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## EDITORIAL

### OUR CHURCH IN ITS RELATION TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The attitude of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, toward the liquor traffic is well defined and specific. There is nothing doubtful or quibbling about it. It is straightforward and outspoken.

From its very beginning it forbade the making, the selling and the drinking of intoxicants, except for medicinal purposes, in the conduct of its ministers and members. It made this rule a test of membership in the Church.

The General Conference of 1886, with great unanimity, adopted the following resolution: "That the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is opposed to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and mechanical purposes, and that we will continue to agitate the subject of prohibition as a great and moral question in all its bearings on the life of the Church, and strive with all good citizens and by all proper and honorable means to banish the horrible evil from our beloved Church and country. That the time has come when the Church through its press and pulpit, its individual and organized agencies, should speak out in strong language and stronger action in favor of the total removal of this great evil of intemperance from our land."

This is strong language, and it puts the Church in direct harmony with every lawful effort to extirpate the liquor business as an institution fostered under high license by the laws of the land. Both the press and the pulpit of the Church are officially committed against it. The preacher or the editor in the Church who limps at this point is too tenderfooted to minister to Methodist people.

In 1890 the General Conference adopted the following and even took advanced ground on the question: "We are convinced that if any more advanced position is possible for any Church than the one which the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, occupies to-day upon the question of temperance and prohibition, our membership is ready at once to take it. We are emphatically a prohibition Church. We stand out squarely and before the whole world certainly in theory, and for the most part in practice, for the Complete Suppression of the liquor traffic. We offer no compromise to and seek no terms with a sin of this heinous quality. We are opposed to all forms of license for this iniquity, whether the same be 'high or low.'"

This same report adopted as the rule of the Church by this General Conference quotes from three of our Bishops the following deliverances:

From Bishop McTyeire: "The whiskey power must be put under or it will put us under. The battle is begun, and there is no retreat or parley, and submission is intolerable. More than ever I am for the

final and extreme measure of Prohibition since witnessing the struggle of the whiskey power for life. All its malignity comes out. It stands exposed and without disguise."

From Bishop Haygood: "If to preach the doctrine of temperance and to preach against the open saloon as the source of most of our social, industrial and moral evils, and therefore the greatest enemy of the Christian religion and of the Church of God, is to be a political partisan, you may publish me as one not only in your papers, but on the housetops."

From Bishop Galloway: "The cause is moving on and will triumph. The world

Hon. Justice Grier said: "It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime which have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the State, is competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect that purpose are within the scope of that authority; and if a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits she will be a gainer a thousandfold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people."  
—5 Howard, 532.

can scarcely present a parallel to the majestic speed of its march. The people have decreed it; the saloon must go. If not to-day, then to-morrow. It is a question of conscience, of principle, of duty to God, and the brotherhood of man."

We have thus quoted the action of the Church in its law-making body upon this question, that every preacher and every pulpit and every member may understand the attitude of the Church on the liquor traffic. Any minister, or any member who is not uncompromisingly opposed to the saloon both in his ministrations and vote is out of harmony with the Church to which he belongs. And any pulpit that sounds a silent or a false note on this question at the present time, or in any way apologizes for or concedes anything to the anti-prohibition cause, is in direct opposition to the Church in whose name it is operating. And any member of the Methodist Episcopal Church who lifts his voice or pen in public or private in opposition to his pastor speaking out in ringing terms from his pulpit in favor of the total suppression of the saloon, is not worthy to give to his pastor advice or counsel, and any pastor listening to such advice is lacking in loyalty to his Church, and in the courage necessary to make him an aggressive minister in the kingdom of Jesus Christ. There is no compromise ground for any minister to take on this question. As the issue now stands before us it is not a political question, but a moral question dealing with a great moral

issue. To preach it is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ, and to fail to preach it is to emasculate the power of the gospel. The official action of the Church is behind the preacher who stands out in his pulpit and in his duty as a citizen upon this issue, and the Holy Scriptures give to him his supreme authority to lift up his voice and cry aloud on the evils of this criminal of the ages! To-day every bona fide minister in the Church has the opportunity of his life to render humanity his greatest service. The State has put before him the privilege of aiding its citizenship in removing this unmitigated curse of all curses from our Commonwealth. Can he be silent, or comprising, or timid-hearted? His Church tells him to quit himself like a man and do his whole duty as a minister of Jesus Christ!

