that can be bestowed will fail to satisfy its hunger. It cries out for God. It must have communion with the unseen and the eternal. It seeks intimacy with the world above.

It is an impressive and awful thought, that as individuals we have this soul in custody. It is my soul. It has been committed to my care. Its welfare is in my hands. Shall I be true to the promptings of this spiritual nature, or recant to my sacred trust? I feel the stir of vast enterprises around me. Within the struggle continues. I cannot repress the feelings. It is immortality that is asserting its rights. The soul seeks for help. It must have it. See to it, my brother, that it is properly fed.—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Don't be content with spending all your time on your faults, but try to get a step nearer to God. It is not he who is far away from us, but we from him. If you ask me the best means to persevere, I would say, if you have succeeded in getting hold of Almighty God's hand, don't let it go. Keep hold of him by constantly renewing ejaculatory prayers to him, acts of desire, and the seeking to please him in little things.—Mother Francis Raphael.

Describing a duty is not the same as doing it.

Notes from The Field

Eola.

Brother J. S. Moore, of Water Valley, conducted a very uplifting meeting at Eola during the last week in July. His daughter, Miss Ethel Moore, was an able assistant. Brother Pat Coor, our boy preacher, also assisted and Eola is very proud of him. We are greatly in need of a resident pastor and hope to have one among us next year. However, if failing in hearing sermons, we can still read the very best every week in the grand old Advocate—Rhea McKenna, Mrs. E. E. Gates, Eola Members.

Fate.

My intention in this letter is to speak only of the Whitten-Gay meeting at Fate, beginning the fifth Sunday in July. Brother Whitten came to us somewhat worn, but held up well and did some splendid work. They say "he told us the truth." Of course, but brotherly and helpfully—not like some plain men. His sermons are punctuated with a vein of humor and eloquence. Professor Gay led in the singing and he knows his work. Professor Gay is a Baptist, but sings as well as a Methodist. Result: Eight accessions and Church strengthened generally.—A. C. Sterling, P. C.

Prairie Hill.

I am in my third meeting with Rev. O. B. Turner. We have seen great things. The good Lord has greatly blessed us. Brother Turner is certainly true to the issue. He and his wife are as true to God as the needle is to the pole. There is only one way now to have a real revival and that is to go down to bed rock. Russellism, Christian Science, Adventism and many other isms are "pestering" the country and only the old truth can show them up. Mrs. Blooworth, our son, Lloyd, and myself constitute an evangelistic trio and will be open for engagements by September 15. Mrs. Blooworth will have charge of the women's work and the children. Our son will direct the choir.—J. T. Blooworth.

Winnsboro.

We closed our camp meeting last night for Rev. W. B. Martin, the pastor. Martin is a fine fellow and makes you feel at home. We had a good meeting; some twelve or fifteen conversions and many backsliders reclaimed. Martin was kind enough to let me preach twice a day. Eleven or twelve joined us and seven will join the Baptist. O such singing, praying and shouting! It was like the noise of many waters. Some people in the country still get religion and shout. The country meeting has always been the recruiting station for all the Churches in "city full and desert waste." These feed a fellow fine! Chickens galore, ham, milk and butter and melons and Elberta peaches for good measure. Much growth here reminds me of childhood. For instance, sassafras, maple, sweetgum, etc. We rest awhile and begin another for Martin's meeting on the 14th inst., at Pleasant Hill. We might let an editor preach a sermon or two and feel him mighty high. I guess after the strenuous campaign you need a little repose. In hope.—F. M. Winburns.

Chatfield.

Pounded all over. Meetings held. About 100 conversions and reclaimations; 80 additions. Collections in full and salary will be paid. Preacher in charge did his own preaching, except two days by presiding elder, which was well done. We have a very good presiding elder. I will spend my opinion in full after the appointments are read. He is all o. k.—B. E. Kimbrow.

San Bernardino, Cal.

A fellow never knows what it means to write a little note to the Church paper. I wrote to your paper over a year ago, just as many others do, not thinking of any visible results. Several we had known and served in Texas wrote us cards and letters, which brought good cheer to all the family. It sure makes a fellow feel good to know that he is still loved and held in confiding esteem by those he has learned to love by serving, doesn't it? If we knew how much good a real mellow heart message can do, there would be more of them written and spoken. They are wonderful absorbents to the heart that has some of self-reproach, sorrow or bitterness. Some one has said that Dr. John Mathews wrote more letters of condolence and appreciation than any other preacher in our Church. The results were double. He gave a message of sympathy to the sorrowing and encouraged the friend in his fight for victory, and the effect upon his own heart was no less valuable. A stranger that I never heard of, and I do not remember his name nor where he lives, wrote to me on a plain postal card with a lead pencil that his sister and her family lived in this city—giving street and house number. I began working with them and soon got the children into Sunday School and finally the mother joined the Church, had her children baptized and seldom misses a service of any kind. If that card had not come to me the chances are that whole family would have gone down in the awful maelstrom of California worldliness. Did that brother do the right thing? Did it cost too much—just one cent? A number of times have I written to the pastors of my brothers and only sister, asking them to visit and give

them his pastoral oversight. I always ask the pastors not to mention my name as having given him information. By putting him "next" he can easily get acquainted at once and do effective pastoral work and be a means of helpfulness from the very beginning. Where is the pastor that does not welcome and benefit by such requests from loving friends? Many folks hesitate to write such letters because of criminal thoughtlessness, others are unconcerned, others are ashamed of their "poor relashin and akquaintin'" hence these poor, struggling ones are lost to the Church, society and eternity. Our work does well this year for California. Have received thirty-five into the Church—baptized fifteen children. This is one of the oldest Protestant Churches on the Pacific Coast. We have about two hundred and twenty-five members. Our Church ranks fourth in point of membership. None of the Churches do as effective work in the city as is desired. Of the 15,000 population only about 3000 attend the Churches. We have twenty-four saloons to our discredit. The Santa Fe shops have 2000 men on their pay roll. Irregular hours, transient, different nationalities and indifference makes it hard to reach them. Withal, we have a most loyal membership. We love and enjoy them. Our stay and labor among them will be one of precious memory. We have fewer croakers in this Church than is generally found in our Churches out here. Some of our Churches have had an overdose of the above-named tribe to their own hurt. Beautiful California has so fastened her charms upon us that we will have difficulty in losing them. We are almost "natives." Watched the prohibition fight in Texas and hoped for victory. We felt the sting of defeat as keenly as any of you. The Texas Christian Advocate always brings us a blessing. Long may it wave and never waver.—W. J. Lee, Aug. 10.

Nettleton, Miss.

Rev. J. W. Hill, D.D., of the North Texas Conference, is here as per agreement made some months ago, preaching to a great union meeting of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian Churches. We consider him really a great preacher. He is attracting crowds that absolutely astound us beyond measure. He is preaching sermons on the great fundamental truths of the Gospel, and yet he is so plain that even the children understand him. You surely have not got many like him in Texas. We on this side of the big river have always known that Texas was a big State, and a producer of big things, but we are astonished at the bigness of this Irishman's head and heart. We would be glad to borrow him for a little while, if not for the balance of his life. A great man he is.—J. A. Lowe.

Crandall.

Last Friday, August 14, we closed a two weeks' meeting here. The preaching was done by Brother Louis Stuckey, son of the Bishop of Kaufman and it was well done—interesting, drawing, convicting. Louis is a gifted, lovable, promising young preacher of whom we should like to say much. The meeting was a success. Thirty-six professions of faith were counted in the altar and a number reclaimed from backsliders, who did not come to the altar. The close of the meeting was hurt by rains. Only eight have united with the Church so far, six by baptism. Some of the converts were visitors in Crandall, a number were already members and some will unite with other Churches. We had hoped for greater things but are deeply grateful for the great good done. So we thank God and take courage.—O. T. Rogers, P. C.

Byers.

Our annual revival meeting began the first Sunday in August and continued for two weeks. Our pastor, Rev. John L. Sullivan, had charge of the services throughout. The meeting was great from many standpoints. The preaching was of a very high order, far above the ordinary. There were some fifteen or sixteen conversions, with nine additions to the Church and some others to follow. All the services were well attended and the day services were seasons of spiritual outpouring and attended with great power. The Church is greatly revived, harmony prevails and we look forward to accomplish greater things in the name of our Master. At the close of the last service our Treasurer, Brother L. R. Medley, came forward and asked for a freewill offering in token of our appreciation of Brother Sullivan's faithful efforts. In five minutes an amount of about seventy dollars was subscribed. The people of Byers are delighted with Brother Sullivan and his godly family.—Elmo Cummings, Lay Leader.

Ward Memorial Church, Stanford.

Soon after the close of the great Bass-Stapleton revival at St. John's Church we began a series of meetings at our Mission Church, in West Stamford. While the burden of the preaching rested upon the pastor, he was ably re-inforced by the efficient services of the local brethren, J. H. Morris and Lee Culwell. The meetings were well attended from the beginning and Christian people of all denominations worked with untiring zeal and harmonious effort to advance the cause of their Lord in this community. There were forty-three conversions and rec-



PARSONAGE AT PURCELL, OKLA.

REV. T. EDGAR NEAL, PASTOR.

I enclose herewith a picture of our new parsonage at Purcell, Okla., recently built at a cost of approximately \$2000. The pastor and family have moved into the house though some of the fixtures have not been installed yet. When complete it will be an up-to-date and modern house in every particular. More than three-fourths of the cost has been raised and the remainder is virtually covered by good subscriptions that will be paid by the first of the year, unless unseen difficulties arise. The house is well ventilated, having an east front and South exposures. It is also very conveniently arranged. It has four rooms, a back hall and bath down stairs, and two rooms, a hall and sleeping balcony up stairs. There are big, roomy closets in the bedrooms, a built-in china closet and butler's pantry in the dining-room and kitchen. In short, it is an ideal preacher's home according to this preacher's notion. The work has been done under the direction of, and made possible by, the Woman's Missionary Society. They have worked faithfully and have the hearty approval of this pastor and people. Their untiring, optimistic and determined efforts have been rewarded, for which we are thankful. Along with the few discouragements that seem inevitable there are many encouraging things coming our way and we are looking for a great forward move in Church work in Purcell. The Lord is with us; who can be against us? T. EDGAR NEAL, P. C.

lamations, many of whom were men and heads of families. Twenty-five members were received into the Methodist Church and fourteen gave their names for membership in the little Baptist Church nearby, so that both organizations are greatly strengthened as a result of this gracious meeting. At the closing service of the two weeks' labors God was still present in convicting and converting power and very precious was the hour in joyous Christian fellowship. When the pastor made a call for any who wished to prepare for definite service, one young man answered a call to preach and another to become a home mission worker, and a young lady for trained service in the Sunday School, while to several mothers present came the call for Christian work in the home. We thank God and take courage.—W. B. McKeown, Pastor.

BETHANY CIRCUIT—BETHEL CAMP MEETING.

I got low down and felt bad generally on Saturday evening when I read that No. 2, M. & E. T., was four hours late, but Brother Votran soon rigged up a special on time at Elysian Fields, auto on time riding with W. W. Armstrong and hearing him preach on time at the camp ground at 8 o'clock, and up to the 11 o'clock hour Sunday I saw the best camp meeting in the history of Bethel and I have known it from the beginning. The love feast at 9 o'clock was of the old-fashioned way. Just before the 11 o'clock service several children were dedicated to God in baptism. This solemn rite went to Brother Boyles and amongst the children was Mounon Rankin Tiller, and after came the effort of his life, "What is Man that Thou Art Mindful of Him." The rain kept us all under the tabernacle. The spirit of the Master staid in power and Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and all, were filled. The unconverted from the old Confederate veteran down to the tot found the thing people can hunt for. I left Brothers Boyles, Armstrong, Mock, Escoe and our Dent there, and I am waiting to hear more.

R. C. BOULWARE.

THIRD QUARTERLY CONFERENCE AT WILLIS.

Our third Quarterly Conference was held yesterday. Brother E. L. Shettles, presiding elder, preached a most excellent sermon at the morning service. Rev. W. F. Davis, of Wharton, spent a week with me during my meeting here at Willis and rendered valuable help in the revival.

W. L. PATE.

THE MEXICAN CAMP MEETINGS.

We held three this year, one at Seguin, one near Austin and one near Bastrop. They were all successful meetings and lasted about ten days each.

The meeting at Seguin was held in a great pecan grove on the banks of the Guadalupe River. The fishing was fine, bathing facilities the best, shade so abundant we needed neither arbor nor tent to protect us from the sun. "Dr. Curry, pastor at Seguin, and other generous friends helped us and cheered us on several occasions. It is due the Mexicans to say that nearly all the expenses were paid by themselves. The preaching was done by the two Sotos, Cardenas, J. A. Phillips and the writer. The District Conference was held in connection with this camp meeting, and good reports from all the charges showed an increase of eighty-two members for the district up to the date of these camp meetings. Thirty-four were added at this camp meeting. The second and third meetings were held on the same days, and though heavy rains fell, both meetings were successful. At the Austin meeting twenty-three members were added and at Bastrop twenty-one, making a total of seventy-eight members received at the three camp meetings and 126 received on the whole district since conference nine months ago. Our

of those on the program were present, and handled effectively the subjects assigned. The new man at the conference was Rev. H. C. Howard, D. D., professor-elect of Systematic Theology in our Theological Seminary at Atlanta. Thoughtful in mien, vigorous in speech, he made a most favorable impression. The absence of Rev. J. L. Cunningham, on account of illness, who had shared jointly with Dr. Anderson in the preparation of the program, was deplored.

As to Junaluska, all that has been said of it is true. The grandeur and beauty of the lake and mountains surpasses anything that we have seen.

Surely no other Chautauqua Assembly is so fortunate in location, and the possibilities at Junaluska for Methodism are great.

THOS. H. LIPSCOMB, Sec.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. S. H. CHILES.

"God calls our loved ones but we lose not wholly
What He hath given,
They live on earth in thought and deed as truly
As in his heaven."

A wife, a mother, a co-worker, a friend has finished her appointed task and has been called by the Heavenly Father to enter her reward. Faithfully, conscientiously, lovingly she met the responsibility and performed the duties of life.

To her home she gave the devotion of her heart and there she carried out the high ideals that belong to Christian womanhood.

To her Church she gave thirty years of earnest service, twenty-two of these years to our Church in Oak Cliff. These were years of zealous, active, self-sacrificing labors till physical strength failed and then her service was continued with her thought, her prayers and her gifts.

To the Woman's Missionary Society she gave herself as President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and member of the Board of City Missions. Wise in counsel, skilled in planning, able in executing, she was a trusted leader to whom much of the success of the Society during these years was due.

As a friend she was true, responsive and appreciative. She excelled in thoughtfulness, was quick to discover the good in those about her and ever remembered by word and deed to sympathize and encourage. Her spirit of helpfulness was not limited to her immediate circle but went beyond and sought to cheer and uplift the poorest and neediest.

Inasmuch as this our dear sister has gone on before, be it resolved by the W. M. S. Oak Cliff Methodist Church.

That we hold in tender and grateful remembrance this beautiful life and pray that though absent her influence may abide.

That with deep sympathy we enter into the sorrow of those dearest to her and bid them think not of their loss but rather of the rich blessing vouchsafed to them in years of blessed companionship. We would say to them and to ourselves:

"O may these anxious hearts of ours
Leave all things to our Father's will,
And in his mercy trusting still,
Find in each trial peace."

MRS. W. M. CROW,
MRS. HENRY DORSEY,
MRS. W. M. LIVELY,
MISS FLORA THOMAS.

A BEAUTIFUL SOUL.

Lovingly dedicated to the memory of Mrs. S. H. Chiles.
Come sing with me now of a beautiful soul
At rest in the kingdom of God.
She was cleansed by the blood of the Lamb
and made whole.

Though she bowed to the chastening rod.

The needy she turned not away from her door,
But gave till their wants were supplied.
The hungry were fed and she succored the poor,
For them her Savior had died.

With many kind deeds the measure she filled,
She wept with those weeping or sad,
Her heart for the woes of humanity thrilled,
She could smile with those who were glad.

Hands reaching out for some one to save,
So helpless, so needy and lone,
She grasped with a faith that surmounted the wave,
And made their sorrows her own.

The body grew weary and laid down to rest,
The spirit undaunted and free,
Her Lord saw her faith and seeing it blessed,
He said, "Tis enough, come unto me."

Why did this life bring such joy to each heart
She touched as she passed by the way?
'Twas the Christlike within of her own life
a part.

And she worked while the time was today,
Sweep down angel hand on wings of pure light,
Wait the music from heaven afar,
Singing earthward, we pray you bring hope to our night.

While the beautiful gates are ajar,
Swing wide gates of gold in that beautiful land
Far away from all sorrow and pain.

There close by the side of our Savior we'll stand
Where we'll meet with our loved ones again.
MRS. H. A. CUNNINGHAM.

If our afflictions did not afflict they would not be afflictions and if our crosses did not crucify there would be no virtue in enduring them.

Martin Luther, the great reformer, once said: "I have one preacher that I love better than any other on earth—it is my little tame robin, who preaches to me daily. I put his crumbs upon my window sill, especially at night. He hops on the window sill when he wants his supply, and takes as much as he desires for his need. From thence he always hops to a little tree near by, and lifts his voice to God, and sings his carol of praise and gratitude, tucks his little head under his wing, and goes to sleep, and leaves tomorrow to look after itself. He is the best preacher I have on earth"—Selected.

As to the personnel of the Conference, most

"POLITICAL PREACHERS AND POLITICIANS."

I find considerable consolation since the election in reading Isa. 28:14-20. Yea, when I contemplate that State Convention through the medium of the press reports, I wonder that the really self-respecting farmers and others who were caught with the idea that this was a movement for the masses against the corporations and the meddlesome preachers think now. Consider who sat on the platform, who engineered the proceedings, who were in the saddle. Jacob Wolters, distributor of large funds for the liquor traffic in 1911, who refused to testify before the Legislature as to where he got the money, or what he did with it, and who said on the floor of the convention, after exulting over the burial of the political preachers, that Mr. Ferguson could not be elected without the use of money. This is in line with Mr. Wolters' standard of ethics. But consider other leaders of the "plain people." There were Jonathan Lane, Barry Miller, Oscar B. Colquitt and a score of others, every one of them the died-in-the-wool supporters of the liquor traffic in Texas. Not a plain man of the people among them. "These be your gods, O Israel." These are the men for whom Wolters and Lane say you turned down the faithful ministers of the gospel, who weep with you in your sorrows and comfort you in your distresses, and carry the burdens of the morals of Church and State on their hearts, who live and vote as they preach and pray. For the reign of rum and ruin, liquor and lucre, they say you cast your ballots to silence the voice of the brave men who have not hesitated to march into the open without money and without price to face this evil and to cry aloud against its shame, hypocrisy and chicanery for the sake of your home, your children, your welfare, moral, intellectual, financial and religious.

Wolters in his speech, and Jonathan Lane in his resolution which never got before the convention, said we were buried. Did the plain people do this? An analysis of the election returns show where the burial took place. Mr. Ferguson's majority of 43,000 can all be found in thirty whiskey counties, the remainder of the State breaking even and the Church-going, God-fearing, American-dominated sections returning majorities for the prohibition candidate and policies. We were buried where they have always buried everything good. We were buried where they have buried Christ. Buried where they have buried manhood and substituted money and whiskey. Buried where womanhood is buried and the brothel substituted. They didn't even bury us in Dallas County, the home of the most eminent "political preachers" in Texas. They didn't bury us in Scurry, nor Jones, nor Fisher, nor Lubbock, nor Hale, nor Wise, nor Collin, nor Hunt, nor anywhere where the best class of citizenship is in the saddle. It is the same old burial place we are used to, and the corpse is alive and active and ready for business at the same old stand whenever the issue is joined again. Buried with Christ we have the assurance that we shall be raised with him. And we have already raised from the dust where the alcohol motored roller went over us. For we know that though it seems that

"Right is forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne;
Yet that scaffold sways the future,
And behind the dim unknown,
Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch above His own."

But even if the result could be construed as a rebuke to the preachers who have taken an open stand against the diabolism of the liquor traffic, and the pulpit should cease to thunder, and its tongue become dumb; even if we should strangle our conscience and stifle the voice of God for what seemed the voice of the people, would these misguided Church members of ours who did turn against their preachers that their leaders permitted to be sent out, stand responsible for the reign of liquor terror that would follow? In horror and amazement, ere long they would be beseeching us for God's sake to say and do something. Or appalled at the results of our silence, they would weakly fall into the current of corruption and go down to hell and destruction with the majority.

But as long as there are 200,000 voters in Texas who have not bowed the knee to Baal we need not despair. All the territory in Texas free from the saloon today owes its emancipation to the political preachers, and when the State finally goes dry, it will too. "Up, guards, and at 'em."

J. W. HUNT.

RELIGIOUS NEURASTHENIA.

The venerable Bishop Vincent, of Chautauqua fame, once remarked in a public address: "Some people think they have experienced religion when they have only had a bilious attack." Such persons are generally neurasthenics.

Their creed is a neurasthenic theology and their religion a fine sort of pessimism. They discern on every storm cloud the face of an angry Providence and interpret every calamity, personal or national, as the visitation of the wrath of God. These unhappy souls live under a perpetual shadow because of their perverted ideas of life and hereafter.

A religious neurasthenic may be in part a product of wrong education. The morbid ideas entertained by those unhappy persons are by no means held by a few individuals, but are widely current in certain religious communities whose neurasthenic leaders are often regarded with a sort of reverent awe. The writer has met not a few of these unhappy folks whose lives were made joyless and in many cases hopelessly by pessimistic religious views and the melancholy piety which they cultivate.—Exchange.

MORNING BIBLE READING.

The best time for Bible-reading is in the morning. The mind and body are fresh after the repose of the night, and the highest powers of thought may be brought to bear upon the chapter selected. But with most people each recurring morning brings its own pressing tasks, business cares, the daily toil and the duties of the house, are first and most engrossing concerns. Some hours must pass with many before they can find time to sit down to any quiet reading. Let the plan be honestly tried by taking some words from God's book for the meditation of the morning. Make for the month a fair, steadfast trial of the plan of studying the Bible when your faculties are at mental high-water mark. You wonder at the familiarity of this or that friend with the Psalms, the Epistles, the Gospels. It has been gained, a little at a time, by patient, daily reading—thoughtful, prayerful reading, too—which was hived by the soul as something worth treasuring. We shall all gain immeasurably in our influence, as well as our comfort, by giving more of our unwearied thought to the holy book. A few tired, sleepy, worn-out moments at night—and those only—are almost an insult to the Master whom you profess to serve.—Anonymous.

TO FORGET OUR FAILURES.

To let our memory of yesterday's failure hinder us today is to add a fresh failure today. Yet what are we to do if we cannot get rid of the dragging memory of yesterday? We think that we must wait; that the passage of time is the only thing which will blot out the burdening memory of a disastrous sin. But there is an infinitely better, surer and shorter way. Christ's presence is more effective than the lapse of time. Our God says: "I, even I, am he that blot out thy transgressions for mine own sake; and I will not remember thy sins." If we have repented and asked His forgiveness, our Lord not only forgives, but He declines to remember our sins; and He wants to constitute Himself in us a life in which our past disaster is forgotten. We can let Him do this as we fully yield to Him and trust Him, and we shall find that His fully appropriated presence will dispel the leaden, depressing memory of the failure of yesterday or of an hour ago more effectively than the passage of ten years of time without Christ's presence could do. Let us claim by faith the immediate joy of the forgetfulness of our Lord.—Sunday School Times.

OUR DEBT TO MOTHERHOOD.

Of all the people who are placing heaven's only mortgages upon the tomorrows of life, the Christian mothers are foremost. They shape the future for God and humanity by shaping their children according to high ideals. Our mothers are the most potent people in the world today.

We do not underestimate the work of the statesmen, the physicians, the ministers, the bankers, the educators, for we are all workers together, but we can not overestimate the importance of the mothers. Tell me what a nation's mothers are and I will tell you what the nation itself is.

God has indeed called motherhood to awful responsibility; and the majority of mothers, I like to think, are accepting, in fine sincerity and holy joy, the significance of their call. I like to think with grateful heart of the humble women whose fame is not

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S

Building and Endowment Campaign

Bishop McCoy in Southwestern Campaign

The following letter has just been received from Bishop McCoy, and following it is a paragraph from a letter to Dr. C. C. Cody from Bishop Candler. These show that the heads of our Church are behind Southwestern's campaign, and under such leadership great things will be made to happen during the campaign:

"President C. M. Bishop, D.D., Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.

"My Dear Doctor Bishop: Com-

plying with your request that I arrange to give some time toward the campaign in which you are engaged for raising a fund of \$300,000 for Southwestern University, I take pleasure in informing you that I can give the week of September 21-27 to this cause.

"I regard it as highly important that this campaign be carried forward to success at the earliest possible day. To this end I gladly contribute my time and strength. I trust that you will have the fullest co-operation of the brethren as you press toward it."

the goal indicated by you in your letter, viz: the completion of the campaign by the end of the current year. "With sincere good wishes for abundant success in your great work, I am, sincerely yours,

"(Signed) J. H. McCoy,"
Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 11, 1914.

Bishop Candler wrote Dr. Cody as follows:

"I thank you for your very kind letter. You may be sure that I am in perfect sympathy with your great work at Georgetown and will do everything in my power to conserve it."

Finishing a Great Task

W. D. BRADFIELD, D. D.

eight hundred thousand dollars. And when the Commission designated Atlanta as the place for the new University east of the Mississippi it had to consider the interest of Emory College, and wisely voted that the undergraduate work in the academic department should be done at Emory. Emory will be strengthened by such a decision and the interests of the University greatly promoted. Emory has accepted the proposed relation to the new University and our great enterprise east of the Mississippi now has assets of more than three million dollars.

Texas Methodism in establishing Southern Methodist University at Dallas has likewise been careful of the interests of her great college at Georgetown. The history of Southwestern is as noble as that of Emory. Its buildings and endowment are as valuable. It would be as suicidal to destroy Southwestern for Dallas as it would have been to destroy Emory for Atlanta. Hurtful action toward either Emory or Southwestern would be to break faith with a noble past. It would wound thousands of our very best people in both Georgia and Texas. And, as the Educational Commission was careful of the interests of Emory, so Texas Methodism has been jealous of the interests of Southwestern University.

The distance from Dallas to Georgetown makes impossible a relation between Southwestern and Southern Methodist University similar to that entered upon between Emory and the University now in process of establishment at Atlanta. Texas Methodists, however, have resolved to do the next best thing—to further enlarge and equip Southwestern that it may continue with increasing efficiency the great work of the past forty years. And that the Texas Conferences were in earnest when they solemnly resolved that the equipment and the endowment of Southwestern should be enlarged is eloquently attested by the fact that already more than \$100,000 has been pledged to Southwestern during the last few months of our campaign.

I plead now for the finishing of the great task inaugurated by the Board of Trust and endorsed by all of our Texas Conferences for the raising of \$300,000 for the additional strengthening of Southwestern University. In spite of floods and delayed planting of crops in the earlier part of the year, and drought and burning crops in the latter part, our Commissioners have gone bravely on. We must finish the task. The heavy cloud that

hangs over us because of the appalling continental war in Europe, it is believed, will soon pass. We shall not long be interrupted, at least let us so hope. Especially ought the campaign be pressed in those conferences which gave Southwestern's campaign the priority for the year. I voted for such priority in my own conference. I think I did right in so voting. The best friend of Southwestern, however, in view of the pressing needs of Southern Methodist University, ought not to expect an indefinite continuation of conference preference for Southwestern in her campaign. We must press our campaign, therefore, while so greatly favored by conference action. All hands must work—faculty, commissioners, presiding elders, pastors.

May I close with a word to our pastors? And that word is this: The key-man in every phase of our work is the pastor. The pastors of Texas have it in their power to defeat the finishing of our task, or they can as easily assure its success. In a pastorate of twenty-two years I have never found what is called a "favorable" time for an outside collection. There is always something doing with the really live pastor. And there are always officials in every pastorate who plead for delay. In Austin we have had a recent illustration. Our excellent leader, Dr. Godbey, proposed a certain date for our Southwestern Campaign. And the proposed date found Shuler in a struggle to raise his \$18,000 debt on the University Church. It found Waltrip in the midst of building a new Church at South Austin and projecting a second at Hyde Park. It found First Church in the midst of its campaign for a new \$100,000 building. For months nearly every pastor in Austin had pressed simultaneously with the others in his own campaign. The subject of money has become a dreaded subject in each of our congregations. And yet, at the word of our leader, each pastor threw down his work in hand and for four days tramped the streets with Godbey, Bishop, Cody, Tally, Roach and Onderdonk. The result achieved would have been impossible—simply impossible—had our Commissioners gone out alone. Pulling together, presiding elder, pastors and commissioners, we signed up for the University more than five thousand dollars and received the verbal promise of more than fifteen hundred additional. What was done at Austin with the help of her pastors can be done with like help in any city of Texas. Brethren, help and help now!

TOUCHSTONES.

Hearts that have cheered us ever,
Night and day,
With words that helped us on the
Rugged way,
The hard, long road of life—to whom
Is due

More than the heart can ever hope
To pay—
Are they not touchstones, soul-transmuting true
All thoughts to gold refining thus
The clay? —Madison Cawein.

Contentment, and satisfaction, yes
and good health also are children of
hard work.

great on earth, but who are well-known in those radiant and invisible spheres where earth's shadows are never cast.

No blocks of marble do they round into statues; no canvas do they adorn with glowing colors; no books do they write with scholarly taste; no music do they compose with sweet strains; no platforms do they occupy with persuasive speech. Yet they do all these and more, because they are God's disciples of the unexplored and the unexpressed. Sculptors, they chisel the veined marble of flesh and blood into living, breathing, human statues; artists, they paint the colors of righteousness on undying souls;

authors, they write the literature of godliness on the hearts of their sons; musicians, they sing the white songs of chastity into the souls of their daughters; orators, their lives speak so eloquently of the invisible things of God that, after quitting the world, they being dead, speak on from the high places of eternity.

So, today, we chant the beauty of these mothering lives which, like angel-watered lilies, grow close to God, and are quiet, sometimes quaint, and always queenly.—Rev. Frederick D. Shannon.

The conflict is worth more than the prize to intelligence.

In The Quiet Hour

Designed
For Those Denied the Joys of the Sanctuary

THE REGENERATED LIFE

I. The Text.

"Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God."—Christ to Nicodemus.

II. Evening Hymn.

"O happy day, that fixed my choice
On thee, my Saviour and my God!
Well may this glowing heart rejoice,
And tell its raptures all abroad.

"Tis done; the great transaction's
done!
I am my Lord's, and he is mine.
He drew me, and I followed on.
Charmed to confess the voice di-
vine.

"High heaven, that heard the solemn
vow,
That vow renewed shall daily hear,
Till in life's latest hour I bow,
And bless in death a bond so dear."

—Eucharistic Vow.

III. An Evening Sermon.

This doctrine, announced to Nicodemus by the Lord himself, holds a unique place in the world's history. Among the annals of men it is mentioned as "the lost doctrine." All the great reformations that became epochal had this fundamental fact in revelation as their mainspring. It has always been that as the world recedes from the doctrine of the new birth its morals lapse deplorably. The revulsion that revived the doctrine—this we call reformation.

It is to be remembered that Christ was born a Jew; he lived and died a member of the Jewish Church. He began his great reformatory movements in the Jewry that had lapsed into a slavish domination of creeds and ceremonies. The announcement of the doctrine of the new birth, as the essential to regenerated life, was like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. It convulsed all Jewry. From one end of the kingdom to the other the devotees stood in open revolt. The upheaval spent its fury upon the herald of the doctrine, as it has always done. Our Lord proclaims the slogan of his reformation. Christ at once states to Nicodemus the single, yet absolute difference between the highest form of morality and the lowest type of the regenerated life. At best, the moralist is unregenerated; at the lowest, the Christian is not less than a regenerated, new-born soul.

From that divinely approved type of life in the apostolic Church, Christianity drifted ultimately toward the dense apostasy of the sixteenth century. Choice spirits, once in awhile, caught glimpses of a brighter day. God has always preserved, in every age of the world's history, a remnant of the faithful. To these he consigns the faith once delivered to the saints. It remained for Martin Luther—the pious Saxon monk—to lead the revolt, amidst a debauched ministry and laity, for the recovery of "the long-lost doctrine." God prepares his work through the ages and accomplishes his purposes by instrumentalities of humble origin. A soul is great only as it is dominated by a tremendous truth. The reformer Zwingli emerged from an Alpine hunter's hut; Melancthon, the theologian of the Reformation, from an armourer's shop; and Luther, from the cottage of a poor miner. These were not unlike our Lord cradled in a manger because "there was no room in the inn." The Church was in the deep shadows where our Lord found it. The traditions of a former glory and a departed power fanned themselves from a mere spark into a consuming flame in the heart of Luther. Well do we remember how this monk, in his reverent devotion, paid penance by crawling on his knees up Pilate's staircase, which he was told had been miraculously transported from Jerusalem to Rome. In these moments he suddenly and forever shook off the shackles of the Romish Church as he grasped the ancient shibboleth—"the just shall live by faith." That, together with the theses nailed to the door-post of the University of Wittenberg, was the announcement of the German Reformation. No less was it the restatement of the historic, but long-lost doctrine—"Ye must be born again!" The time was at hand—God had spoken. "Let there be light, and there was light." It made Luther a martyr, as it did our Lord, but it resuscitated a dead world. Through generations of wondrous

progress, again the Church headed for the apostasy of the eighteenth century. Who has not read with horror the awful depravity of the English peoples at the close of the seventeenth and the dawn of the eighteenth centuries? Who has not marked the degeneracy of morals under the pastoral care of these unholier preachers? God kept the old-time doctrine secreted in the hearts of some devout spirits. Susanna Wesley, in the rectory of Epworth, rocked into life a baby boy whose predecessors were in the spiritual lineage of our Lord and Martin Luther. The blood of martyrs flowed in his veins. England was destined to feel the throb of his mighty heart. John Wesley was the master-agency called of God to dig out of the Empire's moral ruin the long-lost doctrine of regenerating grace. He became, as did Luther and our Lord, the incarnate object of criticism. Though scoffed and hissed at by his own people, yet thirty million Methodists, throughout the world kept the two hundredth birthday of John Wesley. It is a striking fact to reflect upon that the clergyman's son, born at Epworth in 1703, founded a brotherhood which is today as big in numbers as the whole of England and Wales.

As of old, the doctrine of the new birth demands consideration by men of no religious convictions. The native tendency of character is away from the blessed, regenerated life. The highest and best in manhood is not the product of natural birth—it is supernatural, or nothing. Every earth-born tendency of the soul estranges us from God. We can't presume upon God. There is no permanent, abiding element in life except as we partake of the divine nature, as the child reproduces the nature and life of the father. There is no life aside from Christ. All else is a vast stretch of death and decay. Christ is the center without which nothing is. As does the sun, so Christ holds, undeviatingly, every star to its accustomed orbit. Of all men, those who have no religious convictions need to learn that "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God."

Again, this doctrine calls for consideration at the hands of those who boast of conformity to the letter of the moral code. At our very best we can't be better, independent of the new birth, than was Nicodemus who came to Jesus by night seeking a higher life. The moralist, at his zenith, can never surpass the Jewish young ruler. Both of these typical Jewish churchmen kept the Sinaiic commandments amidst an appalling ignorance of the new birth. Outside of the regenerated life it is utterly impossible to surpass the Pharisee in his moral life. Let the moralist be brought into dreadful awe as he measures the collapse of his faith before our Lord's revelation of regenerating grace.

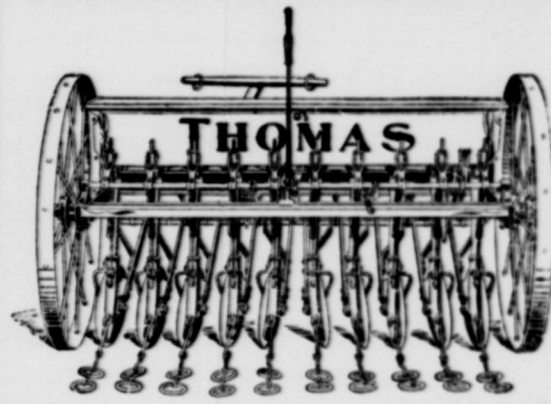
Again, this doctrine demands an explanation at the hands of the creed that would omit this one essential fact in all that our blessed Lord revealed to men. It can't be ignored. It haunts every trace of an affected denial. No conjuring of word or thought can remove it from its rightful position in the system of truth. The moment the world sets aside this doctrine reformations are born. There it stands! Without condition, without apology, absolutely without any possibility of brushing it aside. A misapprehension of everything else may not be disastrous. This one thing we must teach—we must know—"Ye must be born again!"

Another peculiarity of this doctrine is, that its rational demonstration lies in the plane of actual experience. Men do not grasp it by intellectual or analytical processes. You can't define to others the wonders of this grace. This is "the pearl of great price." The vocabulary of its expression belongs to the silent and voiceless moments. The experience itself is a divine bewilderment. We can but stand in speechless wonder. It is done—that we know; but how, we cannot tell. We would not mutilate it with the emptiness of words. In dumb silence we can only stand transfixed with radiant glory. Ah! this is that to which the worthies came when they said that

"Tongue cannot express the sweet comfort and peace
Of a soul in its earliest love."

An attempt at a rational explanation of the new birth is a fool's play.

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DALLAS, TEXAS

Not that it isn't reasonable, but that its domain lies beyond the limits of an earth-environed mind. Were it possible so to do, it would be absolutely unintelligible to the unregenerated heart. You can define the conditions by which it is experienced, but the experience itself lies in the region of the unutterable. It is the one moment of profound, unbroken silence that comes to us while God casts us in the mold of his own image. The blind man had the philosophy of its analysis. We may not hope to define the process. This he knew, whereas he was once blind, now he sees. The passing out of old things, and the incoming of the new, is the new birth's final analysis. The difference between the former and the latter self is the consciousness of regenerating grace. We hear the sound of the wind but we cannot tell whence it cometh, nor whether it goeth—so is every one that is born of God.

In contemplation of this regenerated estate we are, therefore, shut up to two conditions. (I) That no man becomes a citizen of the Kingdom of God except as he believes and experiences the doctrine of the new birth as taught to Nicodemus. (II) That this doctrine is possessed of certain effects by which we can absolutely determine our entrance upon the life resultant therefrom. Charles Wesley, Methodist's sacred hymnologist, used to ask in song—

"How can a sinner know
His sins on earth forgiven?
How can my gracious Saviour show
My name inscribed in heaven?"

And the fathers sang—

"What we have felt and seen,
With confidence we tell;
And publish to the sons of men
The signs infallible."

Can the regenerated life, resultant from the experience of this doctrine, be absolutely determined? Out of the depths of our own conscious nature, we answer: Yes. We come, therefore, since the consciousness of this doctrine is the one, radical requirement for place in the kingdom, to ask ourselves the question: What are those unmistakable facts in experience that mark the boundary lying between the regenerate and the unregenerate life? How may I determine that I have passed from death unto life? By what undeniable signs am I to satisfactorily know that I have passed through the throes of a regenerated birth? The happy discovery of these evidences in human consciousness is the supreme epoch in any man's life. Its answer is the chief glory of Methodism and the highest agency that separates us from the world.

We at once pass over the supreme inward evidence—the witness of the Spirit. He it is who both accomplishes this wondrous birth and attests it with his own testimony. This credential is not passed over because of its lack of importance. It is enough to say that the human soul must experience both the new birth and the witness of the Spirit. A denial of the one is the positive refutation of the other. So intimately related is the fact and the testimony here, that to destroy one breaks down the other. Let us proceed, therefore, to a study of other facts in consciousness:

I. If I Believe That Jesus Is the Christ I Thereby Know I Have Been Born Again.

"Who is a liar but he that denieth that Jesus is the Christ? He is antichrist, that denieth the Father and the Son." And this is the commandment, that we should believe on the name of his Son Jesus Christ. It becomes, therefore, a fact that every new-born heart is possessed of faith. But what is that sort of faith? What is the characteristic faith, the possession of which determines for me the birth from above?

Nicodemus is the very best rep-

resentative of faith as it exists in the unregenerate heart. It was purely historical. Its deepest root was hidden in the soil of transpiring events. Hear his confession—mark the limitations of his purely intellectual faith: "Rabbit, we know thou art a teacher come from God; for no man can do these miracles that thou doest, except God be with him." With the same veneration did they talk of Moses and Aaron as they recounted around their firesides the conquests in Pharaoh's court. Precisely the same way did they canonize Joshua as he stops the sun in his orbit that he might be victorious on the field of Gibeon. They talked of the times when the moon shone over the valley of Ajalon, at an unwonted hour, that Israel might drive the Amorites beyond their borders. So did they call to memory the names and deeds of Gideon, of Barak, of Samson, and of Jephthah; of David also, and of Samuel, and of the prophets, of whom the world was not worthy.

The heart born of God knows that

"There is a faith that shines more
bright and clear,
When tempests rage without;
That when in danger feels no fear,
In darkness knows no doubt."

There is a faith characteristic of the regenerate alone. John had surveyed its infinite stretches and had felt the pulsations of its immeasurable power. If not—and who found deeper depths in the divine contact than did John?—how else could he say: "Whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world; and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." How easy to comprehend! Victory is by faith, but that faith is the product of the new birth. Here's a landmark that reveals, beyond doubt, our place in the divine kingdom. This faith is defensive—it inclines us on that blessed bosom where John, the beloved, leaned. Here we are apprehended by those blessed reaches of God's mercy. Here he whispers to us how he tempers the wind to the shorn lamb; here we learn that God is too good to do us wrong, and he is too wise to err. Nicodemus' faith could not reach beyond the wrath of law. Blessed be God! This other faith takes in the thought that God knows our frame; he remembers that

we are dust. Such a faith defines itself in Christ—a man who could be touched with a feeling of our infirmities. Then this faith is offensive. It teaches us that they that be for us are more than they that be against us. Such a consciousness makes us reckless, defiant, daring. We enter the profession of arms. The war-song of the soul is of old—"If God be for us, who can be against us?" Nicodemus knew nothing of this divine, mail, forged in heaven's foundry and tempered in redeeming blood.

II. If I Do Not Commit Sin I Thereby Know That I'm Born of God.

Life is Christ in a continuation of faith that begins in the new birth. "Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him; and he cannot sin, because he is born of God." Sin, of any degree, can never have place with righteousness. Regeneration is "the expulsive power of a new affection." The fact of one's inability to sin rests in the perpetuation of the divine principle, not the fact of birth. The guarantee of sinlessness lies in the endurance of the agency producing the new birth. The divine preventive is, "his seed remaineth in him." Not that we are born comes the sinlessness, but that in this birth we get possession of "sperma," "his seed," that is, the vital principle of a holy life, the divine instruction—"remaineth in him." Here, therefore, if I find myself absolutely and ever in the act of willing to do right, I may know that I'm born again.

John speaks of only sins in which the will is operative. I'm not to suffer for a pure fault that finds its rise in ignorance. God is more infinitely just than that. I'm not to be held responsible for an error growing out of an infirmity for which some of my ancestors are paying the penalty, but I'm to suffer when I voluntarily choose to reap the wrath that ensues upon violated law. Granting that we have partaken of this regenerated life, the three-fold way of life-destruction is worthy of notice. In the natural world one may die by either suicide, poisoning, or abject starvation. These three instrumentalities of death comport with the three modes of death in the spiritual domain.

III. If I "Commit" Righteousness I Thereby Know I am Born of God. "In this the children of God are

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manifest, and the children of the devil: whosever doeth not righteousness is not of God," therefore, the doing of righteousness is a manifestation of a divine sonship. Negative righteousness is no better than positive sin. The life of an inactive soul is that which belongs to the inert and stillborn. Oh, dear heart, find in this credential an astringent proof of the birth from above. It was our Lord who thus emphasized its supreme importance: "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth much fruit." What a demonstration! Fruit becomes the proof of a preceding death; and that death to self is the new birth.

"SWEET DAY OF REST."

Rev. Wm. J. Hart, D.D., in Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

"Welcome, sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise;
Welcome to this reviving breast,
And these rejoicing eyes!"

Sunday, "the golden link in the chain of days," meets a deep need of our system. The physical welfare of men and women demands one day of rest in seven. A close study of this question was made by Prof. Haegler, of Basel, and he has conclusively shown that physical efficiency depends on rest and change at the end of each six days. Dr. David J. Burrell thus sums up the contention of Dr. Haegler's "Expenditure and Repair of Vital Force": "His proposition is one that is generally conceded among scientists, namely, that the night succeeding a day's labor does not afford a complete recuperation of vital force. He illustrates this by a series of zigzag lines. The Monday line shows a man at his maximum strength. With each succeeding day the line is shortened a little. On Tuesday morning the workman, refreshed by sleep, has regained most of his lost energy, but not all. On Wednesday the line is shorter still; that is, there is a larger margin of loss. On Thursday and Friday and Saturday the lines are shortened more and more. On Saturday night the minimum of strength is reached. Now comes Sunday. If the workman observes it, he regains his full normal vigor, and begins again where he began a week ago. If he refuses to observe it, and keeps on doing so, he will never regain his normal standard of vital force, but will suffer a constant drain and decline until he ends in physical breakdown. Thus it appears, as a scientific fact, that the man who habitually refuses to rest on Sunday is living on his reserve. He is literally 'working himself to death.'"

One needs "wake rest," Dr. W. F. Crafts suggests, rather than sleep; and "the best waking rest is complete change from the week's selfish work for money to the Sabbath's unselfish work of mercy." Dr. Crafts also adds: "These conclusions of Prof. Haegler, the greatest specialist on the relation of the Sabbath to health, are, for substance of doctrine, those of the whole medical profession, which hundreds of doctors have expressed with less particularity. But Dr. Haegler finds his most illustrious indorsement in Prof. Hodge, of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., who has demonstrated in his biological laboratory that the nerve-cells are not fully restored from a day's wear by a night's rest, and that they need to be fully restored every few days, and that such perfect restoration cannot be accomplished with less than thirty to thirty-six hours of continuous rest, which means a rest day added to the adjoining two nights, a rest such as the Sabbath regularly affords."

"Experience shows that the day of rest is essential to mankind; that it is demanded by civilization, as well as by Christianity," said Theodore Roosevelt. And Prof. George Adam Smith, discussing the attitude of the Hebrew prophet towards their national Sabbath, said: "The interests of the Sabbath are the interests of the poor; the enemies of the Sabbath are the enemies of the poor." This sentence ought to be carefully considered at the present time, when so many efforts are being made to destroy the sanctity of our national day of rest.

Considering how great is the influence of those in high places, it was a joy to all who have high regard for our sacred day to read in the newspapers a few days after Woodrow Wilson assumed office, the following paragraphs: "Washington observed the Sabbath today, and to the amazement of old-timers not an executive office of the department was open. Secretary Tumulty told every one connected with the Administration at the White House to 'spend Sunday at home.' Had a bomb exploded it would not have caused more astonishment. President Wilson sent word to

the executive offices that unless messages of the first importance came he did not want to see them until Monday morning. Secretary of State Bryan gave the same order in his department." A delightful tribute was this to the value and need of the day of rest.

The Sabbath, properly kept, is both restful and joyful; it is intellectually and spiritually profitable, and leave pleasant memories for the after years. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, who once declared that "the proper observance of the Sabbath lies at the foundation of our national prosperity," bears valuable testimony in the following words: "It was our childhood habit to go around on Saturday afternoons and put away all of our toys when we were bid. It was always done with joy. I remember. When mother said: 'Now, children, it is time to put away all week-day things till Monday morning,' we did it willingly. Sabbath was strictly observed in our home. . . . The Sabbath day is the most delightful and pleasant memory of my youth. It was then that the religious papers and books were taken out, that were always kept for Sunday."