### THE ONLY ISSUE IN THE CAMPAIGN IS THE SALOON.

The Anti-Prohibition Committee is making strenuous effort to shift the real issue in the present campaign. They know that the saloon has not a single merit to commend it, and they are trying to get as far away as possible from the saloon. We have before us a circular letter sent out to the voters of the county and State by the antis in which they say in express terms, "The real issue in this campaign is not the saloon." And then the circular proceeds, "The amendment now before the people repeals the local option system, and the real issue is: Shall the people of Texas repeal the local option system and all laws regulating the sale of liquor and substitute in lieu thereof State-wide prohibition?"

Every intelligent man knows that the amendment aims at only one thing, and that is the extermination of the saloon. There is nothing else before the people, and the statement of the antis above quoted is a fabrication pure and simple. And instead of repealing the local option system the amendment is intended to extend it to the entire State instead of to the precinct and the county alone.

As a matter of fact the prohibitionists owe nothing to the antis for local option. They have fought it all these years in every county where we have carried it, and after local option has won they have fought it through all the courts from that of the Justice of the Peace on up to the United States Supreme Courts. Their pretended sympathy with local option is a hollow falsehood and nothing else. They never dreamed of thinking well of local option or speaking a word in its behalf until State-wide prohibition rose up and stared them in the face.

In Indiana two years ago the Legislature passed a county local option law and scores of counties voted out the saloons, but the antis went to work and elected the next Legislature and demanded the repeal of that law, and it was done. They wanted none of the idea of local self-government, because State-wide prohibition was not feared in that State.

In Ohio the Legislature two years ago gave the people county option, and the antis did their best in the present Legislature of that State to have it repealed. They held up local self-government as a fraud and a failure. But in Texas when the question of State-wide prohibition is before them, these antis are crying like babies lost in the woods for the people to stand by local option!

And the circular under consideration goes so far as to say, "Should the amendment be adopted, new laws will have to be enacted by the Legislature, and these laws will have to run the gamut of the courts." Now the man who penned the above knows better. Every law now on the statute books making local option a success will remain there and apply to the whole State unless changed or amended by the Legislature. And since their validity has been determined by the courts, no Legislature will ever disturb them unless it is to strengthen them. Therefore, all this show of sympathy with local option, and all this fear that local option will be repealed if the amendment is carried, is the sheerest hypocrisy. The utter flimsiness of it is apparent to every man seeking the truth about the matter. As a matter of fact, if the amendment should fail in July, we venture the prediction that the antis will bring on an election inside of six months in every dry county in Texas, and they will do their best to set local option aside and substitute for it the licensed saloon. Mark the prediction and see if we are not correct. In the event the amendment is defeated. It is impossible for the antis to tell the truth about prohibition. They are only making a superhuman effort to draw the minds of the people away from the saloon. The issue is not local option, it is not whether prohibition will prohibit, it is not personal liberty, but it is the saloon and nothing else but the saloon that we are after. It is the devilish institution that is making all the trouble. It has outlived its day, and we want it eliminated from Texas. Down with the saloon! On with the battle!

### REGULATION IS A FAILURE.

The antis are claiming that regulation and high license are the only sane methods for controlling the liquor traffic and its evils, and that prohibition in all its forms is a failure. Well, for fifty years Texas has been doing her best to regulate and control the saloon under high license and drastic restriction, and what is the result? Under the constant agitation of the prohibition question, against the protests of the antis, the prohibitionists have forced all the laws that we have on the subject of regulation and restriction. Not one of them has gone on the statute books without the opposition of the saloon interests. So that not even the antis are entitled to a speck of credit for these laws.

But has regulation and restriction

brought the liquor traffic under control? There is but one answer to the question, and that is an emphatic negative answer. Regulation in all our centers is a bigger failure than prohibition by far in our dry territory.

Take the city of Dallas, and the United States Revenue Department shows that there are two hundred and nine more United States permits issued to Dallas firms than there are licenses issued by the city, the county and the State. What does this indicate? Why, that boot-legging, blind tigers and other illicit sales of liquor are in full blast in this city under the regulative system. Every week from one to half a dozen saloon-keepers are arrested for violating the restrictive

laws of their business. Even the saloons are not keeping the laws.

Then the club iniquity is in full blast. The Elks, the Beavers, the Country Club, the Eagles and scores of others, too numerous to mention, are carrying on a regular saloon business without any semblance of license from the State. And the Highest Court in the State has ruled that these bona fide clubs are not a violation of the law. They do not have to have a license, and they have no restriction imposed upon them. They can sell on Sunday, they can sell to minors if they are members, they can sell to women, they can sell on election days, and there is no law to forbid it. And then scores of other clubs with high sounding names are in

full blast under a United States permit. In these clubs the very worst forms of the saloon evil exist, and there is no remedy in law. Yet they tell us that regulation is the same method of dealing with the liquor problem.

And what is true in Dallas is much more largely true in Fort Worth, in San Antonio, in Galveston, in Houston and other liquor centers. No such state of things exists in any dry section of Texas. The prohibition laws are reasonably well enforced. Not one-hundredth part of the liquor is sold in them that was sold when saloons prevailed. Therefore, from actual figures we are prepared to show that prohibition is a much larger success than regulation. And it is furthermore true

that State-wide prohibition cannot be worse violated and trampled under foot in these liquor centers, should the amendment prevail, than the Robertson-Fitzhugh law is to-day in these places. It is disregarded upon every hand, except that feature of it which requires so much money to be paid to the city, the county and the State for the privilege of doing business under the law, and for the apparent right of the dealers to violate the other features of the law with immunity. Now since we have found regulation and license to be such a monumental failure, suppose we try State-wide prohibition and see if it has any virtue? We cannot have worse conditions by the experiment, and we might better them.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION.

Judge Wm. Poindexter.

In a speech delivered before the State-wide prohibition convention at Fort Worth, December 8, last, I said: "We have heard much of local self-government in Texas during the last three years and we doubtless will hear much more during the coming prohibition campaign." The first part of this statement then was, and now is, a matter of history; the latter part of this statement was a prediction since verified by the tons of literature sent out from the campaign headquarters of the liquor traffic, located at Houston. There are three classes opposed to State-wide prohibition. (1) Those who have no interest in the liquor traffic, but who for reasons satisfactory to themselves are opposed to prohibition in any and every form. (2) Those who believe in prohibition, but conclude that local option is a better form of prohibition than State-wide prohibition. (3) Those directly or indirectly interested in or in some way are dependent upon the traffic. In the first two classes are embraced many men of honesty, integrity and sobriety, who differ with us upon the question of State-wide prohibition. Some of them stand high in the confidence of the people, occupy the highest positions in their gift and are leaders of public thought; others are private citizens and do not aspire to leadership. The leaders of the first and second classes do not base their opposition to State-wide prohibition upon the ground that it is destructive of local self-government. They know that such ground of opposition is a myth and cannot be maintained, and hence you hear nothing from them about the sacred right of local self-government. A large portion of the speech I delivered at Fort Worth consisted of a legal discussion of the question of local self-government. That speech has never been answered and will never be answered by any advocate of the liquor traffic. Any anti-prohibitionist who knows of our form of government knows that there is no such thing as local self-government as applied to counties or subdivisions of counties. They know that sovereignty belongs alone to the people of the whole State, and not to the counties, that counties are mere creatures of the State; are political subdivisions and agencies, created and organized by the State for the purpose of executing the laws of the State.

I know of no stronger anti-prohibitionist than the Hon. W. A. (Farmer) Shaw, or a fairer representative of the first class to which I have referred. When it became apparent that the last Legislature would pass up to Gov. Colquitt a small dose of local self-government and the Governor had declared he would not take it, Mr. Shaw wrote a strong article in defense of the Governor's proposed action, published in the Fort Worth Record, February 12, 1911, in which among other things he said: "Judge Poindexter's theory is correct, that no subdivision of the State has the right of itself to local self-government." Mr. Shaw contended in the article mentioned that Gov. Colquitt's repeated declarations during his campaign in favor of local self-government and his proposed veto of the Texarkana charter, because of the "initiative, referendum and recall" features of the charter, were consistent for the reason that the Governor's contention for local self-government during the campaign had reference alone to the manner of dealing with the liquor traffic; in other words, that all of his repeated declarations and contentions in favor of local self-government, properly interpreted, meant that he was in favor of local option as against State prohibition. So here is an admission by the highest authority in the ranks of the anti-prohibitionists that "no subdivision of the State has the right of itself to