Many saintly characters bear witness to the fact that "as the flower is to the plant, so is Sunday to the home, evolving all its elements in one fair blossom." The story of the early days of John G. Paton in the little home in Scotland shows a charmingly ideal condition. Sunday mornings the children when old enough, counted it a privilege to be permitted to walk the four miles to Church with their father—this was "no penalty, but a great joy," he says. Sunday evening there were Bible readings, when parents, children and visitors read in turn, "with fresh and interesting question, answer and exposition, all tending to impress us with the infinite grace of a God of love and mercy in the great gift of his dear Son Jesus, our Savior." The Shorter Catechism also was gone through regularly at that time, and "the solid rock foundations" of religious life were then laid.

The eminent missionary wrote in later years: "Oh, I can remember those happy Sunday evenings—no blinds down, and shutters up, to keep out the sun from us, as some scandalously affirm; but a holy, happy, entirely human day, for a Christian father, mother and children to spend. Others must write and say what they will, and as they feel; but so must I. There were eleven of us brought up in a home like that; and never one of the eleven, boy or girl, man or woman, has been heard, or ever will be heard, saying that Sabbath was dull and wearisome for us or suggesting that we have heard of or seen any way more likely than that for making the day of the Lord bright and blessed alike for parents and children. But God help the homes where those things are done by force, and not by love!"

One of the princely religious characters of Scotland for the past fifty years has been the Rev. Dr. Alexander Whyte, whose life has been one of keen study and profitable ministry. This scholarly preacher said when giving a New Year exhortation in 1913: "If my experience of the Lord's Day is of any value or any interest to any of you—well, here it is. I have had a long lifetime's experience of, on the whole, a somewhat scrupulously kept Lord's Day. And that day, so kept, has been to me one of my chief blessings in a life full of such blessings. I can testify, and that with the most entire integrity, that from my childhood down to this hour, I have greatly loved and greatly valued the seclusion, and the silence, and the rest, and especially the reading proper to the Lord's Day. And at the end of a long life I look back and bless God for those who brought me up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord's Day. Especially do I recall my Lord's Day reading before my teens, and during them, and after them. . . . Speak for yourselves. But it would ill become me, and it would be very unsafe for me, if I were to be silent about the Scotch Sabbath, or were I to do less than all that in me lies to secure and

to entail such a Sabbath to my own household and to yours."

The testimony of Dr. Lyman Abbott, recently given, shows the abiding quality of early religious training concerning the weekly day of rest. He writes: "I remember the Puritan Sabbath of my childhood, and the memory is almost wholly a pleasant one. Perhaps this is because the Puritan Sabbath of my childhood was pleasanter than that which is preserved in the recollections of some men of my generation; perhaps it is because I have formed the habit of remembering the pleasant and forgetting the unpleasant things of the past. I remember the grandfather's home in which I was brought up, the Sunday afternoon walk in the pasture, the Sunday evening singing after supper. I remember the great congregation in Plymouth Church, and the teaching which called me from the legal profession to the ministerial, and gave me the inspiration which started me on my life-work. The friends who have knelt at my side in the Church services of the past kneel at my side again, and we unite our prayers, though they are invisible and inaudible." He adds in the days of advanced age: "My Sunday is a day of rest and gladness. I am glad to shut the door on all the busy activities of the past week, and all the projected activities of the coming week, and have one day of calm and quiet, free from the turmoil and the dust incident to daily duties."

Beecher rightly said: "Through the week we go down into the valleys of care and shadow. Our Sabbaths should be hills of light and joy in God's presence; and so, as time rolls by, we shall go on from mountain top to mountain top, till at last we catch the glory of the gate, and enter in to go no more out forever." "In holy duties let the day in holy comforts pass away. How sweet a Sabbath thus to spend in hope of one that never shall end."

SHIRKING DUTY.

The habit of shirking is a great evil in our land and bitter are the experiences of multitudes who have lost positions of emolument and trust by shirking duties and responsibilities devolving upon them. They saw their mistake after it was too late. It is a bad sign to see a young man contracting the habit of shirking. You may set it down at once that sooner or later he will be a drone in the great hive of human industry, living without any purpose in life and scorned by all who have willing hands and follow up whatever they can find to do. Young men, if you want to gain the confidence and esteem of your employer, never shrink from a duty. If overtaken, lay in your complaints, and you will always get a hearing. If you begin life a shirker, you may set it down as a fixed fact that the habit will follow you through life, and instead of a "success" you will be an utter "failure."—Unknown.

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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.

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Just a Few Things Here and There

The curse of Europe is her vast standing armies. From the smallest province to the most colossal empire, militarism is rampant. The peace of no country is safe when such conditions obtain. If after this war is over, the people of all those countries rise up and demand the disarmament of Europe, leaving only soldiers enough to aid the civil authorities to enforce law and order, then something like universal peace may be expected. But there will never be any permanent peace with the Nations of Europe presenting the aspect of an armed camp ready for hostilities. The cry of the common people of Europe ought to be, "Down with standing armies and war-like navies!"

Another one of the long-standing curses of Europe is her royalty. The kings and the queens have married into each other's class and given their children in marriage with them until the kinship of blood and convivial living have produced a set of moral perversity; and the thrones of those countries, for the most part, are occupied by a set of degenerate incompetents. And they hold their positions as royal rulers simply because of the accident of birth without any reference to qualification or moral fitness. Look at the Czar of all the Russians, the King of Spain, the gentle ruler of Austria, the rough rider of Germany, and even the King of England. Would a free and untrammelled people, left to select their own rulers, think of putting any of them in charge of the affairs of State? We doubt it. Yet millions of people are cursed with these accidental snobs clothed in purple.

Would it not be a good idea for the world to do away with its military ideals? Has the time not come when to fill the pages of history with these scientific butchers should cease? Would it not be better for the world to class successful warriors along with bandits and highwaymen? Would it not be a good idea to destroy all military institutions, tear down the great manufactories of arms and of gunpowder? Would the world be better off if our great navies were reduced to transports for freight and passenger traffic? Would it not add to the blessings of humanity to take our military leaders and put them to work at some useful industry? Ought we not to remove all military aspect from our schools, forbid warlike uniforms and make it a penal offense for boys to carry guns? The world has had war enough and it ought not to be tolerated on the field of battle or in private life.

Here worship has long been the fad of weak minds and upon it the king and the demagogue have fattened and grown into an incubus on the body military and the body politic of the world. What is a king? What is a queen? What is a president? What is a leading politician? What is a captain of industry? What is a pope or bishop or any other Church functionary? They are nothing but mortal men—and many of them very ordinary mortal men. They are not

THE WAR CLOUD THICKENS IN EUROPE.

As we go to press the war elements of Europe become more and more threatening. Germany is still pressing slowly but surely through Belgium toward the French borders where the allied armies of France and England are massing for a Titanic struggle. The picket guns are already booming in the course of a week or ten days great events will transpire not far from where Napoleon met his fate at Waterloo, a little over ninety-nine

worthy of worship. When they do their duty they are entitled to respect, but nothing else. Do you think that we are underrating those in authority? No. We have the greatest reverence for a great and a good man, but for no other kind. We worship none of them. A man, a woman are the people whom the world needs—not accidental officials. A real man, like the one we have in Washington, and a real woman like the one recently buried in Rome, Ga., stand out and challenge our admiration. No other sort are to be mentioned. But even they are not worthy of worship. God alone is entitled to worship. Down with accidental heroes and up with well-poised men and women!

This is an age of the people. The one-man idea is fading out. Humanity has some rights. Character is the one quality worthy of reverence. Democracy is making progress. The accident of birth is losing its sanctity, and the man with character, acquired by dint of merit and hard work is taking his place in Church, in State and in the pursuits of industry. Men will soon cease to follow blindly the hero who poses for preferment. And when that day comes fully to the world, people will no longer be thrown into war by the caprices of a royal hot-head, or attempt to overrun political conditions at the bidding of the demagogue. They will think for themselves; and when those in authority cease to carry out the mandates of those who gave them their prominence, they will be hurled from power. Let the people rule, is not an iridescent dream, neither is it the slogan of the effete races of men. It is the live cry of the struggling heart of humanity after the best for the largest number of people. The time is coming when every boy and every girl born into this world will be given a rational chance to be somebody and to do something for their day and generation. May the good Lord hasten that day!

Hon. Clarence Ousley, until recently the controlling factor in the Fort Worth Record, has been given a leading position in the A. & M. College, and he has signified his acceptance of the same. We have had occasion to differ widely from Mr. Ousley on some dominant issues in the past, and we do not stand together on them at the present; yet we have always recognized in him a scholarly gentleman, a man of strong mentality, a writer of acknowledged ability and gifted with many admirable qualities. That he is intellectually qualified for this position no one will question and we think him much better fitted for it in temperament and training than for the field of politics. He is now in the prime of life and ought to render the State and the cause of education a valuable service in connection with this important State school. In this new position we feel sure that his discretion will impel him to eschew petty politics and in that event he will be able to devote all the powers of his mind to the development of a high order of mechanical and agricultural education. Politics has been and is the curse of this school, and if the new regime will rescue it from this evil and put it upon its true basis, it will be a blessing to the State.

years ago. Then it was Germany, Prussia, Austria, England and Russia combined and combining against the ambition of the Corsican. As a result he went to St. Helena and in six years died in exile. Now it is France, England, Russia and the Balkans against Germany and Austria. And now it develops that Japan has appeared upon the scene and has ordered Germany to take her warships out of Eastern waters and to surrender her few island possessions in that section; and the little Yellow Nation

has given the Tutos until next Sunday at noon to unconditionally comply. This is an ominous indication. And Italy has no love for Austria, though she belongs to the Triple Alliance, but she is showing an ugly disposition toward the Germans. No telling what she may do. Then, too, Turkey chafing under her severe drubbing at the hands of the Balkans recently, is lifting her bristles and threatening to go to the aid of Germany. So not only Europe, but Asia, is about to become involved in the death grapple of the Old World. Yes, the outlook is gloomy throughout the ancient kingdoms and empires of the earth. Blood and carnage will be the experience of the poor fellows behind the guns, but those inspiring the slaughter will be out of the way of the shot and the shell. But they will have their day when the wind-up comes and the spirit of the people begins to assert itself. For this revolution, the greatest in the history of the world, will bring about marvelous changes in the Old World. But while these things are in progress we hold our breath at the thought of human suffering.

PERSONALS

Rev. W. W. Thomas, of Gary, has recently had a fine meeting and received thirty-four members into the Church. His work is progressing finely.

Rev. D. L. Coale, the evangelist, passed through the city last week on a vacation period for a few weeks. He has been very busy in his work for the past months, and he is entitled to a good rest.

Rev. N. J. Terry, of Keltys, a useful and efficient local preacher, was a pleasant caller this week. He had been down on the Wills Point Circuit helping Brother Fletcher in a revival service.

Rev. J. W. Patison, of Line Street Church, Hillsboro, has had some affliction in his family, his son having had to undergo a serious surgical operation. But he is now on the way toward recovery.

Rev. John L. Sullivan, of Byers, has just closed a good revival service at that point, in which he did the preaching and had a number of conversions and accessions. Brother Sullivan is one of our most efficient preachers.

We notice in Monday's Daily Record that Rev. P. E. Riley, of Weatherford Street Church, that city, preached a strong sermon to his people last Sunday. His subject was "Basic Principles of Progress," and its printed extract made good reading.

Rev. John R. Nelson, D. D., presiding elder of the Fort Worth District, was a pleasant visitor to this office recently. He is moving things as a militant leader to bring up full reports at conference. And he is one of the most resourceful presiding elders in the State.

Rev. Will Boyd, of Nashville, having been a student for some time in Vanderbilt, has been in Decatur with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. G. F. Boyd, and while there preached for our people the other Sunday. The Decatur Messenger spoke in complimentary terms of his sermon.

Rev. O. T. Hotchkiss, of the Pittsburg District, gave us the benefit of a brotherly visit last week. He has a goodly heritage on the border and close to Arkansas, and he is leading his preachers and laymen in their effort to develop and make strong the work of that part of the State.

Brother W. E. Huffstetter, Secretary of the Board of Stewards at Blooming Grove, writes us of a good meeting in progress in that charge, the preaching being done by Rev. Theo. Copeland, of St. Louis. Dr. Copeland is one of our most successful preachers and pastors and he is also a revivalist.

Many friends in Texas will be glad to learn that Mrs. Ruth John Moou was this week elected Principal of the High School of Dalhart, Texas. When, through failing health, her husband, Rev. J. R. Mood, left off

the work at Clarendon College, she entered, by advice of her pastor, the inviting field of public school teaching, and has advanced rapidly in this calling. The parishoners of her father, Dr. I. G. John, who are numbered by legion in Galveston, Huntsville and Nashville, will remember her as the second daughter.

Rev. J. T. Griswold, of Childress, writes us that his community has just passed through a great meeting. Rev. W. M. McIntosh, the evangelist, doing the preaching. He also tells us that his section of the State never looked more promising than now. Good crops following good rains. If prices keep up the Panhandle will bloom like the rose this fall and winter.

In a private note from Rev. Nathan Powell, he tells us that he is about ready for his examination on the minor subject for his doctorate, and some time later he will be examined on his major subject and this will complete his Ph. D. degree. He expects to be at home soon for a short stay and then return for his final examination.

The Houston Daily Post of last Monday contained an able and a brilliant sermon preached the day before in his church at Marlin. Dr. Packard is one of the leading preachers in Texas, scholarly, profound and impressive. His library is packed with books of the highest type and he reads and digests them. Then, too, he is a man who originates and gives out things new and old. He feeds his people on the best.

Our Church News

Bishop J. C. Kilgo is active in the State-wide campaign in Virginia. He spent last week in Richmond County.

Rev. Cullom H. Booth, of San Antonio, has been assisting Rev. J. W. Sims in a very successful revival at Mangum, Oklahoma.

Dr. J. C. Granbery, of Southwestern University, has recently been operated on for appendicitis. He is now able to be at work again.

Rev. I. F. Betts is closing a successful quadrennium on the Marlin District. There have been more than eight hundred additions this conference year.

Dr. James Cannon, familiar to all Methodists, has thrown himself in the thickest of the great prohibition fight now on in Virginia.

Rev. C. H. Buchanan, who left Texas for the Oklahoma country, is closing out a fine year at Vinita. We rejoice with him.

Bishop E. E. Hoss dedicated our Church at Pontotoc, Miss., last Sunday. The pastor, Rev. W. D. Wendell, is a grandson of the great Bishop Paine.

Rev. Charles L. Brooks, a North Texas product, has just closed a successful round on the Muskogee District, in Oklahoma. We were glad to note his victories recorded in the Western Methodist.

Aside from the Wesleys, Fanny Crosby, the blind bard, wrote the hymns sung by the Christian world. In her ninety-fifth year, she states that among them all she prizes most, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus."

Rev. Charles A. Rush, D. D., presiding elder of Montgomery District, Alabama, has been elected President of Southern University, Greensboro, Alabama, to succeed Dr. Andrew Sledd, who will be a member of the Atlanta University faculty.

From the warring zone of the Far East comes the cheering message from Dr. Parker, who lives in Shanghai, China: "Our mission work seems to go on with increasing success everywhere, and in this we rejoice. There were never greater opportunities for success than we have just now opening before us. How badly we need more men and more money and more prayer for the work it is impossible to tell."

Word has been received from Bishop E. R. Hendrix by post card. It bore the date of July 28 and was written from Eisenach, Germany. The card carried the picture of the room of Luther in Wartburg Castle, where the great leader of the Reformation was hid after the Diet of Worms. Here he translated the Bible into German and threw his inkstand at the devil.

Bishop Hendrix wrote that he expected to reach Kansas City August 21. We have had no later message from him, but it is probable that his return to the United States will be delayed for some time beyond the date he names.

We note that Dr. Briscoe Carter, now a presiding elder in the Louisiana Conference, is taking much interest in our great university east of the Mississippi. Brother Carter was for some time a member of the North Texas Conference, and greatly beloved.

Bishop Earl Cranston, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has registered his protest against spending Home Mission money to erect church buildings in the territory already occupied by the Southern Church. Broad-minded men on each side see the folly and the unbrotherly character of such Church extension. — Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate.

A beautiful missionary spirit is shown by a good Texas woman in the following words: "My secret purpose is to make the year of 1914 the greatest and richest of my life in service to my Master; and I desire to reach more persons, more causes in more ways and in more climes than ever before in my life." — Nashville Christian Advocate.

James R. Killian, Clerk of the Colorado Supreme Court, an able and popular lawyer, a loyal and faithful member of our St. Paul's Church in Denver, by a large majority has been selected by the State Democratic General Assembly as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Many of our Texas tourists, who chose to worship at St. Paul's Church, remember Judge Killian.

TEXAS WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Dr. H. A. Boaz, of the Texas Woman's College, Fort Worth, was in our office recently and gave us a glowing account of the progress of this institution. During the entire summer he and his co-workers have been in the field looking after patronage, and the outlook for the approaching fall opening is most flattering. Already nearly all the accommodations for the boarding department are taken and applications for additional room are coming in daily. He told us that the enrollment for girls at the present time for rooms is equal to the enrollment at this period heretofore for boys and girls both when it was a co-educational school. He expects by the opening to have every nook and cranny in all the buildings full to their utmost capacity. The faculty, both in the literary and art departments, is complete and the best qualified men and women for these various lines of work have been secured and will be ready for service immediately.

This will be the first term of the college as an exclusive school for girls, and Dr. Boaz is greatly elated over the prospect for a full school. From all parts of Texas and from adjoining States it is drawing patronage. The buildings have all been put in good repairs, the rooms retouched and supplied with new furniture where needed and the grounds improved. It is the purpose of those in charge to make it one of the completest schools for girls in the State. Its location in the suburbs of Fort Worth, immediately on the T. & P. Railroad, with the Dallas and Fort Worth Interurban lines, gives to it a decided advantage, and it bids fair to become an important factor in the educational work of the Church and the State. Practically all preparations are in readiness for the approaching opening next month.

SERVANTS, NOT LORDS.

The Antidote, a Catholic paper published at Hereford, Texas, in the August issue carries an article on "The Mystical Life of Christ," from "the pen of the Rev. Dr. Barry O'Toole, of Toledo, Ohio," which the editor of the Antidote regards "for the thinker strong and most palatable food."

The article appears to be a "sermon," based on Romans 12:5, in which the author undertakes to point out "the fundamental divergence between Catholic and non-Catholic Christianity," the same, in his judgment, being reduced to this:

"That while for the latter Christ's life on earth ceased with his tragic death on Calvary some 2000 years ago, for Catholics, on the contrary, it did not end there, but it prolonged forever in a continuous reproduction within His mystical body, the Church, etc."

After reading the mass of Catholic literature that has been sent me here



REV. J. B. GOBER.

Brother Gober has been appointed Commissioner for Wesley College, Greenville. Rev. C. L. Bounds takes his place as pastor of Sulphur Springs.

of late, I had not dared to believe that we poor "heretics" and "bigots" had any Christianity, but now I am encouraged to believe (thanks to "the Rev. Dr. O'Toole") that we are "growing in grace."

It is rather "strong" to say that Christ's death took place "some 2000 years ago," and it seems to me that such a "thinker" as Rev. J. A. Campbell, editor, whose profound "work" it is "to clear the ground from the rubbish," would have known and given "bigots" credit for knowing that a paper published A. D. 1914 could hardly carry an article written after 2034 A. D., and saved his contributor by clearing the ground of that rubbish.

But this is about on a level with the infallibility of the Pope "when," to use the fine language of the Antidote editor, "he defines as Pope which is which in matters or in some matters of doctrine or morals."

But the one paragraph of this article to which I wish specially to call attention follows:

"As in all organic bodies (he has previously called attention to animal and vegetable organisms), so also in Christ's Church there must be inequality, domination and subordination among the members—'if the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where the smelling? Shall all be apostles, all doctors, all prophets?' Hence the hierarchical structure of the Catholic Church."

No, my dear, you cannot justify your "hence" from the passage you quote; indeed, you cannot justify it from any passage. The eye cannot be said to have any superiority over the ear, nor the ear over the eye, nor the eye and ear over the nose. Each has its special function and must perform it, as also must all the other members, if the work of the whole body is complete. One member does not "dominate" another member. The will is "lord" over all the body. So with the body of Christ. Some are apostles, some doctors, some prophets, but each has his special work to do and Christ is head over all. It is His will that is supreme, and we are to have in us only that mind that is in Him. Inequalities in attainments there be, some having five talents, others two and others one; but there is no inequality before Christ, for He is no respecter of persons. If the Pope has any place in the Church he must be guided by the will of Christ, and not Christ guided by the will of the Pope, else the Church becomes human and only human. The Papal "bulls" and all other Catholic animals have no merit whatever unless they are in complete accord with the will of Christ, and the question of "accord" is not to be determined by the Pope nor by council, but by the written Word, "which is the only rule and the sufficient rule, both of our faith and practice."

So far is the hierarchical system from the mind of Christ I am amazed that any sane man can be subject to it. Our Lord taught that the spirit of lordship was characteristic of the Gentiles, and said to his disciples:

"But it shall not be so among you: but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant: even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."

And in this ministry St. Peter, "the first Bishop of Rome," falsely so-called, teaches us that we are not to be "lords over God's heritage," but "examples to the flock," which "flock" we are to "feed" and not to "shear."

Whenever any Church, Catholic or Protestant, loses the mind of Christ it loses its all. No matter how great its numbers nor vast its wealth its destruction is sure to come. Sooner or later it will come. But let the Church be under the headship of Christ, led by his spirit, imbued with his love, armed with his "commission," let her ministers "be instant in season, out of season" to administer the word of reproof "with all long suffering and doctrine;" let preachers and people rally under the battle cry, "The world is my parish;" then as noiselessly as the falling snowflake and as resistlessly as the sunlight of heaven will her influence sweep on in the world, overthrowing the organized kingdoms of evil, restoring "the old wastes" and repairing "the desolations of many generations," while the astonished multitudes of heaven cry, "Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

Altogether I agree with "Editor" Campbell in the statement that the Rev. Dr. Toole's "The Mystical Life of Christ" is "a very remarkable article." CHAS. L. BROOKS, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

THE CHRISTIAN'S HOPE.

By Clement C. Cary, in Christian Advocate, Nashville.

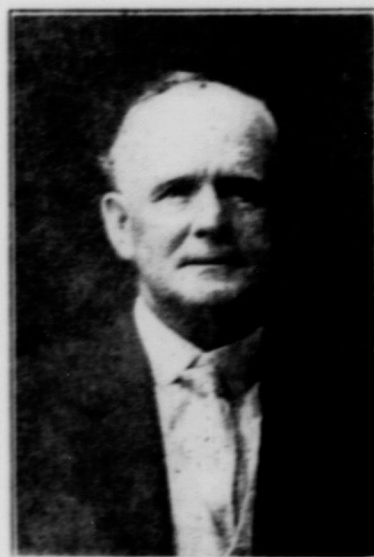
The believer in Christ has a hope, this being a distinguishing mark between him and an unbeliever. While the sinner may cherish a hope of being saved, yet the Scriptures speak of him as "being without hope," for the hope he cherishes is delusive and false, with no ground upon which to rest. Often do we read about this hope of the Christian in God's Word, while at the same time Paul speaks of hope as being one of three cardinal Christian graces: "And now abideth faith, hope, charity: these three." Peter informs us that we are "begotten again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead." Much is made of this hope by the inspired writers, far more than preachers and writers of this age make of it. We are to "abound in hope," to "put on for a helmet the hope of salvation," and we are exhorted to "lay hold on the hope set before us."

Hope is said to be composed of desire and expectation. That is to say, when we hope for a thing, we both desire and expect it. We might desire a thing and not expect to realize that desire, or we might have the expectation of something which we might not desire. In neither case could we be said to hope for it. When, therefore, heaven is hoped for, then is it desired and expected as a glorious realization.

The one great object of the Christian's hope is heaven with its final rewards, eternal life with its fullness of joy, the full redemption of the body—which means that we are to die no more—immortality, with all that belongs to it. What a glorious object to set before the expectant eyes of the believer and which appeals to and stirs his desires!

Little do we hear in these days about this glorious hope. It seems to have been relegated to the rear, pushed aside, lost sight of in thinking about and laboring for that which is earthly and present. The future world, with all included in it, does not appeal very strongly to this age. Really we are told by not a few—and this seems to be the trend of the religious times—that we are not to think about heaven, but to think of this world; that we should make a heaven on earth instead of trying to get people to forsake this world and strive for heaven. One young preacher, who has much company in his way of thinking and who is but the echo of the large school from which he came, tells us in all seriousness, that heaven is not to be used as a high motive to a Christian life. And much of the same sort of talk is just now heard all over the land.

The utter folly of such teaching may be perceived when we remember that, if this age is noted for one thing above another it is that it is not thinking about heaven, but altogether of earth, and needs no preaching nor exhorting to urge it not to think about the good world. If there is anything which is not uppermost in the minds of men just now, it is the thought of heaven and the desire and expectation of the rewards of the future state. It reminds me of a preacher years ago preaching in a large city church which, as far as experimental religion was concerned, was like fodder dried on the stalk, who leveled his guns against emotional religion and of course, discounted shouting, when there had not been a shout in that camp in almost a lifetime of that race of professors; and if there were no more danger of



REV. J. F. TYSON, Brandon, Texas.

Who sends his 50th new subscriber to the Advocate this week. Brother Tyson added 28 new subscribers to the list on his first round of pastoral visits, and he says he did not make a hobby of it either—"just brought it up along with other Church matters." Then he has followed up his meetings this summer by placing the Advocate in the homes—"the best way," Bishop Duncan always said—"to keep people from backsliding." Brother Tyson leads the State in number of new subscribers sent this year, but there are a few others not far behind him.

HE DISCOVERS WHAT HE HAS BEEN MISSING.

I read your answer to your Catholic friend's letter in a neighbor's Advocate, and was so pleased with it that I decided at once to become a subscriber to the Advocate. I think you gave more truth in the shortest space than in any article I ever read, in that short editorial. It seems to me that you gave a general history of Romanism "in a nutshell." I am with you on the liquor question.

E. T. HUNT.

Byers, Texas.

Rev. W. S. P. McCullough, of Highland Park and Hemphill Heights, Fort Worth, had all his stewards on the Advocate list last year and he now has the roll complete again this year.

I handed this subscriber a copy of my Advocate to read and he was so well pleased he said, "I guess you have secured a subscriber," so when I left he handed me the money for his subscription. I always enjoy reading the Advocate.

A. A. PUCKETT, P. C., Bennington, Okla.

catching a deadly disease than of being infected with experimental godliness and shouting the congregation was in no danger of changing worlds.

The further folly of such talk, which ignores heaven as the supreme object of the Christian's hope and which discourages any such motive to influence us in our religious lives, is seen when we consider how much the Word of God makes of it. Our Lord gave heaven a very prominent place in his teaching; and if any one seems to imagine that not much is said about it by our Lord, let him study the evangelists. Then let him turn over to Paul and search out the many places in this good man's sacred writings where he makes use of heaven both to stir up himself as well as to encourage and help believers to make their calling and election sure. He says: "We look not at things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen." And so highly did he prize heaven that his heart was set upon it, and he preferred rather to depart this life and be with Christ which to him was far better than dwelling here on earth.

What in the name of reason these modern teachers mean by discounting heaven as a motive for a religious life and ignoring this argument for Christian service is beyond comprehension when the Scriptures place such a high price upon this motive. Plainly we are informed that we are strangers and pilgrims in this life, passengers to another world, journeying unto a land which the Lord hath said he would give us. This is not our home—"We look for a city which hath founda-

tions, whose builder and maker is God," for "here we have no continuing city, but seek one to come." What supreme folly, therefore, to tell these pilgrims through this barren land, these strangers on earth, who soon must quit this mournful vale, that they are not to think of the end of the journey, and that the blessed place to which they are traveling, which is to be their eternal home, is not to be thought of as a reason why they should serve God and prove faithful to the end! Excuse me, I shall pay no attention whatever to these foolish teachers of this materialistic age, but shall do just as the old Methodists did and as the faithful of all past centuries have done—think much of heaven and let it rise high in my estimation as I consider religious life. Moreover, I shall continue to use this doctrine just as Jesus and Paul did, to urge believers to greater fidelity to encourage them amidst life's trials, and to hold it up before sinners with a view of attracting them from the vanities and follies of earth.

Ever and anon I ask myself if the old Methodist people were fools and ignoramuses who thought of heaven, sang much of it, and who gave it such a high place in their preaching, their testimony meetings, and their conversation. A great mistake was made when many hymns on heaven were cut out of our hymn book and just as we have ceased to sing much of the good world have we ceased to think much of it, and as a consequence the hope of heaven has become a back number, something put far in the backround in our preaching and thinking.

One thing I liked about the old hymns: there were many of them which spoke of the eternal world and its joys and which turned the mind in that direction. How those old saints used to sing them! And what a means of grace it was in making them heavenly minded! I can shut my eyes now and almost hear the echoes of that singing as it rang out from hearts filled with hope and joy.

"In hope of that immortal crown,
I now the cross sustain,
And gladly wander up and down,
And smile at toil and pain."

Some of these old hymns became fixed in my memory when a boy, even before I thought of giving my heart to God. When a child I heard them sing "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," "There is a land of pure delight, where saints immortal reign," and "Why should we start and fear to die?" while many others come to mind while I write. Were these good people fanatical and ignorant? It would seem so if our modern teachers with their unheavenly utterances are to be received. But they were neither, let me tell you.

And I shall continue to follow in their footsteps and catch with my crippled throat and cracked voice the strain of the old hymn which has long since been forgotten.

"O the hope, the blessed hope,
The hope through Jesus given,
The hope, when days and years are past,
We all shall meet in heaven!"

And while I toil on in life's weary way, with the best part of my days behind, and as I near the journey's end, with the infirmities of life coming on, while I look around and see many vacant places once occupied by good friends, then will I look beyond the bounds of time and place, and as I look I shall sing as I used to do:

"Give joy or grief, give ease or pain,
Take life or friends away;
But let me find them all again
In that eternal day."

"When we've been there ten thousand years
Bright sunshining as the sun,
We've no less days to sing God's praise
Than when we first begun"
Atlanta, Ga.

GREAT SONS OF MINISTERS.

When the sons of ministers fail to "make good," the unpleasant facts are often heralded in black-faced type to the ends of the earth.

This heralding is in its way a compliment to the ministry, for it proves that much is expected from the advantages and promises of so high a calling.—Selected.

OPENING SERVICES.

All former pastors and presiding elders are cordially invited to be present at the opening services of the new Methodist Church at Mexia, Texas, Sunday, August 30, 1914.

E. P. WILLIAMS, Pastor.

Epworth League Department

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

STATE OFFICERS.

President—Rev. T. F. Sessions, Corpus Christi.
Vice-President—J. A. Rogers, Dallas.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Pitman, Corpus Christi.
Dean of the Encampment—Rev. Glenn Flinn, Bryan.
Junior Superintendent—Miss Pearl Wallace, 209 E. Tenth St., Dallas.
Superintendent Girls of Epworth—Miss Ollie Ferguson, Corpus Christi.
Superintendent Knights of Ezelah—J. Richard Spann, San Marcos.
Chairman, Ruby Kendrick Memorial Fund—Gus W. Thomasson, 5115 Victor St., Dallas.

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

The time of the election of the local officers for the coming year is at hand. This is a season for making new plans and getting down to work again after the summer vacation. Let us plan largely and work our plans with industry. We are more convinced than ever that the Epworth League should be the greatest factor in the advancement of the spiritual life of the young people of any community. We need to study methods of reaching the young people as a business man studies methods of reaching and making and holding customers. The splendid material going to waste in our young people challenges the League to "Attempt great things for God, expect great things of God."

The new officers should be of the best material in the League but let us not forget the new material to be developed. When you have elected the new officers please send the names to this office that the new State officers may be able to get in touch with the proper persons in your local organization. This will help greatly in the State work.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Have you seen the new Constitution passed by the General Epworth League Board soon after the close of the General Conference? If not you should have one. Write to the General Secretary of the League, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn. There are some very important changes made in our old Constitution and these should be understood before the election of the new officers for the ensuing year.

In accordance with this new general constitution the constitution of the State Epworth League was revised and follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE TEXAS STATE EPWORTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

This organization shall be known as the Texas State Epworth League Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

ARTICLE II—MEMBERSHIP.

The membership shall consist of members of the Epworth League Chapters, the Junior, the Knights of Ezelah, the Girls of Epworth and the Seniors, under the jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, residing in the State of Texas, all traveling preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, residing in the State of Texas and all missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, shall be ex-officio members.

Each Epworth League Chapter represented shall be entitled to one vote for every twenty-five (25) members or major fraction thereof. Ex-officio members shall be entitled to all privileges of the conference, including voting.

ARTICLE III—OFFICERS.

Section 1.—The officers of the conference shall be a President, a Vice-President, a superintendent of the Junior Work, a Superintendent of the Boys' Work, a Superintendent of the Girls of Epworth, a Secretary-Treasurer and a Dean of the Encampment, all of whom shall be elected annually by a majority vote of the Assembly.

Section 2.—The President shall preside at all regular and called meetings of the conference and attend to such other duties as properly belong to this office, and in his absence the Vice-President shall preside. The stated duties of the Superintendents shall correspond to those of the same officers in the local Chapters.

Section 3.—The Secretary-Treasurer, as Secretary, shall keep a correct and permanent record of all the happenings of the conference, conduct its general correspondence, attend to the collection of dues and pledges and otherwise perform the duties common to this office. As Treasurer he shall receive and hold all moneys belonging to the conference and pay out same only upon the written order of the President or at the direction of the conference.

Section 4.—The Cabinet, consisting of the above named officers, shall have power to appoint an Assistant Secretary in each presiding elder's district in Texas, whose duty it shall be to report to the State Secretary all statistical information obtainable in his or her respective district and to co-operate with the presiding elder in the development of the League work.

Section 5.—The Dean of the Encampment shall be ex-officio chairman of the Program Committee and shall have general oversight of the institute work of the conference.

ARTICLE IV—TIME AND PLACE OF MEETING.

This conference shall meet annually at Epworth-by-the-Sea, near Corpus Christi, at such time as the Cabinet shall designate.

ARTICLE V—POWER AND AUTHORITY.

This conference shall have the power to incorporate itself through a Board of Trustees consisting of one clerical and one lay representative from each of the patronizing conferences of Texas, these trustees to be elected by the State League Conference, subject to the ratification of their respective Annual Conferences, for the four years corresponding to the interval between the sessions of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and who shall hold all of the property owned by the conference and who may sue and be sued and exercise all other privileges and sustain all other responsibilities of trustees of corporate property, under the laws of the State of Texas provided, that all property be deeded in fee simple to the Methodist Episcopal

Church, South, for the purposes and uses set forth in the instrument of conveyance.

ARTICLE VI—BOARD MEETINGS.

The Board of Trustees shall hold their regular annual meetings at Epworth-by-the-Sea and at such time during the Encampment as shall be designated by the Board; provided, that the chairman shall have the authority to call special meetings at such times during the interim as he may deem necessary.

ARTICLE VII—CONSTITUTION IN EFFECT.

Section 1.—This Constitution shall go into effect immediately upon the adjournment of the present (1914) session of the conference.
Section 2.—This Constitution may be amended or even substituted at any annual meeting of the conference by a two-thirds vote of all members present and voting.

Section 3.—All former enactments not in harmony with this Constitution are hereby repealed.

BY-LAWS OF THE TEXAS STATE EPWORTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

ARTICLE I—PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

The program for the Encampment shall be prepared by a committee of three, constituted as follows: A member to be elected by the Board of Trustees, a member to be selected by the Cabinet and a Dean to be elected as other officers by a majority vote of the conference.

ARTICLE II—STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Cabinet as hereinbefore named shall have the authority to name all standing committees, and act in the interim of the conferences, subject to the ratification of the annual meetings. There shall also be a standing committee of three on the Ruby Kendrick Memorial Building. The chairman to be nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE III—COMMITTEE ON REVISIONS.

The Cabinet as hereinbefore named shall constitute a special committee on Constitution and By-Laws; shall receive recommendations for amendments, etc., and publish the Constitution and By-Laws in advance of annual meetings.

ARTICLE IV—REVENUE.

To meet current expenses each Chapter shall be assessed annually the sum of two and one-half (\$2.50) dollars where its membership is twenty-five or less and an additional sum of ten (10¢) cents each for all members in excess of twenty-five, to be remitted quarterly to the Secretary-Treasurer.

Constitutional Committee:
MRS. S. M. LILLARD, President.
J. RICHARD SPANN, Secretary.
MISS PEARL WALLACE, San Marcos, Texas.
MISS PEARL CRAWFORD, Dallas, Texas.
Corpus Christi, Texas.

OAK CLIFF JUNIORS, DALLAS.

On the evening of August 7, under the auspices of the Junior League of Oak Cliff Church, Miss Pearl Wallace, State Superintendent of Junior work delighted her audience with a rendition of that most lovely story, "Polly of the Circus." As Miss Wallace interpreted it this story points out the value of the Church in the uplift of humanity and above the Church, God as the divine ruler of our lives and the object of all true love and devotion. Miss Wallace is natural and direct in her development of her characters and one forgets himself and his surroundings in his interest in watching these characters unfold. The proceeds of this entertainment are to be used to swell the missionary fund of this band of earnest workers under the efficient leadership of Miss Emily Dorsey.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF EPWORTH.

From Our New State President.

There can be no doubt but that our recent Encampment was one of the best ever held. The fine behavior of the crowd, the strict and prompt attention to all the privileges offered this year, the serious and earnest spirit that characterized the entire body were subjects of frequent comment by those who have known the past and were present this year. More than a dozen, seeking the "new president's" hand to say "good-by" and express good wishes for the coming year said: "I got more out of this Encampment than any I ever attended before." Three preachers said: "This is the best one yet." A number of letters have been received since the close—some from parties I did not know were there, saying: "Thank you," "it did me good," "I was so much helped," "I'll be on hand first day next year."

From these we make the statement that our Encampment this year was one of the best ever held.

There is one other inference, and that is, it argues strongly the need of the Encampment or something similar for our people.

T. F. SESSIONS.

From Our Beloved "Bishop of Mexico."

I have attended the Encampment at Epworth every year except one since it was established "By the Sea." I do not hesitate to say that it is my deliberate conviction that the 1914 Encampment was among the very best. There was a total absence of the hoodlum element. Those who came were our own and God's people. Whether they came with very serious intentions or not I cannot say, but they soon came under the spell of that blessed atmosphere. Upon every hand one could hear the verdict: This is the best yet.

The attendance was not so large as in other years, and yet at the appointed hours of service it appeared to me that the attendance was up to former occasions. This means that those coming for real serious work were in as great numbers as formerly.

As chief of the police force, neither I nor

any of the assistants saw the least thing out of the way. The conduct was as near perfect as could be expected. Really it was like one great family of dear friends taking a religious outing.

The program was fine. Not all the prominent men who were scheduled to speak reached us, but I think I speak the truth when I say that there was not a dull hour. Emmett Hightower was on the job all the time. He is a live wire and as true as steel. Miss Kilpatrick, the Sunday School specialist, was a universal favorite. What hundreds of our people did miss by not hearing this gifted woman!

President Gus Thomasson was just simply great. He ran the program on schedule time and with vim, too. Gus' heart is pure gold. And what shall I say about Brothers Sessions, our new president, and Hagy, who stayed by the business end of the thing. May the Lord bless both for their faithfulness.

I am working for a great attendance next year. I believe that there is no place which offers our young people a better outing under such blessed auspices, and where they will get

a mightier spiritual vision. It seemed at times that we were near the borders of heaven itself. On to Epworth in 1915!

F. S. ONDERDONK.

Director Of The Sunday School Institute.

What most impressed me at the Epworth Encampment this year was the deep religious earnestness of those in attendance. While the attendance was not quite so large as in some former years the lack in numbers was more than offset by the close attention to the institute and devotional work. There was no disorder, no bad behavior and nine-tenths of those present seemed bent upon deriving all possible benefit from the occasion. That our Church needs and should maintain just such an Encampment is a conclusion that no longer leaves room for doubt. We should all pull together for a larger and better Texas Methodist Assembly in the coming years.

E. HIGHTOWER.

President Texas Methodist Sunday School Association.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

REV. E. HIGHTOWER, Editor, Weatherford, Texas.

All communications for this department should be sent to above address.

DALLAS SUPERINTENDENTS ORGANIZE.

Week before last a permanent organization of our Sunday School Superintendents of the Dallas District was effected under the leadership of their live presiding elder, Rev. O. F. Sensabaugh. Officers were elected and plans for the betterment of the Sunday Schools were discussed. B. M. Burgher is President and R. S. Tate Secretary.

Regular meetings of the organization will be held to include superintendents and assistant superintendents. Every district in Texas needs and could have a similar organization.

The place which the Sunday School occupies at present in the thought of the Church is calling forth a large body of literature dealing with this important interest. This literature contains much ill-digested material, fanciful theories and ideas that are not far removed from the absurd. A person that does much reading in this field and applies the test of common sense and experience to what he reads is glad to finish a book with the feeling that it is sane throughout, and also up-to-date and full of helpful ideas and suggestions.

PLANS OF THE GENERAL SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD.

At its recent meeting at Junaluska the General Sunday Board adopted the following resolutions, which will be of general interest to all our people who are interested in the Sunday School:

"Resolved, That seven General Sunday School Divisions, embracing the territory of our Church be constituted as follows:

- "1. The Division of the Orient, including Japan, China and Korea.
- "2. The Latin Division, including Mexico, Cuba, Brazil and Africa.
- "3. The Atlantic Division, including the Baltimore, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Western North Carolina, South Carolina (or such conferences as may be created in South Carolina), North Georgia and South Georgia Conferences.
- "4. The Middle Division, including the Kentucky, Louisville, Holston, Tennessee, Memphis, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri and Southwest Missouri Conferences.
- "5. The Southwest Division, including the Texas, West Texas, Central Texas, North Texas, Northwest Texas, German Mission, West Oklahoma, East Oklahoma, Denver and New Mexico Conferences.
- "6. The Western Division, including the Montana, Columbia, East Columbia, Pacific, and Los Angeles Conferences.

"II. That as to the Division of the Orient, the Board will, subject to the Bishop in charge, employ one or more Sunday School Field Secretaries, who shall work in relation to the Sunday School Board and Board of Missions under the direction of the Bishop in charge, and that the Sunday School Board will for its part appropriate for this purpose two thousand dollars, or such amount as the Executive Committee shall find necessary.

"III. That in the Latin Division we will for the present continue our support as hitherto, and that at the earliest date possible we will make provision for the employment in these fields of one or more Field Secretaries.

"IV. That as to the other Divisions, we instruct the Executive Committee to employ for each division a Divisional Field Secretary at as early a date as suitable persons can be found and the finances of the Board will allow. The Executive Committee is further instructed to determine the respective salaries and the plan of work of these Secretaries.

"V. That it is the sense of this Board that each Annual Conference which is financially able to do so should employ a Conference Sunday School Field Secretary and in accordance with the law of our Church provide for such Secretary an adequate and dependable salary.

"VI. That Conferences not able to give full financial support to the Field Secretaries are urged to make provision for such support as they are able, and to confer with this Board or with the Executive Committee an interim with a view to securing such workers and providing for their support.

"VII. That it is the policy of this Board, as far as its funds will allow, to assist in the employment of Field Secretaries, one of whom

shall be an elementary expert, to assist such conferences as need and desire our help; and we instruct the Executive Committee between the meetings of the Board to carry out this policy; it being understood that this instruction includes authority on the part of the committee to use the Divisional Secretaries in special meetings in any part of our territory."

It was further resolved:

"I. That the Board shall employ Field Secretaries and that it will co-operate with conferences which have already Field Secretaries employed, and that supplementary aid be given to conference Field Secretaries where it is deemed advisable. No Field Secretaries shall be employed, however, until the funds are provided for.

"II. That between the meetings of the Board the Executive Committee shall have authority to execute the purposes of this resolution as emergencies may arise."

Again it was resolved:

"I. That we co-operate with the stronger conferences through the Divisional Secretaries to be elected by this Board."

"II. That we stand ready to co-operate with the smaller conferences, (1) through our Divisional Secretaries in holding Institutes, and (2) by joining them in the support of Conference Field Secretaries elected by the Conference Boards; provided that no support shall be granted except for such persons as shall be approved by the Executive Committee of this Board, and provided, further, that such support shall be extended only so long as the work of such Secretaries shall prove satisfactory to this Board and the respective Conference Boards."

"The committee appointed to consider what system of Sunday School meetings should be established throughout the Church by this Board recommended the following, which was adopted:

1. An annual meeting of the Sunday School leaders of the Church, including editors, departmental superintendents, field secretaries, chairmen and other officers of Annual Conference Sunday School Boards, said meeting to include a school of methods for the training of Sunday School workers, and to be held in the Southern Assembly, Lake Junaluska, N. C., the program to be furnished by the Sunday School Editor in conjunction with superintendents of departments and other members of the Executive Committee. Such a meeting is of utmost importance to the unity and aggressiveness of our general Sunday School work.

2. That the heartiest co-operation be offered by this Board to the various assemblies throughout the Church, and the proffer of expert workers from this Board's staff be tendered them each year, so that as large a local constituency may be reached as possible and thus extend the aggressive activities of this Board.

3. That such attention be given to conference district meetings, as furnishing the best opportunity to reach the great rank and file of the Church. Such meetings should be held under the guidance of the Conference Sunday School Board with the co-operation of the presiding elder of the district and with the best assistance that can be furnished by the Board.

4. Past experience has demonstrated that the grouping of two or more charges for a day and night institute has been of much value to a limited community, which seldom receives such assistance—hence we commend such meetings, and hundreds of them should be held every year as part of the fixed policy of every Annual Conference Sunday School Board, and this Board pledges all the possible help in such work.

5. In view of our enlarged Sunday School plans as enacted by the last General Conference, doubtless other meetings will naturally evolve, and we charge the Executive Committee to make such plans for same from time to time as wisdom may suggest.

6. The Board, realizing the great importance of co-operating with members of Annual Conferences and especially pastors, and our dependence as a Board upon the interest and help of these preachers in charge, urges that the opportunity be given to its representatives to present the practical features of Sunday School work in a helpful

way, not in Sunday School anniversaries only, but as far as practicable by special Annual Conference Institutes, round tables, and like meetings.

7. We respectfully suggest that, as far as practicable, the General Sunday School Board will hold its annual meeting in connection with the school of methods at Junaluska each year.

Further, it was voted that the President appoint a committee of three to select courses of study for pastors, Sunday School officers and for parents, and that the Executive Committee be instructed to put the courses in operation in accordance with sections 4 and 7 of our Constitution. C. D. Bulla, E. H. Rawlings and J. R. Pepper were appointed.

The Commissioners of the Southern Assembly were asked to set apart the time from July 15 to August 1, 1915, for our Sunday School work.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE NOTES.

By A. E. Rector, Field Secretary.

The principal engagement since my last report was the German District Conference at Fredericksburg. The presiding elder, Rev. C. A. Lehmberg, and the pastor, Rev. W. D. Weimers, backed up the cordial invitation to attend the conference with every possible courtesy and co-operation. The attendance at the conference was exceptionally gratifying. During the hottest of the summer the large church auditorium, the largest perhaps in the German Conference, was generally packed and sometimes overflowing. The interest manifested in the Sunday School part of the program was intense.

Our German Church in Fredericksburg has for many years been exercising oversight of the English-speaking minority of the citizenship, and in addition to preaching in English conducts also a Sunday School in English. The situation is typical of many communities in Texas, and the success of the experiment here may point the way to successful adjustment elsewhere, through the agency of our German Mission Conference. While our German Sunday Schools still lack many points of modern organization, the work is prosecuted with a thoroughness and devotion which have wrought excellent results. The membership of the Sunday School compared with that of the Church is decidedly larger in the German than in the American Conferences.