local self-government" and that the local self-government contended for by the anti-prohibition forces is the right of local option as found in Section 29, Article 16 of the State Constitution. This is an honest admission and places the question where the ordinary voter can understand it. Hereafter when the anti-prohibitionist declares in favor of local self-government, all men will understand what he means, that he is in favor of local option, nothing more, nothing less.

Senator Bailey is a fair representative of the second class referred to. In the letter written by him to Rev. W. M. Williams, of Belton, he said: "Of course I understand your position and I am not attempting to argue the question with you, but you will perceive upon the slightest reflection and without even a suggestion from me that the only difference between us is as to whether the sale of liquor shall be prohibited in each county by the people of that county, or shall be prohibited throughout the State by the people of the entire State. I do not subscribe to the doctrine that the police power of a State must be divided and parceled out among the various counties, and I hold that it may be exercised by the State itself within every precinct of it without violating any sound principle of justice or of good government. Neither do I accept the argument of the extreme anti-prohibitionist that the right of local self-government is violated unless each county is permitted to decide for itself whether or not liquor shall be sold in it, and I am sure that the State has just as much power and just the same right to prohibit the sale of whiskey in every precinct as it has to prohibit gambling and other vices which have been made statutory crimes." Here is another repudiation of the doctrine of local self-government as applied to counties and as contended for by the liquor traffic. The Senator bases his opposition to State-wide prohibition upon another ground altogether. I quote his own words contained in this letter. "But while I do not believe that State-wide prohibition will violate the principle of local self-government in the way which has been so generally argued by our anti-prohibitionist friends, I have no doubt whatever that an attempt to enforce such a law will lead inevitably to the abolition of local government in many of our counties. I mean by that to say that in many counties the sentiment against prohibition is so intense that if the people of those counties are left to elect their officers the law will be openly defied and violated. In such counties it will be necessary, if the law is to be enforced, to substitute a constabulary for the local police force and to provide for the trial of those charged with its violation by juries other than those drawn from the vicinage. In this sense I do think that the right of local self-government is involved in the contest for State-wide prohibition." Thus it is manifest that Senator Bailey's opposition to the proposed amendment is based upon the assumption that in counties opposed to prohibition the law would be defied by the people and not enforced by local officers and that an attempt to enforce the law otherwise would to that extent interfere with the right of local self-government. This is a very violent presumption and one not justified by prevailing conditions. But if true it would not jus-

tify opposition to the amendment. It is conceded by the Senator that the amendment is just and sound and that the people of Texas have a perfect right to adopt it. Are the people to withhold their approval from a good State law simply because a majority of the people in several counties are opposed to it? Had this been the rule heretofore we could not have obtained a law against gambling, against ten pin alleys, prize fights, bawdy houses, etc., for the reason that at the time these laws were passed a majority of people in many counties were bitterly opposed to them. Have we reached a period in the legal history of our State when we should not pass a law against the existence of a public evil because that law is bitterly opposed in Bexar, Galveston, Harris, Dallas and Tarrant Counties? My opinion is and has always been that if a law is right and a majority of the people of the State want it they are entitled to it whether it suits certain individual counties or not. Are we to oppose the Sunday law and wipe it from our statute book because certain counties in this State will not enforce it? Should we repeal the law requiring saloons to be closed on Sunday and on election days because certain counties in this State are opposed to this law and will not enforce it? Should we repeal all laws now in force regulating elections and designed to protect the purity of the ballot box, to secure a fair count and honest returns because these laws are openly defied in