This engagement did not lie in the field of my conference activity, and the appreciation of such service as I could render was so genuine and hearty that I am sure no one who has any right to object will have any disposition to do so.

Having completed my regular round of the districts, the balance of my year's work will be devoted to supplemental service in detached portions of territory. The season of revival meetings is interrupting engagements for Sunday School institutes somewhat, and the summer heat and summer exodus have dampened the Sunday School zeal in some quarters, but the Field Secretary will still have the opportunity of earning his bread in the sweat of his Sunday School face.

Carrizo Springs has just been visited, and the results were most gratifying. Nowhere has there been evidenced a stronger desire to profit by the institute. Several new points will undoubtedly be added to the organization. In the matter of Wesley Class organization and enrollment practical steps were taken for immediate results. A Nominating Committee was appointed in three of the classes. After a short session of the prayermeeting on the following Wednesday night these committees are to report to their classes, which are to attend in full. In group meetings in the Church, following prayermeeting, the organization of each class is to be completed according to our Wesley Class standard. Afterward all are to repair to the parsonage lawn for a social season with cooling refreshments. Rev. W. N. Vernon, the pastor, and Rev. W. E. Rector, the superintendent, are working in harmony, and the future of the Sunday School is promising.

In a letter from Rev. H. E. Draper, of San Saba, we learn incidentally that the Sunday School is maintaining itself on an ascending grade and is looking forward to ample equipment in the new marble church now under construction, the basement of which will be ready for occupancy next October.

From Mrs. J. W. Cook, teacher of an organized adult class in Yoakum, we learn that the class has registered a decided increase since the institute which was held last winter, and that the entire school is making for itself a new record.

APPENDICITIS

According to Cabot's statistics of cases with pain on the right side above the navel there were 781 studies OF WHICH GALL-STONES AND INFECTION OF THE GALL-BLADDER FURNISHED 648, Appendicitis 70, Cancer of the Liver 25, Kidney Stone 25.

Thus it may be seen how mistaken the popular notion and in what great majority of cases abdominal pains and pains in the right side are due to liver-gall causes rather than Appendicitis.

In fact one in every ten persons has Gall-stones and to them are due very much of the apparent Appendicitis trouble for which an operation is the very fashionable ordeal of modern civilization. Gallstone or Appendicitis operations should be undertaken with great caution as the necessity is much less urgent, the danger is much greater, the mortality much higher and the consequences much more doubtful than most people imagine.

Our little LIVER GALL Book will give you a lot of information and tell you fully of a remedy you can take at home, known as GALL-TONE, which innumerable sufferers claim has saved them great expense and suffering, avoided dangerous operations and saved their lives. This booklet will be sent free for the asking. Address Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. 914, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Woman's Department

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

JAPANESE BUDDHIST MISSIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco: Temple, 1; priests, 2. Oakland: Temples, 3; priests, 3. Vacaville: Temple, 1; priest, 1. Sacramento Valley: Temples, 3; priests, 3. Stockton: Temple, 1; priest, 1. Fresno Valley: Temples, 4; priests, 4. Southern California: Temples, 3; priests, 4. Watsonville: Temple, 1; priest, 1. San Jose: Temples, 2; priests, 2. Total: Temples, 19; priests, 21. There are Buddhist missions in Seattle and Portland, and recently missions in Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, were established.—From the Japanese-American Year Book.

A MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL TREASURER.

Beginning with the October quarter, I shall close my books on the 20th of the month, and all reports received after the 20th will have to await reporting till the next quarter—that is, all reports must reach me on or before the 20th of October, 20th of January, 20th of April and 20th of July.

Auxiliary Treasurers, please take notice and send in your reports to the Conference Treasurer in time; and remember, if your fourth quarter's report is late, it will make the conference report for the year that much less than it should be. Please be prompt.

MRS. F. H. E. ROSS.



CAPTAIN J. J. FARLEY
Dallas Police Matron

By Mrs. F. B. Rudolph.

"Isn't she splendid!" enthusiastically exclaimed a bright young girl of fifteen, a stranger in the city, who had just been relieved from a terrible strain that would have tried the stoutest, bravest heart. In expressing her appreciation for the prompt and sympathetic protection of our police matron she said, "To no one does she look more beautiful nor her voice sound sweeter than to a lonely, scared, homesick girl."

This child, who had been the victim of one of the holdest of white slave tricksters, was only one of the twenty-five hundred women a year whom Captain Farley is called upon to help; her reception room in the city jail, where she holds an almost constant "court of appeals," is where the stranded, the sinned against, and sinning—all alike—find in her strong and compelling personality and ready sympathy a helpful friend and wise counselor, and, if needed, a staunch champion, for she maintains that justice tempered with mercy should be shown the poor and friendless every time.

The city of Dallas, as well as the thousands of parents, far and near, who have been the beneficiaries of her unfailing kindness, are indebted to the Federated Woman's Club for the discovery and selection of our police matron. But to her own wisdom and discretion in handling the most complex problems is due the magnificent advancement and record that has been made in arranging and systematizing the duties of this official.

Eight years ago the Club women, who always stand for the protection and betterment of women and children, recognized the need of a city mother, and paid her salary for first three months. Since then she has not only been recognized as a necessity, but every honor has been conferred upon her by the city that could be bestowed upon a woman. She has not only been made Deputy Sheriff, but has the distinction of being the only woman Police Captain in the United States. She has also been appointed custodian of the city jail and premises and the immaculate cleanliness within and the beautifully kept lawns and flower beds surrounding the jail attest to the faithfulness with which she performs this important trust.

Captain Farley is always conservative, as well as generous and courteous, never urging her opinions upon others, nor thinking less of any one for differing with her, yet in matters of principle she is unswerving and never gives forth an uncertain sound. She declares that the longer she lives the more she is convinced that the straight road of truth is the best road to travel every time. She

does not hesitate to express herself frankly and forcibly upon two questions, namely, "That men should suffer the same penalty for sin that women do, and that women should sit upon juries when women are being tried."

If any one should doubt the authority of this fashionably gowned, womanly woman, they have only to catch the flash of the beautiful gold badge, engraved with the word, "Captain," that was presented to her by the city as a tribute of appreciation when the title was bestowed.

So many heartaches would be spared, so many tears would never be shed if the ambitious girl could find satisfaction in her duties at home, or help create opportunities near her friend, instead of risking her frail little bark on an unknown sea where shipwrecks and sharks abound, for Dallas is like every other cosmopolitan city—not a very good, safe place for an inexperienced girl or woman without friend. So our wise Captain would give this general message to all:

"Stay at home, my dear, and be at rest. Home-keeping hearts are always best; For those who wander they know not where Are full of sorrow, full of care."

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

For Texas Central Conference Auxiliary Publicity Superintendents.

Please read Mrs. H. R. Steele's second quarter's report, and answer for yourself the question, "Was That Somebody Yes?"

My Dear Friend and Co-Worker:

I am sure you will want to know the result of the quarter's reports and you will see from the following table that we fell short of the number sent in last quarter. Out of the forty conferences only 20 Superintendents responded. Somebody failed: "Was that somebody you?"

	1st.	2nd.
No. Supt. reporting	27	20
No. Bulletins used in meetings	540	546
No. Daily Papers used regularly	77	15
No. Weekly Papers used regularly	209	28
No. Supts. overlooking secular press	8	4

I was afraid we would have fewer reports on account of the changes and it being the summer quarter; but I was disappointed that so many did not send them in. We are anxious that the report made at the Council meeting shall cover the full scope of the work. The success of the whole depends upon the faithful discharge of duty by each officer.

We are anxious to magnify the department and to impress upon the women in the auxiliaries the importance of their work. I believe if we make them feel our interest in it and urge them in a spirit of prayer we can receive correct reports from almost all of the auxiliaries.

Our opportunity through the printed page is one that cannot be over-estimated and it is our manifest duty to make known through our daily and weekly papers the good that is being accomplished by the organized agencies for the uplift of humanity.

The new study books are interesting and delightful. These books deal with the vital questions of the day and will be most interesting and helpful to our women.

I shall be glad to hear from you at any time and I want you to help me make our department the most efficient in the Council. It is the largest channel we have through which we can make known the work we are doing.

Praying God's blessing upon you and asking your co-operation and prayers, I am, cordially,
MRS. H. R. STEELE,
Educational Secretary.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE TREASURER, CENTRAL TEXAS CONFERENCE, FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 3, 1914.

Foreign Department.	
Dues, Adult, Young People, or Junior	
Divisions	\$ 774.52
Baby Division, membership offering	2.94
Life membership	13.00
Undirected pledge, (including mite boxes, birthday offerings, etc.)	26.75
Missionaries supported	1230.90
Scholarships	99.49
Bible women	126.50
Conference Expense Fund	40.50
Retirement or Relief Fund	4.20
Scarritt Endowment	4.30
Week of Prayer (thank offering or Easter offering)	.88
Mite Boxes, Baby Division	3.24
Specials, Scarritt Scholarship	193.20
Total sent to General Treasurer	\$1993.46
MRS. W. L. PERRY, Conference Treasurer.	

Home Department.	
Dues, Adult, Young People, or Junior	
Divisions	\$ 874.05
Baby Division, membership offering	5.94
Young People	18.24
Juniors	20.91
Denton	4.30
Conference Expense Fund	81.90
Retirement or Relief Fund	2.30
Scarritt Endowment	2.30
Deaconess scholarship	75.30
Virginia Johnson Home	13.00
Total sent to General Treasurer	\$1017.30
MRS. W. L. PERRY, Conference Treasurer.	

REPORT WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TEXAS CONFERENCE, FOR SECOND QUARTER, ENDING JULY 1, 1914.

Foreign Department.	
Dues, Adults	\$ 323.65
Young People, membership offering	20.30



Bible women in Korea, formerly under Miss Mattie Ivey's direction, now under Miss M. D. Myers.

Disbursements.	
By check to General Treasurer	\$1561.02
Check to Board of City Missions at Houston	112.11
Conference expenses for quarter	120.01
Total disbursements	\$1793.14
Balance on Orange National Bank August 1	\$ 582.42
Local Work.	
Value of supplies reported in Scarritt Endowment	\$ 629.15
Value of supplies given locally	1271.22
Amount expended for giving relief	476.40
Cash expended on parsonages	2091.43
Cash expended on furnishing and building churches	3710.56
Auxiliary expense fund	71.55
Specials	477.37
Amount expended for City Mission work	275.25
Total for local work	\$7982.53
Grand total for quarter	\$10775.23
MRS. F. L. HILL, Conference Treasurer.	

MISS MYERS' REPORT.

Miss M. F. Brown, the new Assistant Superintendent of Literature and Publications of the Central Texas Conference, has asked me to please "write a note for the Advocate" for Miss Myers who, has charge of your work in Korea.

In a report which Miss Myers sent me of the last six months' work, received a few days since, she says: "The Seoul District is composed of six circuits and five city Churches. Churches whose women are looking to her for leadership. A Bible woman is appointed to each circuit and one to each Church. They travel in two working in one circuit one month and then the other circuit the second month."

"The program for the six Bible classes held in the circuits was a probationers' class teaching baptismal catechism and learning the Lord's Prayer, Apostles' Creed and Ten Commandments. A first year's class studying James and Mark. A second year's class studying Genesis and life of Christ, with evangelistic services at night to reach the heathen. All the women had long distances to walk to attend these classes, coming over high mountain ranges, cold valleys, in snow, rain and mud, many times bringing their feet to the work on their backs. One hundred and fifty-four women received certificates."

"In February we held a normal class for them and after studying in this normal class they went to the country Churches holding similar classes."

"The Bible women are human, as we are, they encounter many hardships, which sleep in an eight-by-eight-foot room infected with vermin, boards ventilated, with three or four other persons. Some times they are not carefully received—some never complain—they take their hardships as good soldiers, and glory in them."

"The work of the city Bible women and an interesting story of a babe eaten by a dog is another chapter in this continued story, as it is already too long."

The workers are removed but the work goes on. They earnestly for the workers at the battle front and the workers removed.

Yours for Korea,
MATTIE M. IVY

POINTS FROM THE TREASURER'S PEN FOR AUXILIARY TREASURERS.

Beginning with October quarter I will close my books on the 20th of the month and all reports received after the 20th will have to await reporting until the next quarter. Let me urge you to send in your reports the last week in September if you have to leave out something. I have been almost daily at my desk since the last week in June—six weeks of constant service.

My conference family has been enlarged and I have enjoyed meeting every new Treasurer. Because they are all very new to me accounts for the fellow feeling which always makes us "wonderful kind." Now let me caution you particularly about the last quarter's report for 1914. We know it is going to be heavy, for we learn so much for the last.

This report must be in Nashville by January 20, 1915. If it gets to the General Treasurer after that date we are left out and our conference makes a bad showing, for we will only have three quarters to our credit.

We must begin collecting for the last quarter as early in December as possible. How delighted I would be to get December reports all in by the 15th, for with the holidays it is almost impossible to do anything after that time, and ten days in January gives little time for that momentous report that we are going to have for our closing.

For your encouragement let me say: All our Scarritt girls are paid in full for last term, with one exception, and that is forthcoming. Then look at the work being done

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder

Makes Ice Cream for one cent a plate

RECIPE:

Stir the powder in a quart of milk and freeze. Nothing more to be done. Every thing is in the package. Makes two quarts of delicious Ice Cream in 15 minutes. Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon, and Chocolate flavors, and Unflavored.

10 cents a package at grocers.

Recipe Book Free.

The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

at Thurber and North Fort Worth, and then catch a vision of what is being done in the foreign lands, and be glad that you are the Treasurer of a local auxiliary, for you are the hinges on which this massive gate of love and helpfulness swings open to those who are on the other side.

MRS. W. L. PERRY

115 N. 13th St., Waco, Tex.

NOTE.

If I am to be your "irrigation canal," please cause a stream of information to flow over our auxiliaries that will make us grow in every land a better harvest for our Master. Meadames Steele and Perry have turned on the stream of information. Don't you think it a good idea if all the officers would send their reports once each quarter and in that way we would hear from our work from every standpoint.

Our Church is fortunate indeed to have such efficient officers as Meadames Steele and Perry.

Hope every one will read their reports for second quarter. MRS. R. F. BROWN
Midlothian, Texas.

CAPS AUXILIARY.

The Woman's Missionary Society of Caps has been doing some splendid work this year. Despite the extreme warm weather they have met every second and fourth Tuesday evening. We organized with ten members, but we realize that God is with us and our work has not begun. On the night of July 23 we served supper at the parsonage, from which we realized \$14 for the benefit of the parsonage. We are small in number, but we hope to be able to realize a great report at the end of the year. We have a program one month. We use the posters that are sent in to full advantage. All dues have been paid. We hope to accomplish much good for the Master this year.

MRS. FANNIE LONG.

Press Reporter.

CARRIZO SPRINGS AUXILIARY.

The Missionary Society of this place is doing the best work of the present year at this time. In spite of the extreme heat and several away on vacation the attendance is good and the interest growing. The membership has increased from fourteen to twenty-three. The Treasurer's book shows all dues paid up to date. All but one have paid expense fund. On the 6th Wednesday in July we

(Continued on Page 14.)

DISAPPEARED

Coffee Ails Vanish Before Postum

It seems almost too good to be true, the way headache, nervousness, insomnia, and many other obscure troubles vanish when coffee is dismissed and Postum used as the regular table beverage.

The reason is clear. Coffee contains a poisoning drug—caffeine—which causes the trouble, but Postum contains only the food elements in choice hard wheat with a little molasses.

A Phila. man grew enthusiastic and wrote as follows:

"Until 18 months ago I used coffee regularly every day and suffered from headache, bitter taste in my mouth, and indigestion; was gloomy and irritable, had variable or absent appetite, loss of flesh, depressed in spirits, etc.

"I attribute these things to coffee, because since I quit it and have drunk Postum I feel better than I had for 20 years, am less susceptible to cold, have gained 20 lbs., and the symptoms have disappeared—vanished before Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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. 30c and 50c tins.

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

"There's a Reason" for Postum. (Adv.) —sold by Grocers.

THE PASSING DAY

With censors "sitting firmly on the lid" at the end of every European cable, it has indeed been difficult to get any detailed, definite news of the great European war. Many reports, some of them startling, have "oozed" from somewhere and caused much excitement, but another "ooze" would push the first entirely off the "war board" and the "shade of night" would wrap the world in utter darkness as to events transpiring in war-ridden Europe. This especially applies to Germany from which no cable news has come at all, unless it was first filtered through either a French or English cable station.

Germans throughout the country, since the first gun was fired in the siege of Liege have complained that news was colored to make it appear that the Kaiser's forces were suffering great reverses. It was asserted, on the contrary, that Germany was more than holding her own and had met success in all the early engagements. But the dearth of news does not argue that there is not something doing among the warring Nations. It may be the "calm that precedes the storm." Along a course of two hundred and fifty miles there were two armies with a combined fighting strength of five million men. These men, to use a common phrase, are not "fighting mad" but "mad fighters" have called them to arms and even as these lines are being written a body of men representing nine Nations and numerically greater than the whole population of Texas may be at each others throats and making for history the greatest battle the world has ever known. This is not a Lilliputian war—it is a war of giants and what's more its a family war—a war inspired by greed. It will prove a war of annihilation and the changing of the entire map of Europe.

Some concern is felt even in this country at the action of Japan. Her demand of Germany was couched in diplomatic but none the less emphatic language and means the Kaiser must yield her possessions in China to China. She must pack up her little arsenal in the Orient and move it away or else she has the little brown boy also to deal with. Next Sunday Japan must receive the Kaiser's reply to her ultimatum. Will the Kaiser yield to Japan's demand or will his answer be the defy that went to Cousin George in England?

There has been no great fighting during the week. Several engagements in Belgium and along the frontier of France have been reported. The British expeditionary force has been landed on the French coast. The Germans continue activity in Belgium. Fighting has been going on since Monday between French and German troops between Namur and Dinant and the French have suffered some losses. In a scrimmage between the Serbians and Austrians the latter suffered a loss of 15,000 men. The mobilization of Russian troops is now complete. Germans' advance opposed by Belgians and French south of Brussels. The real fight or fights are yet to come. They will be short but decisive.

The National German Alliance, through its President, C. J. Hexamer, has sent a petition to President Wilson asking the Government of the United States to plead with Japan to refrain from carrying the European war into the Far East. The President was also thanked for his offer of mediation to the warring Nations of the world.

An announcement from Paris says the German Crown Prince has been seriously wounded and is lying at Axa-Chapelle. Emperor William has hastened to his side.

Information to the effect that all State banks and trust companies would be barred from participating in the Government's issue of emergency currency for the present was received by the National Currency Association of Dallas from the Secretary of the Treasury. This means that the currency will, for the present, at least, only be issued to National banks. Following is the telegram received:

"Department will not at this time approve applications of State banks and trust companies for membership in National Currency Association.

Effort to effect a change in this ruling, however, will be made.

More than ten thousand Americans left English and Dutch forts last Saturday and are now en route home. It was declared that within the next three weeks forty-eight liners capable of carrying 60,000 passengers will

Treasury officials look with favor on the plan of Royal A. Ferris, president Dallas Currency Association, for permitting banks to issue on commercial paper to seventy-five per cent of capacity and surplus, which he wired Representative Sumners to favor. A bill is now before the Senate permitting such issue for more than seventy-five per cent. Sumners took the matter up with the treasury. "I am doing everything," said Sumners, "and feel that the situation will be relieved all at the same time. Southern people should do all that is possible without waiting for Government aid. They should utilize every resource they have."

On application of a majority of stockholders of the San Antonio, Uvalde and Gulf Railroad and the Medina Irrigation Co., United States Judge Walter T. Burns, at San Antonio, has placed the road in the hands of a receiver. Duval West was named. Bonds of the company to the amount of \$2,750,000 are held by the Bankers' Trust Company of St. Louis. The road, 216 miles long, extends from San Antonio to Corpus Christi, with branches to Southwest Texas, was built by John Franklin, while president of the Bankers' Trust Company, and was completed within the last year. Washouts within the last six months caused heavy losses and tightness of the financial markets are given as reasons for the default in interest on the bonds.

Floyd McGown, of San Antonio, was appointed receiver for the San Antonio Land and Irrigation Company, controlling the Medina Valley Irrigation Company, with investments including lands in Bexar and Medina Counties, and dam in Medina River, valued at about \$10,000,000. Application for receivership was made by the Empire Trust Company of New York, alleging failure to meet interest on one-half million bonds due May 1.

Railroad Commissioner Earl B. Mayfield in a written motion to his colleagues moved that the Commission grant the railroads of Texas a hearing on the question of increased interstate freight rates.

The closing of the European cotton markets by the war and measures to meet the emergency caused therefrom were discussed by members of the Southern Cotton Congress with Southern Congressmen at Washington. Senator Hoke Smith told the meeting a thorough investigation had developed that about three-fourths of the usual crop would be used in English mills and the United States and Canada. He said that the Government was making every effort to secure available ships to carry the export trade, and predicted that within thirty days after the final passage of the shipping law amendment to bring foreign ships under American register fifty vessels would be ready for export commerce. Plans for financing the crop were discussed.

John E. Lamb, of Terre Haute, Ind., is foremost in President Wilson's consideration for Ambassador to Mexico when recognition by the United States can be considered.

For the first time in years Reagan County is to have liquor sold within its boundaries. Big Lake recently voted wet by a majority of two votes.

J. W. Tallaffero, while swimming in Salt Creek, near Graham, Texas, last Thursday, was drowned. Mr. Tallaffero, who was a Boy Scout leader, was with two Boy Scouts at the time of the accident. He was forty years of age and leaves a wife and daughter.

sail for the United States from English ports. This is three times the number of Americans now in England, but they are arriving from the Continent at the rate of more than 1000 a day.

Twelve inches of rain fell in Mineral Wells Thursday in ten hours. Two bridges on the north and two on the east were washed out and all railroad connections are cut off. The Mineral Wells and Weatherford road lost 2500 feet of roadbed, besides bridges and culverts. Superintendent Crow has every available man and two bridge crews at work and has promised to transfer passengers by Saturday evening. All dirt roads leading to the city are out of commission on account of washouts, loss of culverts and bridges.

Hon. Clarence Ousley, of Fort Worth, has been appointed as director of extension at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Soon after the passage of the Smith-Lever bill an act of Congress appropriating large sums of money for extension work at the college, President Puryear began negotiations with Mr. Ousley. At a meeting of the board of directors his appointment was confirmed and Mr. Ousley wired his acceptance.

A resolution requesting the United States Government to establish a bureau of war risk insurance to be administered under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury by a board of three members, was unanimously adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce. The chamber also decided to appeal to Congress "to make it possible for our citizens, without discrimination, to buy and operate ships under American registry. The insurance, in the opinion of the chamber, should assume the risks of war on American vessels and cargoes and should be invested

with power to fix rate of premiums, subject to change, to each country or for each class of cargo.

Regulations for completing this month's payment to the members of the Creek, Chickasaw and Cherokee Nations in Oklahoma, more than \$3,000,000 as provided for in the Indian appropriation bill recently passed by Congress, were issued by Commissioner Sells, of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He has directed Dana H. Kelsey, superintendent, to detail field clerks of the Five Civilized Tribes to points where the payments will reach the Indians so that they may be fully protected from any immoral and other influence that might result in their being defrauded.

A number of captains of finance and industry conferred last week with President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo on measures to uphold the commerce and credit of the United States during the European war. It was decided that the first thing to be done was to find ships to carry the cargoes congested at various ports. It was the opinion that the Government must provide a war risk for both ships and cargoes as had already been done by England and France. The question of providing a means for foreign exchange was also discussed as one of the paramount problems to be disposed of with the resumption of trade. After a conference at the Treasury Department where Secretary McAdoo outlined the financial situation from the Government's point of view, the business men went to the White House to be received by the President.

R. L. Williams, the successful candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Oklahoma, has filed his sworn statement of campaign expenses. It shows a total expenditure of \$1986.25. The limit allowed by law is \$3000. In the recent primary in Texas the successful gubernatorial candidate spent over \$30,000.

Acting under instructions of Secretary of War Garrison, the five army transports which have been held at Galveston in connection with the Mexican situation, sailed for Newport News. They will be outfitted for use in relief of Americans abroad. The boats are the Sumner, Kilpatrick, Denver City, City of Macon and the City of Memphis, in addition to which it is proposed to use the Cristofol of the Panama Railroad Service. Supplies will be obtained at Newport News. Each of the boats can be arranged to carry about thirteen hundred people.

Miss Cornelia E. Bryce, daughter of Lloyd Stevens Bryce, former minister to the Netherlands, and Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester of the United States, were married on Long Island Friday. Only relatives and a few friends were present.

Theodore Roosevelt broke his rest cure and left Sagamore Hill preparatory to plunging into the Progressive campaign in New England.

The German Foreign Office advises Secretary Bryan that Archer M. Huntington and wife have not been arrested as reported, but are enjoying the fullest liberty at Nuremberg, Germany. Mr. Huntington's automobile was registered and the chauffeur, a British subject, was held for a short time.

Two men were arrested at Brownsville after an auto chase of 225 miles from Laredo, where they had stolen the chased car. They were taken back to Laredo.

Dallas bankers say that there can be no doubt, on a technical or liberal interpretation of the law, that cotton receipts will be classed as commercial paper. If cotton warehouse receipts are classed as "commercial paper" by the Government, it may mean about \$60,000,000 more for Texas and will make sure its endeavors to hold cotton safe from market slumps. All over Texas plans are being made to arouse the farmers on the cotton situation. Co-operation between the banker and farmer is planned, and it is the intention of the financiers to work quietly. With the moving of the crop forty-five days away, plenty of time is available.

Walter B. Wood, a school teacher, during an electrical and rain storm near Wylie, Texas, was struck by lightning and killed. He had gone into a barn for shelter, when the barn was struck. His hat and shoes were torn to pieces and his body badly bruised.

Commander Twinning, of the gunboat Tacoma, landed fifty-seven officers and marines at Bluefields, Nicaragua, last week at the request of the American Consul and with the consent of the Nicaraguan Governor. A threatened political outbreak was the cause of the request. It is understood that on the Atlantic side of Nicaragua and at northern points distant from the capital the Liberal element which was driven out of power by President Diaz has been gathering strength and making ready to start a new revolution as soon as there is any abatement of the interest of the United States in the situation.

The British steamship Ramsey, carrying a cargo of 218,000 bushels of wheat, sailed last week for Liverpool, making the second cargo of grain to leave that port since the European war began.

J. Ogden Armour, the great Chicago packer, has entered a vigorous denial to the statement that packers have made the European war an excuse to put up meat prices. Mr. Armour gave out a statement saying the reason for the advances was that receipts at Chicago yards for the last two weeks have been approaching a famine basis. In that time, the statement explained, Armour & Company have killed fewer hogs than during any similar period in the history of the concern. "The nine Armour plants killed only 14,738 hogs last week, against 70,334 the week before the war. They killed only 17,512 cattle last week, against 21,836 the week before the war and only 30,334 sheep last week, against 46,395 the week before the war."

The Hamburg-American Line has issued a statement saying that it had under consideration offers to purchase some of its steamships in American waters, valued at \$20,000,000. The fleet embraces the great steamer Vaterland, the largest in the world. If sold the vessels would fly the American flag and would be the first big acquisition to the proposed American merchant marine.

A general effort is being made by the United States to have the powers of Europe observe the neutrality of all passenger vessels, whether belonging to belligerent countries, or not, which are engaged solely in the transportation of homecoming Americans.

Secretary Houston requested publication of an announcement that the department of agriculture has sent no communication or advice whatever to farmers throughout the country counselling them to hold their crops.

A dog in Oak Cliff one day last week bit the 4-year-old son of J. W. Brown and the 11-year-old son of George R. Bunting. The dog was killed and the head sent to the Pasteur Institute at Austin for examination. Word was received from there on Friday that the dog had rabies. Mr. Brown left at once with the children for the institute to receive treatment.

Orders by the archbishop closing all Catholic Churches in Mexico were issued Friday and provides that they shall not be re-opened until the new Government regime shall have been fully established. The capital is passing through an expectant period awaiting the incoming of the Constitutionalists.

A congress of the Southern Cotton Association will be held in New Orleans on August 27-28 to deliberate on the unprecedented conditions prevailing in the cotton market and to devise ways and means for the proper solution of the problems of marketing, financing the crop, and for the resumption of the foreign export trade in cotton.

An action seeking to recover \$57,600 from the United States Beet Sugar Industry, which, it is alleged, should have been paid as postage upon pamphlets circulated under the frank of Senator Lodge while the Underwood tariff bill was before Congress, has been filed by the United States Postoffice Department, through Postmaster General Burleson. The petition recites that the pamphlet was the work of Truman H. Palmer, secretary of the United States Sugar Industry, that the data was obtained from the Government and that the postage should have been paid at the regular rates upon the 325,000 copies circulated.

An investigation of the rapid rise in prices of foodstuffs has been started in Dallas at the direction of the Attorney General's Department at Washington. A special agent, assigned to this district, is now at work in one of the larger Texas cities. He is working under the local office of the United States District Attorney. Prosecutions, it is said, will depend upon the nature of the evidence collected. It is probable that the Attorney General of Texas will be furnished with evidence, unless there are clear cases of restraint of trade. The investigations were ordered when it was noticed that prices of practically every kind of food had taken what looked like a concerted advance.

Governor O. B. Colquitt has granted the New York firm engaged in manufacturing the new silver service for the battleship Texas until September 14 to complete the work. The silver set was to have been ready by September 1. Governor Colquitt has not yet designated the date for the presentation or the place where the event will occur.

The battleship Louisiana, en route to Guantanamo from Vera Cruz, has broken her port propeller shaft. The battleship Texas will convey her to the Norfolk navy yard, after which the Texas will go to New York. The battleships Virginia and New Jersey have been ordered to Guantanamo from Vera Cruz and will stand by awaiting developments in the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

President Wilson returned to Washington last Wednesday night from his sad journey to Rome, Georgia. With him came Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Miss Margaret Wilson, Professor Stockton Anson, Mrs. Wilson's brother, and other relatives. The trip from Rome was uneventful. On the advice of Dr. Grayson, his physician, the President spent most of the time on the observation platform of his car to get the breeze. Few people were at the stations to see the special through. At a place in Virginia a gang of section hands

ran beside the President's car while the train was going slowly and he reached out of the window and shook hands with them. The President appeared to have been aged by sorrow and the strain he has undergone and his few words indicated that he was thinking constantly of Mrs. Wilson. The trip to Rome recalled vividly to him the days of his youth.

Treaties with the Dominican republic and Panama, which the Senate failed to ratify, are to be retained on the calendar, instead of being sent back to the committee on foreign relations for revision. It is not contemplated, however, to bring them up again for consideration until the State Department has carefully considered the relations between these republics and the United States, and possible future developments.

Minister Whitlock at Brussels reported to the State Department the United States Consulate at Liege was exposed to fire and if the Germans decide to bombard the city it will be necessary to move. As yet no damage has been done.

One of the biggest power contracts in the history of the State of Texas, coupled with the lease of the McKinney electric power plant, the sale of sixty miles of transmission wire and the erection of a power plant on the Red River, has just been closed in Dallas. It has just been agreed on between the Texas Traction Company and the Texas Power and Light Company, after a negotiation of many months. The terms of the contract approximate \$100,000 per year, or \$1,000,000 during its term of life, which is thirty years.

Porfirio Torres, a Mexican, was hanged Friday at Pleasanton, it being the first legal hanging that ever took place in Atascosa County. Torres, fighting, clawing and biting like a wild beast, was dragged to the scaffold and dropped to death. Four deputy sheriffs were required to hold the Mexican, who, although heavily chained and manacled, fought savagely until the trap was sprung. His neck was broken by the fall and death was instantaneous. Torres was convicted of the murder of Ike Hill, a farmer residing near Fossilton, in November of last year.

Legislation wiping out grain exchanges and food speculative centers is being considered by the leaders in Congress. If the present inquiry into the cause of the country-wide high prices develops the fact that those prices are caused by dealings on boards of trade and grain exchanges measures will be rushed through Congress wiping out the exchanges. The House Committee on Agriculture will meet to consider the grain situation. Future trading in grain, without actual delivery following the trades, undoubtedly will be made illegal. The department of justice and the department of commerce will send special agents into the various food markets of the country to determine as rapidly as possible the causes for the present increased prices.

In a statement at Washington, Representative Garner, of Texas, said that the new registry act would result in not less than 100,000,000 tons annually entering the coastwise shipping trade. This, he adds, would be of great benefit to the Texas Gulf ports, which have long been complaining about an alleged shipping monopoly. The new law, if enacted, he says, would mean a shattering of the carriage rates, which, he says, have been maintained through the so-called combination.

Assistant United States District Attorney Allen, at Dallas, has received a check from the National Treasury for \$6500 with which to pay for the site of the new postoffice building at Sweetwater.

Secretary Bryan says the United States is not a party to any treaties under which naturalized citizens and foreign residents may be returned to their native lands for military services, and there is no way in which they might be forced to join the armies, so long as they remain in the United States.

Tom Young, a wealthy Callahan County ranchman, while attempting to ford Pecan Bayou, which had become swollen by recent rains, was drowned. The body was later recovered.

Resolutions calling for information as to "war prices" on food stuffs in the United States have been referred to Secretary Redfield. The resolutions call upon the Department of Commerce to explain why prices have gone up and the exportation of food practically is at a standstill as a result of the European war.

An increase of wages, better working conditions and shorter hours is the demand of railroad telegraphers on the entire Southern Pacific system from New Orleans to Portland, Oregon, and Ogden, Utah. A poll is being taken among the operators to determine whether they favor a strike to enforce their demands. Houston officials of the system, agreeing with head officials in other sections of the country, have declined to grant the requests of the telegraphers. It is said that all sections of the system have been equipped with the telegraphophone and it has been openly announced that the instrument will be used by the railroads to dispatch its trains if the telegraphers go on strike.

"I am heartily tired of this eternal grumbling and complaining," Moderator W. C. Barnes said while delivering his annual address to the Zion Rest Negro Baptist Associ-

ation in session at Dallas last week. "Let us quit whining and complaining about injustices and discrimination and let us get up and get busy. We are living in the midst of our friends. It is better to make friends with the High Sheriff, the County Attorney and the people among whom we live than to have the President and his entire Cabinet our best friends. I believe that the best white people of the South are our friends. The larger portion of my people are farmers and we need not waste our time whining and complaining about the color line and the injustice to which we must submit. The negro who digs into the bosom of the earth and sows his seed will find that the earth knows no color line, but that old mother earth will yield as plentifully for the hand of the white man as for the hand of the black man."

James J. Hill and Louis Hill, of the Great Northern Railway Company, have invited a number of newspaper men to be their guests on a trip through Glacier National Park, leaving St. Louis, September 1, and going to the park by way of St. Paul. The trip will last three weeks, ten days of which will be spent in the park. The Great Northern Railway Company is interested in the development of the park. Several prominent Texas newspaper men will be in the party.

Because of the unsettled condition of the cotton market and fear of the results of the war on the price of the staple, the Cannon chain of mills located at Concord, Albermarle and Kannapolis, the Highland Park Mills of Charlotte, North Carolina, and some of the Gastonia mills, are running but three days a week. Announcement was made of the suspension for a year of the Southern Industrial Institute, which has an enrollment of 300 students from mill families.

A Paris dispatch tells of the capture of 700 German Uhlans single handed by an Alsatian locomotive driver. He was moving a train carrying the Uhlans to the frontier and purposely diverted it to another track and ran the cars full speed into France. He stopped at the first French station and French soldiers made the whole train load of Germans prisoners.

Thousands of Cuban cigar makers have been thrown out of work as a result of the European war, according to advice received in Washington. The island republic had been furnishing annually many high-grade cigars to Europe, particularly England. The Cuban government, it is understood, is taking steps to aid the men.

The battleship Minnesota, flying her home-wardbound pennant, has arrived at New York after her long stay in Mexican waters. The Minnesota sailed from Tampico on August 7. All are well on board.

The Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia has arrived at Berne, Switzerland, seriously ill and it is stated will undergo a surgical operation. The Dowager Empress, who is a sister of Queen Mother Alexandra, was stopped in Berlin August 3 on her way to St. Petersburg. Eventually she was permitted to go to Stockholm. She expects to remain in Switzerland during the war.

Through the death of Mrs. Catharine Richardson, aged 93 years, at Philadelphia, nearly three-quarters of a million dollars will be added to the Merchants' Fund for the care and relief of indigent and aged wholesale merchants of that city. Her father, George L. Oliver, a cotton and woolen merchant, died thirty-two years ago, leaving a fortune of \$700,000 which his will specified should revert to the fund upon the death of his daughter. Mr. Oliver was one of the early members of the fund, which was chartered here in 1854 and at the time of Mrs. Richardson's death amounted to about \$500,000.

Crowded to the very rails, and with millionaires in the steerage, the liner Celtic arrived at New York Saturday from Liverpool with 1566 American refugees aboard. The Celtic carried 304 first-class passengers, 605 second and 656 third class. Owing to the clearing of the steamship lane of German warships, the Celtic had an uneventful voyage, but every passenger had a story to tell of baggage lost on the Continent.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from New York. In his statement Mr. Roosevelt said he believed the coming campaign in New York would determine whether the State "is to be found on the side of reactionary politics and politicians or on the side of intelligent progress and honest administration of government."

A general court martial is ordered in Paris for the trial of persons arrested as spies. The very first case presented resulted in imposition of death sentence. The culprit was a Frenchman. On August 3 he agreed to sell to a French secret agent, whom he believed to be a German agent, the secrets of the Eiffel tower wireless and of the army aerodromes at the concentration camp. The evidence against him was complete and he was immediately ordered executed.

In the opinion of officers of the International Paper Company there will be no such shortage of paper in this country as in England due to the European war. The only thing which might affect local newspapers, it was asserted, was a possible increase in price

caused by a sympathetic rise, due to a long drawn-out conflict abroad, causing an advance in the price of all other commodities in this country. Instead of facing a printing paper shortage the mills are conserving supplies and could increase the newspaper output at least seven or eight per cent, and possibly ten per cent. On the other hand, it was explained, if a shortage were in prospect, conditions might easily be greatly relieved by reducing the quality of the product. In that manner, it was declared, the supply might perhaps be doubled.

The postal money order system is to be extended to naval vessels as the result of an understanding reached between Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson. Enlisted men and others thus will be enabled to make remittances to their relatives without the inconvenience of obtaining a treasury check in each case, which many regulations heretofore have required.

Two robbers entered the Bank of Elm, at Elm, Ark., in broad daylight one day last week and escaped with \$200. The cashier was just preparing to leave the bank when the robbers entered. The cashier, August Kroft, was locked in the safe while the robbers, neither of whom was masked, gathered up \$200 in currency and \$500 in gold and silver. Two little girls later entered the bank, and seeing no one went behind the counter. They heard sounds emanating from the safe and procured assistance. Kroft was nearly suffocated when released.

Eugene Chassanoff, former president of the New Orleans Exchange, shot and killed himself in that city last week. He had been in ill health some time. For twenty-one years he was vice-president of the exchange and later for seven years was its president. He was sixty-seven years old.

More than \$2,000,000 for luxuries and only \$2,000,000 for Christian missions was the record of expenditures of the people of the United States last year, as given by Rev. Dr. Biederswoll, superintendent of the commission of evangelism of the Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America, at the Bible Conference at Mountain Lake Park. The cost of some of the "unnecessaries of life," according to Dr. Biederswoll, were: Jewelry, \$800,000; candy, \$200,000; chewing gum, \$200,000; soft drinks, \$200,000; theaters, \$200,000; tobacco, \$200,000; millinery, \$200,000; intoxicating liquors, \$200,000.

The maximum sentence of from twenty-five to fifty years in Sing Sing was imposed upon Pasquale Milano, the leader of a band that kidnaped eight-year-old Frank Longo from his home on the East side, Chicago, and held him a captive for forty-nine days. Francesco Malacuso, another member of the band, was sentenced to from twelve to twenty-five years and Vincenzo Acena was given from twenty to thirty years. Six more alleged members of the band are in the Tombs awaiting trial.

Ten ships have been engaged to carry coal cargoes from Virginia to Las Palmas, Canary Islands. Their aggregate capacity is 100,000 tons. Two other vessels, both flying neutral flags, were chartered for South America, one for the River Plate and another for Rio de Janeiro. A third neutral vessel will carry a cargo of coal to Christiana.

Treasury authorities will look with foreboding on necessary reductions in the reserves of National banks caused by meeting foreign obligations. This attitude was informally agreed on and authority to maintain it found in power vested in the Controller of the Currency and the new Federal Reserve Board. The Reserve Board considered the subject and it was decided no unnecessary hand-cap would be thrown in the way of banks.

With over 1000 passengers, 201 of whom were cabin passengers, the American liner Philadelphia arrived last week at New York. It was the first great crowd of Americans who marched from Europe after war was declared. Virtually all were without baggage, many without money and all told stories of hardships. The Philadelphia sailed from Southampton a few hours after England declared war on Germany. The first day out a fleet of seven French torpedo boats and three submarines was sighted. One of the torpedo boats hurried after the liner, the rest followed slowly. Finally the torpedo boat, the B-7, came alongside and ordered the Philadelphia to stop. The war vessel circled the liner several times, its officers looking closely at the faces of passengers crowding the decks. When the French naval officers were sure that the Philadelphia was an American vessel and that the passengers were Americans, one shouted in excellent English that the Philadelphia might proceed. The passengers cheered the French ships. The cheer was returned and the war vessels steamed away.

The sailors, firemen and stewards of the Atlantic transport liner steamer Minnewaska, when about to leave London with 250 passengers for New York, went on strike and demanded "danger money" on account of the risk they were taking in crossing the Atlantic. The trouble was arranged and the boat sailed.

The Canadian Government wireless station near Port Arthur, Ontario, was wrecked one day last week. The staff inside the station

rushed out when the crash of cables was heard, but was fired upon by two men, running away. The damage to the station was serious. A staff, mounted by the military corps, began the work of repair.

Dr. Morris H. Baerner, Assistant State Health Officer, has returned to Austin from East Texas where he has been canvassing for funds to carry on the hookworm work. The Commissioners' Court of Polk County made a second appropriation of \$100 for another hookworm campaign. The first campaign was conducted from March 4 to April 22, 1913. During that time 1949 persons were examined, 699 found infested and 1054 treatments given. Of 861 school children examined 56.1 per cent were found to have hookworms. The campaign will be opened in Polk County next month with Drs. J. H. Thorne and J. Adams in charge. Dr. Baerner also visited Hardin County and has secured the tentative promise of the Commissioners' Court to appropriate \$100 for hookworm work in that county when it meets next Monday. A campaign was conducted in November and December, 1912, but additional work is needed. Dr. O. H. Jenkins has opened his campaign in Nacogdoches County. The work will be conducted from the following towns, where stations for free examinations and treatments will be established: Garrison, Cushing, Woden, Channing, Appleton, Cairo and Nacogdoches.

Calville Barclay, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy, presented a memorandum regarding the mining of the North Sea to Secretary Bryan, with the assurance that the British Admiralty would do all in its power to assist the shipping of friendly Nations to avoid the explosives reported to have been laid there by the Germans.

"An appeal has reached the American Bible Society from Germany for Bibles in German, Russian, French and Polish for use among the soldiers and for money to aid in distributing them. Such requests it may be quite beyond the power of the society to meet in view of the difficulty of either sending them from Europe or sending them from the comparatively small stock at Scriptures now on hand. It is earnestly hoped that the Christian people of America will be ready to aid the society in whatever measures may be found necessary. Any gifts made for this purpose will be received and used as the way may open."

Elsha C. Fields, vice-president of the Masonic Railway, is reported will be elected to the presidency. He will succeed F. A. Delano, who has been appointed to the Federal Reserve Board.

Galveston will adopt the suggestion of the cotton conference which proposes to begin the cotton year on August 1, instead of September 1, the new rule to go into effect this year, but the receipts and other statistical records for the year 1913-14 will be completed up to and including August 31. This matter has been under consideration for cotton exchanges of the South for some time. The cotton produced in August in Texas was of such inferior quality as compared with the other months that very little difference was made. The extension of the growing region into countries farther south with a consequent earlier production has made a great change, the normal receipts for Galveston alone in August ranging from 125,000 to 200,000 bales. As August cotton is not cotton, it is really belongs to the new season, consequently there has come up at recent years some confusion, hence the change in the year of record for the staple.

Attorneys for William Baerner, Jr., who is suing Colonel Roosevelt for \$10,000 in a libel action, will not agree to a change of venue as requested by the Colonel. The trial will therefore be held at Albany.

J. Bruce Gibson, of Everett, Washington, suggests to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission, the regulation of "yellow journals." Election of judges from politicians and removal of judges from politics are three steps toward checking social unrest. Mr. Gibson is president of the Federation of Employees' Associations of the Pacific Coast. To illustrate the kind of articles he would have barred from publication, Mr. Gibson read a contribution to a Washington Socialist publication. It advised readers that a revolution impended and told where high-power rifles could be obtained. Mr. Gibson also declared that cartoonists who stir up strife should be suppressed. "The great trouble with Police Magistrates and other judges," Mr. Gibson said, "is that they constantly are playing to the galleries. So long as judges are in politics, not so long will they fail to administer laws properly." J. V. Patterson, a Seattle shipbuilder, told the commission he thought the American Federation of Labor should have a "house cleaning" and repudiate Samuel Gompers.

Favorable reports on three bills to set aside the action of the navy "plucking" board in retiring Captains John H. Gibbons, Frank K. Hills and John C. Leonard were submitted by the House Naval Affairs Committee. The members of the National Chamber of Commerce of the "plucking" board.

A delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will visit Dallas October 23. A directors' meeting of this body will be held at New Orleans in October. The party will leave Washington on October 13, making a tour through Richmond, Raleigh, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Mobile, Houston, Dallas, Little

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 10 words. CASH MUST accompany all orders. In starting order of advertisement each initial word or number is counted as one word. We cannot have answers addressed to us, as your address must appear with the advertisement. All advertisements in this department will be sent gratuitously. No display or book bound type will be used. Copy for advertisements must reach this office by Saturday to insure their inserting. We have not investigated the merits of any proposition offered in these columns, but it is in sending that nothing of a questionable nature shall appear. You must make your own trade.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES to sell our toilet articles. No money needed. Write us, MAGNOLIA MFG. CO., San Antonio, Texas.

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP CO., 4014 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Gartside's Iron Rust Soap (U. S. registered patent No. 1477) removes iron rust, ink and all undesirable stains from clothing, marble, etc., with magical effect. Good seller, big margins. Home-to-home agents and store salesmen wanted. The original, 25c a tube. Beware of imitations and the penalty for making, selling and using an infringing article.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS.—My special offer to introduce my magazine, "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, other "It demonstrates the real earning power of money and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. "Investing for Profit" is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$1200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. BARBER, 435, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

EVANGELISTIC SINGER

SOON available from August 15 to September 25. If you are seeking about for an efficient helper, write me at once. Best references. Address GEO. P. BLEISHOE, Galveston, Texas.

HELP WANTED

GEN AND WOMEN, 18 years or over, want to do Government jobs. \$65 to \$120 month. Excellent chance for farmers. Vacation. No lay-offs. "Full" unnecessary. Common education sufficient. List of open positions free. Write immediately. FRANKLIN 18871, 157 E. 1st St., Dept. K, 160, Rochester, N. Y.

Rock, Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville and New Orleans, in which later this city meeting will be held. The members of the National Chamber of Commerce are chosen from the ranks of the most noted business men in the country. The president is John H. Faber of Boston, Massachusetts. John W. Phillips of Dallas is on the board of directors.