certain counties of this State? If this is to be the rule I freely and frankly confess that Texas would soon be without law for the protection of public morals and suppression of public evils. I know from investigation, from observation and from actual experience that a healthy public sentiment is indispensable to the effectual enforcement of any and all law. I know that the great majority of those qualified for jury service, when left free from extraneous influences, will enforce the law. I know that the greatest impediment to the enforcement of law is the influence of the saloon and that the only way to enforce the law is to divorce the saloon from the courthouse. I am thoroughly convinced that when the State-wide amendment is adopted and the saloon is banished from Texas law enforcement will be infinitely easier everywhere in the State than before. This condition may come slowly in places, but it will come as certain as the amendment is adopted and at the same time local self-government will be preserved in its integrity. The third class to which I have referred consists of the "allied liquor interest." This embraces the brewers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, saloon-keepers and boot-leggers, employees and dependants and all the liquor associations and organizations including the political trust now existing in Texas, resting upon the liquor traffic. The allied liquor interest is under it all and over it all. This interest has millions of dollars at stake in Texas. It is in it for the money and does not propose to surrender the \$50,000,000 it draws annually from Texas. It has its forces organized and well in hand and these are directed by the best equipped men at its com-

mand. Itself an indivisible unit, it advocates anything and everything calculated to confuse and divide the opposition. It has invented the term "local self-government" and other kindred phrases to deceive and mislead. Knowing that the liquor traffic and the open saloon cannot be defended and that the real issue in this campaign is "saloon or no saloon," it seeks to obscure the issue by false pretenses. Opposed to all government except that of the open saloon it advocates local self-government; "self-government by the individual," which properly interpreted means libertinism; "self-government by the community," which properly interpreted means mob law. The well known and acknowledged ancient, inveterate and relentless foe to local option, it now poses as its friend and advocate. Does it believe in it? No, it hates it. Would it or those under its dominion vote for it? No, a thousand times no. Why does it advocate it? To defeat State prohibition. This cold-blooded, cunning interest knows that we have 245 counties in Texas and that it has 245 chances to defeat local prohibition to where it has one to defeat State prohibition. I am in favor of local option and local prohibition, but prefer State prohibition because I know the latter is the better form of prohibition. The liquor interest is opposed to both, hates both, but in this campaign advocates local option for the purpose of dividing up the pro forces, knowing that every man it can induce to declare against State prohibition and for local option is a vote in its favor. It stands for the never ending turmoil, disturbance and confusion incident to the adoption and maintenance of local option and local prohibition in Texas, and yet with the effrontery of a brazen monkey it advocates legislative rest and political peace. Itself engaged in the business of manufacturing drunkards, it is the open advocate of temperance. An interest that never developed anything but the beastly appetites of men, is now the open and pretended advocate of industrial development. Knowing that the direct effect of its business is to empty churches and fill jails and penitentiaries, it effects great solicitude for the peace of the Church and triumph of religion. Standing for a union between the State and the saloon, it manifests great fear of a union between Church and State. Seeking larger territory for the sale of its products, it opposes State prohibition upon the pretended ground that it will not prohibit. It knows that if the amendment is adopted it will be compelled to pull down its political tents, close its dramshops and retire from the State. It runs up the photographs and extols the virtues of our public men, who stand with it for the saloon and against the amendment, and yet it hissed the stainless Lanham from a convention and scouraged him to an untimely grave because he was the unyielding foe of the traffic. It turned down the courageous, honest Brooks because he stood four square for local option and it threw its former friend, R. V. Davidson, into the scrap pile because he advocated the rule of the people over its protest. It affects to hold in sacred memory the names of those departed spirits who stood high in the esteem of their countrymen