John F. Holland, inventor of the submarine that bears his name, died of pneumonia at Newark, New Jersey, last week. He was 72 years old. Mr. Holland sank his first submarine boat in the Passaic River when he found it was a failure. The second boat he built on the Passaic's bottom. Subsequently he was successful and the United States Government took over his invention.

Joseph Shuler, president of the Glen Allen Coal and Coke Company, at Glen Allen, West Virginia, Dr. W. D. Ansell, company physician, and F. W. Johnson, company electrician, were sent to death Friday by hanging, who took the payroll of \$15,000 and escaped. The three company employees received the money from a Norfolk and Western train at Glen Allen and started for the state three miles away on a coal-burned car.

The Texas Cotton Oil Company of Dallas, the Houston Gas Light Company, the Missouri State Bank, Memphis, and the Houston Oil Company of Houston have filed articles in the state of the State of Texas against the Texas Business Men's Association. The two corporations state in the answers that they had no knowledge of the names, in which the funds they contributed were used. By this action the four corporations withdraw from the suit and will escape all costs should it be decided against the association. They also automatically withdraw from membership.

Every ship that left New York, bound for Europe, after the first significant war news reached across the ocean, carried from ten to one hundred moving picture operators, armed with their machines and tripods. The powers that be in the "movie" game don't look upon this sort of thing with quite as much favor as do many others. Their sentimental viewpoint is shared, in fact almost obliterated, by their commercial viewpoint. In this gigantic clash of arms in Europe they see a fine chance to further exploit their game—the "movies."

Secretary Daniels announces that all the log ships of the Atlantic fleet will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz September 1 and sent north. It is his intention to have in Mexican waters only a small craft capable of patrol duty or which might occasionally be ordered across the gulf to Dominican or Haitian waters. It is the plan to have Rear Admiral Fletcher take command of the fleet at Hampton Roads about September 1, in succession to Rear Admiral Rodgers who dies there.

The government for the third time is going after the log Chicago packing corporations. This time they will be investigated on complaints that they are engaged in a criminal conspiracy to boost the price of meats under the pretext of security occasioned by the European war. Officials of the Department of Justice at Washington have divided the food price investigation. The meat inquiry is to be centered in Chicago. Investigation of sugar prices will be centered in New York and (Continued on page 16.)

MALE HELP WANTED

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business, without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, L-551 Maiden Building, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

Calder's Sanatorium, McKinney, Texas, for treatment of internal and external cancer, come or write for book of information.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED

A TEACHER of music who can teach piano, voice, violin and orchestra work, is wanted in a Western Oklahoma town of 4000 people, with a Methodist church of 500 members. A Methodist preferred. Send recommendations to BOX 42, Mangum, Oklahoma.

EVANGELIST SINGER

OPEN dates for September and October. Any one desiring services of singer will call me. J. VIRGIL CLOVER, Lodi, Texas.

WORK WANTED

I am very anxious to secure a pastoral charge in some one of the Texas Conferences, preferably the Texas, for the balance of the conference year. Have had two years experience as a supply. Could take charge at once. D. S. HITCHCOCK, Pittsburg, Texas.

GATESVILLE DISTRICT CONFERENCE KILLEEN, TEXAS, AUGUST 28

Will all who expect to attend the Gatesville District Conference at Killeen, Texas, August 28, please send me their names. I will give you a good time. R. A. WALKER, Killeen, Texas.

TWO IMPORTANT NOTICES

The Social Service Commission of Texas Methodism will hold its third and presumably last meeting during the present conference year on Thursday, September 10, 10 a. m., in Dallas, probably at the Publishing House. One of the most important matters to come before us is that with reference to the San Antonio Mission Home and Training School, referred to in our Annual Conference. Let our pastors not forget Labor Sunday, September 6. Appropriate services should be held in all of our churches. This is an opportunity we cannot afford to miss. JOHN C. GRANBERY, Chairman Social Service Commission.

HILLSBORO DISTRICT CONFERENCE SPECIAL NOTICE

As the representatives of our schools will probably wish to attend the Gatesville District Conference immediately after the conference of Hillsboro District, I have planned to give them a hearing on the first day, August 26, as follows: Northwestern University, 11 a. m.; Southern Methodist University, 3 p. m.; Texas Woman's College, at 8 p. m. HORACE BISHOP, P. E.

MARRIAGES

THOMPSON BEALL, Mr. Clay E. Thompson and Miss Sarah E. Beall were united in marriage at 1011 Methodist, following an engagement of 18 months, August 9, 1914. Rev. J. T. Howell officiating.

COUCH LAWLER—At the home of the bride in the Moore community, Van Zandt County, August 16, 1914, 2:30 p. m., Mr. J. H. Couch, of Canton, Texas, and Miss Rebecca Lawler, Rev. Frank Everett officiating.

MCGRORY SHUTT—At Indianapolis, Ind., August 1914, Mr. Harry McGrory to Miss Blanche Shutt, both of Indianapolis. Rev. C. G. Smith, of Texas, officiating.

COUCH BIRD—At the home of the bride in the Moore community, Van Zandt County, Texas, August 16, 1914, 2:30 p. m., Mr. W. F. Couch, of Canton, Texas, and Miss Lila Bird, of Wells Point, Texas. Rev. Frank Everett officiating.

San Antonio District—Fourth Round

Travis Park, Aug. 21; South Heights, Aug. 22; Alamo Heights, Aug. 23; McKinley Ave., Aug. 24; Kerrville, Sept. 5; Center Point, Sept. 6; Pleasanton, Sept. 12; Lourdston, Sept. 13; Berne, at Comfort, Sept. 20; Medina, at Rocky, Sept. 21; Bandera, Sept. 22; Fintert, at Fintert, Sept. 23; San Antonio, at Salado, Sept. 24; Government Hill, Sept. 25; Alamo, Sept. 26; Fawcett, at Fawcett, Oct. 1; Laurel Heights, Oct. 2; Prospect Hill, Oct. 3; West End, Oct. 4; Englewood, Oct. 5.

B. W. DODSON, P. E.



The Best Way

The use of the INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE has increased in attendance at the L.D.S. Supper in thousands of churches. It will do so in your church. Send for illustrated list.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE CO.
914 S. 1st St. Salt Lake City, Utah

THE CHEERFUL HEART.

"He that is of a cheerful heart hath a continual feast."

Which, being interpreted, means that life has zest and wholesomeness and satisfaction for the man who looks at it with something of a smile on his face and who enters upon and continues in its duties and opportunities with courage and optimism. Whether life to me is good and joyous and worth while does not depend half so much on what I have in my pocket as it does upon what I have in my heart. If there is sunshine and health there will be sunshine and health over all my world, no matter indeed what kind of world it may be. And if there isn't sunshine and health there, it will be a dark and uncomfortable world no matter what there is in it. The problem of living happily and satisfactorily is not, therefore, a problem of getting something, but a problem of becoming something. Life will take color and tone not from what I have but from what I am. There are just as many people happy among those who haven't very big bank accounts as there are among the millionaires, just as many who find life a feast among those who eat very frugal fare as among those who luxuriate in overabundance.

Much as worthy friends add to the happiness and value of life, we must in the main depend upon ourselves, and everyone is his own best friend or worst enemy.—Lord Avebury.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque District—Fourth Round.
Clayton, at Pleasant Valley, Aug. 22, 23.
Cimarron, Aug. 26, 27.
Magdalena, Sept. 5, 6.
McAllister, at Rock Lake, Sept. 12, 13.
Tucumcari, at Quay, Sept. 19, 20.
Tucumcari, Sept. 26, 27.
Albuquerque, Oct. 2, 4.
GEO. H. GIVAN, P. E.

El Paso District—Fourth Round.
Marfa, Aug. 22, 23.
Lordsburg, Aug. 29, 30.
Deming, Sept. 5, 6.
Los Cruces, Sept. 12, 13.
La Mesa, Sept. 19, 20.
Tularosa, Sept. 26, 27.
Alamogordo, Sept. 26, 27.
Chino, Oct. 3, 4.
El Paso, Oct. 10, 11.
Trinity, Oct. 17, 18.
Alta Vista, Oct. 24, 25.
Highland Park, Oct. 31, 1.
J. B. COCHRAN, P. E.

Pecos Valley District—Fourth Round.
Malaga, Aug. 22, 23.
Grady, Aug. 27, 28.
Blackwater, Aug. 29, 30.
Clovis, Aug. 30, 31.
Hagerman, Sept. 5, 6.
Artesia, Sept. 6, 7.
Lake Arthur, Sept. 8.
Hope, Sept. 10.
Sacramento, Sept. 12, 13.
Texico, Sept. 19, 20.
Odessa, Sept. 26, 27.
Pecos, Sept. 27, 28.
Toyah Valley, Oct. 3, 4.
Lovington, Oct. 8, 9.
J. H. MESSER, P. E.

WEST TEXAS

Austin District—Fourth Round.
Weimar, Aug. 21-23.
Flatonia, Aug. 23, 24.
Smithville, Aug. 28-30.
Liberty Hill and Leander, at Liberty Hill, Sept. 5, 6.
Walnut, at Walnut, Sept. 12, 13.
McLade, at McLade, Sept. 19, 20.
Manor, Sept. 20, 21.
LaGrange and Winchester, Sept. 26, 27.
West Point, at Muldoon, Sept. 26.
Elgin, Sept. 30.
Webberville, at Haynie's, Oct. 3, 4.
Ward Memorial, Oct. 9.
University Church, Oct. 12.
First Church, Oct. 19.

The Annual Conference will convene in Austin, First Church, October 21. The pastors are requested to see that the Women's societies and the trustees are ready to report and to have all statistics ready as far as possible. The fact that we have hindrances in the way of closing up the work of the year should make us all work with greater energy and purpose. We can come out with full reports if we make a constant and united effort.
V. A. GODFREY, P. E.

Beeville District—Fourth Round.
Preaching dates, no conferences:
Aug. 23, 11 a. m., Floresville.
Aug. 23, 8 p. m., Karnes City.
Aug. 30, 11 a. m., Beeville.
Quarterly Conferences with preaching on Sundays:
Sept. 5, 8 p. m., Aransas Pass.
Sept. 6, 11 a. m., Rockport.
Sept. 6, 11 a. m., Gregory, at Gregory.
Sept. 11, 4 p. m., Beeville.
Sept. 12, 11 a. m., Oakville, at Lebanon.
Sept. 19, 20, Berclair, at Couch.
Sept. 25, 3 p. m., San Benito.
Sept. 25, 8 p. m., Brownsville.
Sept. 26, 3 p. m., Pharr.
Sept. 26, 7, Mission.
Sept. 27, 28, McAllen, at McAllen.
Sept. 29, 10 a. m., Mercedes.
Sept. 29, 8 p. m., Harlingen.
Oct. 1, 8 p. m., Calallen, at Calallen.

A Woman's Appeal

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

Oct. 2, 4 p. m., Bishop.
Oct. 2, 8 p. m., Kingsville.
Oct. 3, 11 a. m., Riviera.
Oct. 4, 8 p. m., Robstown.
Oct. 5, 8 p. m., Sinton.
Oct. 6, 10 a. m., Skidmore, at Skidmore.
Oct. 10, 11, Mathis, at Mathis.
Oct. 11, 8 p. m., Palfurrias.
Oct. 12, 10 a. m., Alice.
Oct. 12, 8 p. m., Corpus Christi.
Oct. 14, 8 p. m., Floresville.
Oct. 15, 3 p. m., Karnes City.
Oct. 15, 8 p. m., Kenedy.
J. H. GROSECLOSE, P. E.

Cuero District—Fourth Round.
Edna, Aug. 22, 23.
Port Lavaca and Traylor, at Traylor, Aug. 27, 28.
Preaching at Port Lavaca, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., Aug. 30.
Midland, at Midland, Sept. 5, 6.
Palacios, 8 p. m., Sept. 7.
Nursery, at Fordtran, Sept. 12, 13.
Provident, at Boxville, Wednesday, Sept. 15.
Hallettsville, at Hallettsville, Sept. 19, 20.
Seadrift, at Seadrift, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
Placedo, at Placedo, 3 p. m., Thursday, Sept. 24.
El Campo, Sept. 26, 27.
Cuero, 8 p. m., Tuesday, Sept. 29.
Yoakum, 8 p. m., Wednesday, Sept. 30.
Smiley, at Smiley, Oct. 3, 4.
Nixon, Oct. 4, 5.
Pandora, at Caddo and Pandora, Oct. 10, 11.
Stockdale, at Stockdale, 2 p. m., Oct. 12.
Lavernia, at Parita, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
Runge, Oct. 17, 18.

Pastors, please see that trustees report according to Discipline.
JOHN M. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Lampasas District—Fourth Round.
Goldthwaite, Aug. 22, 23.
Kempner, at Kempner, Aug. 29, 30.
Lometa, Aug. 30, 31.
Cherokee, at Valley Springs, Sept. 5, 6.
Star, at Star, Sept. 12, 13.
Center City, at Center City, Sept. 13, 14.
Richland Springs, at Locker, Sept. 19, 20.
San Saba, Sept. 20, 21.
Fredonia, at Bethel, Sept. 26, 27.
Mason, at Mason, Sept. 27, 28.
Johnson City, at Round Mountain, Oct. 3, 4.
Marble Falls, Oct. 4, 5.
Llano, at ———, Oct. 8.
Willow City, at Willow City, Oct. 10, 11.
Lometa, at Stanley Chapel, Oct. 17, 18.
Lampasas, Oct. 14, and 18.
J. W. COWAN, P. E.

San Angelo District—Fourth Round.
Eden, Aug. 22, 23, a. m.
Lohn, Aug. 23, p. m.
Brady, Aug. 29, 30, a. m.
Rockwell, Aug. 30, p. m.
Sonora, Sept. 5, 6, a. m.
Eldorado, Sept. 6, p. m.
Junction, Sept. 12, 13.
Sherwood, Sept. 19, 20, a. m.
Miles, Sept. 20, 21.
Edith, Sept. 26, 27, a. m.
Sterling, Sept. 27, p. m.
Water Valley, Oct. 3, 4, a. m.
Chadbourne, Oct. 10, 11, a. m.
Midland, Oct. 10, 11, a. m.
Garden City, Oct. 11, p. m.
Ozona, Oct. 14.
Paint Rock, Oct. 17.
San Angelo, First Church, Oct. 18.
F. B. BUCHANAN, P. E.

San Marcos District—Fourth Round.
Lytton Springs (preaching), Aug. 23.
Waelter, Aug. 29, 30.
Kyle, Sept. 2.
Belmont, Sept. 12, 13.
Leesville, Sept. 15.
Fentress, Sept. 19, 20.
Harwood, Sept. 22.
Gonzales, Sept. 23.
Lockhart, Sept. 24.
Lytton Springs, Sept. 25.
Luling, Sept. 26, 27.
Seguin, Sept. 27, 28.
Marbach, Sept. 30, 31.
San Marcos, Oct. 1.
Blanco, Oct. 3, 4.
Staples, Oct. 7.
Dripping Springs, Oct. 10, 11.
THOMAS GREGORY, P. E.

Uvalde District—Fourth Round.
Tehuacana, Aug. 23, a. m.
Hondo, Aug. 23, p. m.
Moore, Aug. 30.
Cottulla, Sept. 6.
Laredo, Sept. 6, Wednesday.
Del Rio, Sept. 13, a. m.
Eagle Pass, Sept. 13, p. m.
Rock Springs, Sept. 20.
Batesville, Sept. 27.
Pearsall, Oct. 4.
Sabinal, Oct. 7, Wednesday.
Utopia, Oct. 11, a. m.
Uvalde, Oct. 11, p. m.
Devine, Oct. 14, Wednesday.
Crystal City, Oct. 18, a. m.
Carriazo Springs, Oct. 18, p. m.
S. B. BEALL, P. E.

CENTRAL TEXAS

Brownwood District—Fourth Round.
Bronze, at Bronze, Sept. 12, 13.
Robert Lee, at Robert Lee, Sept. 13, 14.
Bangs, at Bangs, Sept. 19, 20.
Winchell, at Salt Branch, Sept. 26, 27.
Norton, at Norton, Oct. 3, 4.
Wingate, at Mazon, Oct. 4, 5.
Novice, at Crews, Oct. 10.
Winters, Oct. 11, 12.
Brownwood, at Chapel Hill, Oct. 14.
Coleman, at Grosvener, Oct. 15.
Goldbusk, at Goldbusk, Oct. 17, 18.
Indian Creek, at Indian Creek, Oct. 21.
Hallinger, Oct. 24, 25.
Talpa, at Talpa, Oct. 25, 26.
Santa Anna, Oct. 31, Nov. 1.
Coleman, Nov. 1, 2.
Blanket, at Blanket, Nov. 4.
Brownwood, Nov. 7, 8.
J. H. STEWART, P. E.

Cisco District—Fourth Round.
Gordon, at Mt. Zion, Aug. 29, 30.
Thurber and Mingo, at M. 8 p. m., Aug. 30.
Breckenridge, at B. 11 a. m., Sept. 4.
Eolian, at E. Sept. 5, 6.
May, at M., Sept. 12, 13.
Rising Star, Sept. 13, 14.
Gorman, 8 p. m., Sept. 16.
Lawland, at E. 3 p. m., Sept. 18.
Staff, at Kokomo, Sept. 19, 20.
Ranger, at R., Sept. 20, 21.
Wayland, at Acker, Sept. 26, 27.
Carbon, at C., Oct. 3, 4.
Sipe Springs, at S., Oct. 10, 11.
Saratoga, at S., Oct. 17, 18.
Frontier, at F., Oct. 18, 19.
Romney, at Barnes, Oct. 24, 25.
Deadmona, at Chaney, 11 a. m., Oct. 28.
Strawn, at S., Oct. 31, Nov. 1.
Cisco, Nov. 6-8.
Cisco, at Central, Nov. 7, 8.
C. E. LINDSEY, P. E.

Cleburne District—Fourth Round.
Alvarado, Sept. 6, 11 a. m.; Sept. 7, 8 p. m.
Venus, Sept. 6, 8 p. m.; Sept. 7, 3 p. m.
Grandview, at Rio Vista, Sept. 12, 13.
Walnut Springs, Sept. 19, 20.
Morgan, at Morgan, Sept. 20, 21.
Barnesville, at Barnesville, Sept. 26, 27.
Grandview, Sept. 27, 28.
Lillian, at Lillian, Oct. 3, 4.

Cresson, at Action, Oct. 10, 11.
Gardley, at Cresson, Oct. 17, 18.
Glen Rose, at Glen Rose, Oct. 19, 20.
Glen Rose, at White Church, Oct. 19, 20.
Main Street, Cleburne, Oct. 23.
Branson, Avenue, Cleburne, Oct. 23.
Grandbury, at Fairview, Oct. 24, 25.
Grandbury, Oct. 25, 26.
Joshua, at Joshua, Oct. 31, Nov. 1.
Burleson, at Everman, Nov. 1, 2.
W. W. MOSS, P. E.

Corsicana District—Fourth Round.
Barry, at Embouse, Aug. 23.
Kerens, at Kerens, Aug. 29, 30.
Grandview, at Grandview, Sept. 5, 6.
Frost, Sept. 12, at 3 p. m.
McCord, Sept. 12, at 8 p. m.
Blossing, at Blossing, Sept. 12, at 8 p. m.
Barry, at Barry, Sept. 19, 20.
Kerens, at Kerens, Sept. 19, 20.
Corsicana, at Zion Rest, Sept. 26, 27.
Big Hill and Odds, at B. H., Sept. 26, 27.
Thompson and Steele Creek, at T., Sept. 27, 28.

Cedar Island, Oct. 2, at 8 p. m.
Hornhill, at Hornhill, Oct. 3, 4.
Mexico, Oct. 4, 5.
Ridland, at Ridland, Oct. 10, 11.
Hartman, at Hartman, Oct. 17, 18.
Dawson, Oct. 18, 19.
Chatham, at Chatham, Oct. 24, 25.
Corsicana, at Corsicana, Oct. 25, at 8 p. m.
Blossing, at Blossing, Oct. 26.
Emmet, at Emmet, Oct. 27.
Frost, Oct. 27, at 8 p. m.
Corsicana, First Church, Nov. 1 and 3.
Corsicana, 11th Ave., Nov. 4, at 8 p. m.
Rice, Nov. 5, at 8 p. m.
Wortham and Richland, at W., Nov. 7, 8.
The Licensing Committee will meet at 9 a. m., Nov. 4, in the study of the First Church, Corsicana.
E. A. SMITH, P. E.

Dubin District—Fourth Round.
De Leon, Aug. 22, 23.
Stephenville, Aug. 29, 30.
Comanche, at Indian Creek, Sept. 5, 6.
Comanche, at Hassie, Sept. 12, 13.
Comanche, Sept. 13, 14; Q. C. 9 a. m., Sept. 14.
Gustine, Sept. 14, 8 p. m.
Stephenville, at Rock Falls, Sept. 19, 20.
Harbin and Greens Creek, at H., at 11, Sept. 26, 27.
Huckabay, at H., Oct. 3, 4.
Bunyan, at Lingleville, Oct. 4, 5.
De Leon, at De Leon, Oct. 11 a. m., Oct. 7.
Iredell, at I., Oct. 10, 11.
Hicks, Oct. 11, 12.
Duffan, at D., Oct. 17, 18.
Carlton, at Fairview, Oct. 24, 25.
Proctor, at Edna Hill, Oct. 25, 26.
Bluffdale, at B., Oct. 31, Nov. 1.
Tolar, at T., Nov. 1, 2.
S. J. VAUGHAN, P. E.

Gatesville District—Fourth Round.
Gatesville, Sept. 5, 6.
Meridian, Sept. 5.
Larnesse, at Mt. Zion, Sept. 12, 13.
Cotton, Sept. 19, 20.
Valley Mills, Sept. 26, 27.
Crawford, at Crawford, Sept. 26, 27.
Metegor, Sept. 27, 28.
Gatesville, at W. C., Sept. 30.
Moody, Oct. 4, 5.
Nolanville, at Nolanville, Oct. 9.
Copperas Cove, at C., Oct. 10, 11.
Killeen, Oct. 11, 12.
Killeen, at Buena Vista, Oct. 12.
Evant, at Bee House, Oct. 14.
Hamilton, at H., Oct. 17.
Hamilton, Oct. 18, 19.
Fairy and Lanham, at Lanham, Oct. 20.
Jonesboro, at Jonesboro, Oct. 24, 25.
Oglesby, at Oglesby, Oct. 21, Nov. 1.
Meridian, at Grapevine, Nov. 4.
M. K. LITTLE, P. E.

Georgetown District—Fourth Round.
Granger, Sept. 5, 7.
Bartlett, Sept. 6, 7.
Salado, at Salado, Sept. 12, 13.
Belton, Sept. 13, 14.
Oenaville, at Oenaville, Sept. 19, 20.
Temple, Seventh Street, Sept. 20, 21.
Thrall, at Lawrence Chapel, Sept. 26, 27.
Rogers, Oct. 3, 4.
Temple, First Church, Oct. 4, 5.
Midway, at New Hope, Oct. 10, 11.
Troy and Pontotoc, at Troy, Oct. 11, 12.
Georgetown, Oct. 14.
Hutto, at Hutto, Oct. 17, 18.
Taylor, Oct. 18, 19.
Florence, at Florence, Oct. 24, 25.
Jarrell, at Jarrell, Oct. 25, 26.
Holland, at Holland, Oct. 31, Nov. 1.
West and Jones, at West, Nov. 1, 2.
Dear Brethren: Please remember that this is the conference to elect new officers for the ensuing year. Let the pastor have a list of such officers as he expects to nominate ready, so that we may not be delayed in the business of the conference. I trust the stewards will put forth every effort to pay up the preacher's salary in full and let us round out with a clear report at the coming Annual Conference.
T. S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Hillsboro District—Third Round.
Whitney, at W., Aug. 22, 23.
HORACE BISHOP, P. E.

Hillsboro District—Fourth Round.
Irene, at Irene, Aug. 30, 31.
Munger, at Munger, Sept. 5, 6.
Coolidge, at C., Sept. 6, p. m.
Brandon, at Bynum, Sept. 12, 13.
Covington and Ocoola, at Covington, Sept. 19, 20.
Penelope, at Bynum, Sept. 26, 27.
Malone, at M., Oct. 4.
Hulbard, at H., Oct. 11.
Kirk, at K., Oct. 15.
Abbutt, at A., Oct. 17, 18.
Innes, at I., Oct. 21.
Huron, at Bethel, Oct. 24, 25.
Peoria, at Peoria, Oct. 25, 26.
Lovelace, at Lovelace, Oct. 28, 29, 11 a. m.
Hillsboro, at H., Oct. 29, p. m.
Lime Street, at L. S., Oct. 30, p. m.
Whitney, at W., Nov. 1.
HORACE BISHOP, P. E.

Weatherford District—Fourth Round.
Loving, at Red Top, Aug. 28.
Olney, at Olney, Aug. 29, 30.
New Castle, at New Castle, Aug. 30, 31.
Fergus, at Fergus, Sept. 5, 6.
Graham, at Graham, Sept. 6, 7.
Graham, at Graham, Sept. 6, 7.
Springtown, at Springtown, Sept. 12, 13.
Millsap, at Millsap, Sept. 19, 20.
Santo, at Santo, Sept. 26, 27.
Whitt, at Bethesda, Oct. 3, 4.
Weatherford, at Weatherford, Oct. 10, 11.
Aledo, at Aledo, Oct. 17, 18.
Grafton, at Grafton, Oct. 24, 25.
Arle, at Arle, Oct. 27.
Mineral Wells, at M. W., Oct. 29, 30.
Couts' Memorial, at C. M., Nov. 1, 2.
First Church, at F., Nov. 1, 2.
JAS. CAMPBELL, P. E.

NORTHWEST TEXAS

Big Spring District—Third Round.
Brownfield, at Meadow, Aug. 23, 24.
Plains, at Harris, Aug. 29, 30.
W. H. TERRELL, P. E.

Hamlin District—Third Round.
McCauley, at Hamlin, Aug. 22, 23.
Vera, at Benjamin, Aug. 29, 30.
Sagerton, at Bunker Hill, Sept. 5, 6.
Rochester, at Turner, Sept. 12, 13.
G. S. HARDY, P. E.

Plainview District—Third Round.
Lockney, at Metcalf, Aug. 22, 23.
O. P. KIKER, P. E.

Vernon District—Third Round.
Childress, Aug. 22.
Toll, Aug. 25, at 11 a. m.
J. G. PUTMAN, P. E.

TEXAS

Beaumont District—Third Round.
Nederland, at Nederland, Aug. 22, 23.
Port Arthur, Aug. 23, 8 p. m.
Orange, Aug. 30, 11 a. m.
Roberts, at Roberts, Aug. 30, at 8 p. m.
E. W. SOLOMON, P. E.

Beaumont District—Fourth Round.
Jasper, at Jasper, Sept. 5, 6.
Jasper, Sept. 6.
First Church, Beaumont, Sept. 12, 13, a. m.
Kountze, at Kountze, Sept. 13, 14, p. m.
Baton and Saratoga, at Baton, Sept. 19, 20.
Robertson, at Robertson, Sept. 26, 27, p. m.
P. Robinson and Stonewall, at S., Sept. 27, 11 a. m.
Wallisville, at Wallisville, Sept. 28, 11 a. m.
Burkeville, at Brookland, Oct. 3, 4.
Scales, at Scales, Oct. 4, 8 p. m.
Newton, at Newton, Oct. 10, 11.
Orange, Oct. 11, 8 p. m.
Nederland, at Nederland, Oct. 17, 18.
Port Arthur, Oct. 18, 8 p. m.
Call, at Magnolia Springs, Oct. 24, 25.
Kibbey, Oct. 25, 8 p. m.
Liberty, at Liberty, Nov. 1, 11 a. m.
Dayton, Nov. 1, 8 p. m.
Sons Lake and China, at China, Nov. 2, 8 p. m.
Woodville, at Woodville, Nov. 7, 8.
Warren, at Warren, Nov. 8, 8 p. m.
Kountze, at Kountze, Nov. 15, 11 a. m.

I shall use the new form in holding the fourth quarterly conference. See new Discipline. Let all the stewards do their whole duty in calling the preachers' salaries, and let all the preachers do the same in connection with their conference collections. See that there is no defect anywhere. Conference will soon be here. Let us be ready.
E. W. SOLOMON, P. E.

Brenham District—Third Round.
Goodings, at Barton, Aug. 22, 23.
Chappell Hill, Aug. 23, 24.
Lexington, at Early Chapel, Aug. 29, 30.
Lexington, at Saly, Sept. 5, 6.
Brenham, Sept. 6, at 8 p. m.
S. W. THOMAS, P. E.

Houston District—Third Round.
Texas City, Aug. 22.
Trinity, Aug. 23.
Velasco, Aug. 26.
J. GILGORE, P. E.

Houston District—Fourth Round.
Woodland Heights, Aug. 30.
Grace Church, Aug. 30.
Brynner, Sept. 6.
Washington, at Washington, Sept. 13.
West End, Galveston, Sept. 13.
Tabernacle, Sept. 20.
McKean, Sept. 20.
McKee Street, Sept. 27.
Trinity, Sept. 27.
Cedar Bayou, Oct. 3, 4.
Seabrook and Pasadena, Oct. 4.
First Church, Galveston, business session, Oct. 7.
West End, business session, Oct. 8.
First Church, Houston, Oct. 11.
League City, Oct. 11.
First Church, Houston, business session, Oct. 14.
Brazeal, Oct. 17, 18.
Angleton, Oct. 18, 19.
Alvin, Oct. 25.
Iowa Colony, Oct. 25.
Columbia, Oct. 28.
Texas City, November 1.
Acadia, November 1.
St. Paul's, business session, Nov. 3.
St. Paul's, Nov. 8.
Katy, Nov. 8.
Velasco, Nov. 11.
Harrisburg, Nov. 15.
Humble, Nov. 15.
J. KILGORE, P. E.

Jacksonville District—Third Round.
Ballard, Aug. 23.
Brushy Creek, at Tennessee Colony, Aug. 29.
J. R. TURRENTINE, P. E.

Marlin District—Third Round.
Wheelock, Aug. 22, 23.
I. F. BETTS, P. E.

Marshall District—Third Round.
Halbville, at Maple Springs, Aug. 22, 23.
Harrison, at Groves, Aug. 29, 30.
Marshall, 1st Church, Sept. 5.
Marshall, Summit St., Aug. 9.
F. M. BOYLES, P. E.

Navasota District—Third Round.
Cold Springs, at Evergreen, ———.
Cleveland and S., at Fostoria, Aug. 23.
Montgomery, at Spring Branch, Aug. 29, 30.
Wilks and New Waverly, at New Waverly, Sept. 6.
E. L. SHETTLES, P. E.

Pittsburg District—Third Round.
Cornett, at Walker's Chapel, Aug. 22, 23.
Cason, at Bradford's Chapel, Aug. 23, 24.
Wimberly, at Moore's Chapel, Aug. 29, 30.
Pittsburg, at La Fayette, Sept. 5, 6.
Pittsburg, Sept. 6, 7.
O. T. HOTCHKISS, P. E.

Pittsburg District—Fourth Round.
(In Park.)
Boston, at Daniel's Chapel, Sept. 12, 13.
New Boston and DeKalb, at N. B., Sept. 13, 14.
Nash, at Nash, Sept. 19, 20.
Redwater, Redwater, Sept. 26, 27.
Green, at Green, at New Hope, Sept. 26, 27.
Atlanta, Sept. 27, 28.
Coolidge, at Oak Grove, Oct. 3, 4.
Naples and Omaha, at Omaha, Oct. 4, 5.
Dulley Springs, at Dulley Springs, Oct. 10, 11.
Winfield, at New Hope, Oct. 17, 18.
Mt. Pleasant, Oct. 18, 19.
This is the beginning of the end. I appeal to the pastors to make full proof of their ministry. Conditions are such that ordinary efforts will not bring success. It will take extraordinary and persistent effort, but I believe in you, and am sure that you will not shirk the duty of your best, and your best means success. Use your Sunday Schools, your Missionary Committees, Missionary Rallies, public appeals and private solicitation, and see that there is no lack in your charge. The next full collection is so great that we can all afford to work at it day and night. Let's not have a defeat. To the stewards: Do you have some of the pastors have suffered, and best is the time to help them. Try to make a collection each month from now on to the

end. And see that your church does its duty. It would be a shame to send your pastor to conference unpaid. The stewards better meet. See that he gets it.
O. T. HOTCHKISS, P. E.

Timpan District—Third Round.
Appleby, at Smith's Chapel, Aug. 22.
Nacogdoches, Aug. 30.
Timpan, Sept. 6.
I. W. MILLS, P. E.

Timpan District—Last Round.
Tenaha, (Tenaha), Sept. 12.
Gory, (Caledonia), Sept. 19.
Cartage Station, Sept. 20.
Nacogdoches, (Shelbyville), Sept. 26.
Hemphill, (Bronson), Oct. 3.
San Augustine, Oct. 4.
Huntington, (Huntington), Oct. 10.
Lufkin, Oct. 9.
Livingston, Oct. 11.
Genova, (M. Mahan's Chapel), Oct. 14.
Burke, (Dobell), Oct. 17.
Corrigan, (Mason), Oct. 18.
Kennard, (Bethel), Oct. 20.
Mt. Enterprise, (Concord), Oct. 24.
Garrison, Oct. 25.
Funchill, (Longfellow), Oct. 28.
Center Church, (Newport), Oct. 31.
Center Church, Nov. 1.
Melrose, (Chenoweth), Nov. 7.
Nacogdoches Station, Nov. 13.
Appleby, (———), Nov. 14.
Timpan, Nov. 15.
I. W. MILLS, P. E.

NORTH TEXAS

Bonham District—Fourth Round.
Honey Grove, Aug. 30.
Honey Grove, at Rock Point, Sept. 5, 6.
Perry, at Perry, Sept. 12, 13.
Windom, at Windom, Sept. 19, 20.
Ector, at Ector, Sept. 26, 27.
W. W. WATTS, P. E.

Bowie District—Third Round.
Craigh, Cundiff, Aug. 22, 23.
Ponder, Marvin's Chapel, Aug. 29.
T. H. MORRIS, P. E.

Dallas District—Third Round.
Preaching Dates.
First Church, Sept. 5, 11 a. m.
Quarterly Conferences.
Grand Prairie, Aug. 23, 24.
Oak Lawn, Aug. 26.
Grace, Aug. 30, Sept. 2.
Ervay, Aug. 30, Sept. 1.
First Church, Sept. 3.
O. F. SENSABAUGH, P. E.

Decatur District—Third Round.
Roanoke and Elizabeth, at R., Aug. 22, 23.
Mexican, at Bridgeport, Aug. 28.
Willow Pt. Cr., Aug. 29, 30.
Bridgeport, Aug. 29, 30.
S. C. RIDDLE, P. E.

Decatur District—Fourth Round.
Paradise, Oct. 3, Sept. 5, 6.
Bridgeport, Sept. 6, 7.
Justin and Funder, at J., Sept. 12, 13.
Kum and Shedd, at K., Sept. 13, 14.
Dodd, at Dodd, Sept. 19, 20.
Kilgore and Newkirk, at R., Sept. 26, 27.
Greenwood, at Greenwood, Oct. 3, 4.<

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PASSING DAY.

(Continued from page 13.)

the federal prosecutor at Minneapolis, it is understood, will take charge of the inquiry into the reasons for the raise in the price of flour. The government's inquiry all along the line will be prosecuted on the theory that the conspiracy section of the Sherman anti-trust law has been violated in the boosting of prices. Special agents of the Department of Justice have been at work for several days gathering evidence of the price boosting of flour. President Wilson and Attorney McReynolds are back of the investigation.

It is reported that Villa has placed an order in Amario, Texas, for one million pounds of flour to be delivered immediately. This gives impetus to the rumor that all will not be serene for Carranza in Mexico and that Villa is preparing for another revolution in the "cactus" land.

Efforts of Southern Congressmen and representatives of cotton interests to obtain relief from embarrassment threatened by the closing of European markets took tangible forms. Bills to establish bonded warehouses, wherein cotton may be stored and be made basis of currency issues, were introduced in Congress by Senator Hoke Smith and Representative Lever. The action was taken after consultation with officers of the departments of commerce, agriculture and the treasury.

Claiming that he is the Democratic nominee for Congressman-at-Large over Jeff McInerney, of Houston, who was awarded the nomination by the State Convention at El Paso, W. P. Lane, through his attorneys, sent to Fort Worth his contest petition to be filed with Paul Waples, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee. The hearing on the petition is to be held within twenty days as is provided by law.

W. P. Goolsby, a Corsicana business man, was found dead in the City Park of that town Sunday morning with a bullet hole through his body, near the heart. He had apparently been dead several hours. Great mystery surrounds the death, and the Navarro County officers are making a rigid investigation.

Former Provisional President Victoriano Huerta, of Mexican fame, thinks that the German Kaiser must be insane for declaring war upon so many powerful nations and precipitating such a sanguinary struggle. In an interview in London he commented freely upon the European war situation and the initiative taken by the German Empire in the declarations. He refused to discuss affairs of Mexico.

Information as to the publicity activity of the Department of Agriculture was called for in a resolution passed by the House. Representative Humphrey, of Washington, who introduced the resolution, charged that twenty employees of the department were doing press agent work without authorization by law.

The Methodist Board of Foreign Missions at New York has received a cable message from Bishop Homer C. Stuntz at Buenos

Ayres, saying, that the withdrawal of the English steamship lines makes it necessary for the United States Government to establish some mail connection between this country and South America. Bishop Stuntz is in charge of the Methodist Church in South America. Dr. S. Earl Taylor, Senior Secretary of the Methodist Board, who received the cable message, said that the mail systems of the world are so disorganized as to cause vital harm to mission work. "Already missionary work throughout the world is being affected by the war," he said. "Missionaries who had started on their way to the field are now delayed in England or at other points. Missionaries desiring to come home find it difficult to do so. Mail has not been going through the European points with any degree of regularity. We Methodists have extensive work in Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria, North and South Germany, Switzerland, France and Russia, all of which is directly embarrassed by war conditions. The monthly remittances which we are accustomed to send to our workers in Europe cannot be forwarded."

Prof. Sam J. Fountaine, of the A. and M. College at Bryan, Texas, died at Cleveland, O., Saturday. Prof. Fountaine had been critically ill for some days and his death was hourly expected. His wife and other relatives were with him when the end came.

The American Peace Commission to the Dominican Republic has arrived at Puerto Plata. Delegates from both the rebels and from President Bordas' forces will participate. The Dominican situation shows improvement and quiet now prevails at Haiti.

Advices from Rome state that William Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, will return to Italy to offer to his own country all the assistance he can give in case of need of his scientific knowledge or his arm, whichever may be more successful.

The United States cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina reached Falmouth, England, Monday. The sum of \$415,000 in American Government gold was removed from the United States cruiser to London. The gold was in small kegs. Assistant Secretary of War Henry Breckenridge, who is acting as the direct representative of the Government, reported a most uneventful voyage. One English and one French warship were sighted, but when they observed the Stars and Stripes, the admiral aboard the British warship fired a salute.

The good faith of Japan in promising to observe the integrity of China in connection with the Japanese ultimatum to Germany is not questioned by President Wilson. The President would not discuss the ultimatum as a whole, saying that one of the duties of neutrality was to have no opinion on what other nations were doing.

Saturday afternoon at Waco a 9-year-old J. C. Pearson, a newsboy, dramatically saved the life of Mary Adelaide Cherry, aged 3 years, as a freight train was about to run her down in front of the Katy passenger depot. When the lad first tried to pull the baby from the track he had a bundle of his papers under his left arm. Seeing that he could not handle the situation with one arm, he flung his papers aside, seized the little girl around the waist with both hands and dragged her from the track, with the nearest freight car only two feet away from the child, whose foot caught in the north rail

as she started across the track, throwing her prostrate across the rail. The little child's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cherry, a few feet away, on the south side of the street, saw the train approaching, but were powerless to do anything to save their child. The mother became hysterical when she saw that her child was saved and had to receive medical attention. The train was brought to a standstill after the car nearest the baby had passed about half its length from the place where she was rescued by the little newsboy. An effort will be made to have the boy's heroism recognized by the Carnegie Hero Commission.

The Panama Canal was formally opened to the commerce of the world last Saturday, and henceforth ships of all nations may pass to and fro through the great waterway. The steamship Ancon, owned by the United States War Department, with many notable persons on board, made the official passage which signaled the canal's opening. She left Cristobal at 7 o'clock in the morning and reached Balboa, on the Pacific end, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Ancon will remain at the Balboa docks for some time, discharging her cargo, this being the first commercial voyage made through the canal.

For the specific purpose of passing an adequate law providing for the establishment of public and bonded warehouses in Texas so that farmers may store their cotton and other products, Governor O. B. Colquitt issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Thirty-third Legislature to convene on next Monday morning at 10 o'clock, August 24. This is the only subject mentioned in the call, and the Governor said it was not his present intention to submit other matters, but he would not commit himself, as he declared he would be guided by the exigencies of the situation. He proposes to put the subject up to the Legislature, as he considers it very critical at this time.

Several tons of chemicals to be used to manufacture a gas with which to extinguish an oil fire that threatens the largest producing well in the world have been shipped from Houston, via Galveston, to Tampico, Mexico. The well, which has been producing \$10,000,000 worth of oil annually, belongs to Lord Cowdray. Sunday morning a large steel tank full of oil near the big well was ignited by lightning. It is thought that the gusher probably will catch fire and the chemicals were ordered as a precautionary measure. The gas is made from alum, glucose, sodium bicarbonate, glue and sulphuric acid.

More than two thousand Woodmen of the World are camped at Galveston this week, it being the Annual Encampment of the order. The Seawall Boulevard overlooking the Gulf is crowded with members of the Uniform Rank. General Commander W. A. Fraser, of Omaha, Neb., and staff have arrived. General Fraser is in command.

The City of Mexico quietly capitulated to General Obregon's division of the Constitutionalist army last Saturday night. The citizens greeted the soldiers with cheers, and the peaceful occupation of the Mexican capital was complete. The evacuation was without a ripple and the army of General Obregon is in the barracks which the Government soldiers recently occupied. Not a single untoward incident marked the assumption of power by the Constitutionalist. The city was decorated lavishly and it was remarked that for the first time in at least a

year American flags were shown. General Carranza is due to arrive in the City of Mexico Thursday. Eight special trains carrying a reception committee were sent to the front to meet him. He will assume the Presidency as soon as he enters the capital, and peace, for at least a time, will reign in Mexico.

A Chicago woman had her husband hauled into court on a charge of non-support. Both are Belgians, and admitted they were Church members. They also admitted that family quarrels and fights were of frequent occurrence. "I am surprised that such good fighters as the Belgians should not devote their energies in a better direction," said the court. "Both of you go to Church every Sunday for one year. I will continue your case until September 17," he continued, turning to the man, "and if I find at the end of that time that you have failed to obey my instructions I will fine you \$200 and send you to the bridewell."

A pleasant surprise at Paris awaits the French soldier who captured a German flag at St. Blaise last week. One thousand dollars is a certainty and the reward may be \$2000. The sum of \$1000 is already on deposit with the cashier of Le Matin. It was placed there by a flag merchant of Paris to be given to the soldier who should capture the first standard of the enemy. In addition a patriotic French widow has written the newspapers recalling that her husband shortly before his death bequeathed to the city of Paris the sum of \$1000 to be given to the French soldier who, in the war of revenge, should take the first German flag. The city of Paris at that time—1893—refused the bequest. Mme. De Plunkett now expresses the hope that the motives which caused this refusal no longer exist, and she places the \$1000 at the disposition of the authorities, to be given to the hero who took the German flag at St. Blaise.

Few American physicians are eager to brave the dangers of the battlefield as army surgeons under a foreign flag. There are two young doctors, however, not far from Chicago, who are quivering with eagerness at the prospect. They are Drs. Hablane Clemenston and Harry E. Webster and they are serving life sentences at Joliet penitentiary for the murder of their wives. The machinery was set in motion to obtain a pardon for them in order that they might join the British army in the war against Germany. Gov. Dunne, Secretary of State Bryan, and the English authorities are to be interested in their case.

With her funnels painted to represent a vessel of the White Star Line, her officers dressed in English uniforms and the British Jack flying from her stern, the Bohemia, of the Hamburg American line, fifteen days out from Hamburg, reached New York after having eluded capture by three British war ships, one of which went within one hundred yards of her. The Bohemia is the first German vessel to enter that port in the last ten days. How her commander, Captain Rudolph Miss, managed to evade the hostile war-ships was still a problem to the officials of the Hamburg American line, even after they had seen what had been done to the vessel to disarm suspicion and had listened to Captain Miss' story.

Two detectives were killed and two deputy sheriffs wounded in a battle in the mountains near War Eagle, West Virginia, with the three bandits who killed Dr. W. D. Amick, Joseph

Sheler, and W. C. Johnson and secured \$15,000 being taken to the mines at Glen Alum. The posse followed the bandits all day through the mountains. As the pursuers were advancing without warning a volley of rifle shots was poured into them. Detectives Epling and Burwell fell dead and Deputies Hatfield and Mounts were wounded. The other members of the posse spread out and returned the fire. The battle was kept up all the afternoon.

More than \$25,000 of the \$50,000 self-denial fund being raised by the American Woman's Suffrage Association for use in the seven campaign States has been contributed, it was announced last night by Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Chicago, chairman of the National Campaign Committee. At the final roundup of contributions, held in the Hotel La Salle, a telegram from the suffragists of New York State stated that \$6000 already had been received by the State suffrage association; another from the Michigan Woman's Suffrage Association stated that the women of that State will be able to contribute \$500 in cash to the fund.

Harry Steinfeldt, 37, third baseman on the celebrated pennant-winning Chicago Cubs baseball team, died at his home in Bellevue, Ky., after an illness of several years. Steinfeldt is well known to the older generation of baseball fans in Texas, having played in this league when organized baseball was in its infancy. He lived for several years at Fort Worth, with which team he played. He lived in Cleburne before moving to Fort Worth.

Practically all of the lowlands along the Trinity River from Fort Worth to Dallas were flooded Sunday. No serious damage was reported by any of the farmers along the river. From near Fort Worth three hundred families were driven from their homes, but with the receding water they will be enabled to return.

Lieut. Col. Jean R. L'Gette, of the French reserves, was in Dallas Monday, en route to New Orleans to take passage for France to take the field against the enemies of his country. He left California about ten days ago and on the way to Texas, he said, he learned of about 300 of his countrymen who have gone back to fight for France. Col. L'Gette is accompanied by his family. He will probably leave them in Louisiana.

Gen. Alvaro Obregon, who took possession of the capital for the Constitutionalist, telegraphed the news to the widow of the late President Madero at her home in Ashbury Park, N. J. Obregon stated that the people cheered deliciously for Madero and felicitated Mrs. Madero "on the triumph of the principles which cost the life of your immortal husband." The Constitutionalist commander will visit the tombs of Madero and Vice-President Suarez to decorate them with wreaths.

Julian Carlton, negro chef at the summer home of Mrs. Mammah Boston Borthwick, at Spring Green, Wisconsin, brooding over a reprimand for some dereliction of duty, wreaked a fearful vengeance. Setting fire to the bungalow, the negro stood outside and attempted to brain Mrs. Borthwick, and eight other persons in the building, members of the family as they fled from the flames. He ended Mrs. Borthwick's life and the lives of three others, probably fatally injured three and seriously wounded the remainder. Carlton disappeared after the killing, but after a search of several hours had been made for him, reappeared and surrendered. He was hurried into an automobile and rushed to the Iowa County jail, eighteen miles away.