and who in their time were accounted antis, but turn to the wall the pictures of such deathless names as ex-Senator Sam Bell Maxey, D. B. Culberson and the immortal John H. Reagan, who stood for the home and against the liquor traffic. It always conceals and never reveals the truth that with it stand in solid phalanx the saloons, dramshops, low dives, gamblers, pick-pockets, thugs and the vast majority of evil doers and law-breakers of the State. There is no use to appeal to this interest or those in its service. It is as void of conscience as the back side of a tombstone is of letters. It has neither religion nor politics. It stands for the open saloon and for the indiscriminate sale of liquor in Texas, nothing more, nothing less. To accomplish this it has become a moneyed autocracy, resolved and prepared to buy its way. It has built upon its sordid interests a compact political organization, a veritable despotism, and placed the mark of Cain upon every man who refuses to lick its filthy hands. It has done more to vitalize and corrupt the politics of the State than all other agencies combined. For practical purposes it is now in control of our State government. If the amendment is defeated it will be in complete control. The great question for each voter to answer are: (1) Do you favor the open saloon and the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors? (2) Are you in favor of the organized liquor interests controlling the affairs of your State? If he can answer each of these questions in the affirmative, then he should vote against the amendment. On the other hand, if he is opposed to the open saloon and the indiscriminate sale of liquor or if he is opposed to the domination of our political and public affairs by the saloons and liquor interests of Texas, then in either event he owes it to himself and to his State to vote for the amendment. Our appeal should be not only to the prohibitionists of the State, but to those anti-prohibitionists embraced within the first and second classes. It is the duty of all men to rebel against the domination of public affairs by any special interest. All men, whether pro or anti, who yet retain their independence and have not made up their minds to surrender to the third class named, will rebel against the political domination of the liquor interests, vote for the amendment and thus aid in driving this iniquitous traffic from the State in self-defense.

Cleburne, Texas.

THE SALOON IN POLITICS.

Hon. Cone Johnson.

The public welfare requires that the sale of liquor as a beverage be prohibited in Texas, because:

The traffic, its influence and effect, are always evil and never good; it breeds and fosters crime and demoralization; it impairs and destroys morals, character, mental and physical strength, health, happiness and prosperity without bringing any benefit; it is the despoiler of manhood, virtue and the home. And, besides all this, the saloon is a vigilant and dangerous corrupter of politics and the public service; it tends to produce and is always allied with graft and corruption.

This last ground of opposition to the whiskey traffic, which every one must realize is true and just, should appeal to all good men and should be sufficient to enlist under the prohibition banner every man who has set his face against graft as a menace to government. I well remember that in 1887 Hon. Horace Chilton, in a printed statement of his views in opposition to State prohibition, said, in substance, that the time might come when the saloon, by reason of its political activity and its evil effects on the politics of the country, might have to be suppressed. And I recall the vigorous statement of Senator Culber-

"If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the Legislature cannot be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer."—Beer Co. vs. Massachusetts, 97 U. S. 32.

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son, at the State Democratic Convention in 1906, to the effect that if the liquor traffic should attempt to control the politics of this State a virtuous people would arise and wipe it out of existence. The senator should now beware that the saloon in Texas is up to its neck in the politics of the State and of every locality where it is permitted to ply its evil trade.

LOCAL OPTION ONLY A STEPPING-STONE TO STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION. Senator R. E. Cofer. The liquor traffic should be condemned by the people of Texas at the ballot box on July 22, 1911, because of its hypocrisy in advocating county local option, when the truth of history shows that the liquor interests have fought local option in the past inch by inch just as zealously as they are today fighting it in other states, notably in Missouri, Nebraska, Indiana and Ohio.

theory of local option runs counter to the well understood principle of the American system of constitutional representative government, divided into three branches, Legislative, Executive and Judicial. The theory has always been, that a law must be general, enacted by the supreme power in a State (see Blackstone Vol. 1, page 44), and then that these general laws shall be enforced by local constabulary and construed by local courts in the first instance, but subject to the review and revision of the central sovereign authority.

Advertisement for Uneeda Biscuit. Features a large illustration of a biscuit box with the text 'Uneeda Biscuit' and 'A Nation of "Rapid Fire" Eaters'. Below the box, it says 'The people of the United States are known all over the world as a Nation of dyspeptics. We don't take time to eat properly or to eat proper food. Everyone would live longer—be healthier, feel better, do better work, and do it with greater ease if more time were taken in eating and more UNEEDA BISCUIT eaten.'

local option and State-wide prohibition he ceases to be useful to it. It has for several years kept one or more lobbyists at the Capital during the sessions of the Legislature to keep the "goats" corralled. If any legislation is proposed upon any subject, every "goat" is given to understand how the saloon is affected by it, and how the saloon can profit by means of the proposition, if the "goats" will act together and give the author of the proposed legislation to understand "just what he should be made to understand." Savve?

No State is under any contract with its citizens, either express or implied, to refrain from passing laws for the purpose of securing public health or of preserving public morals, no matter how large a class the passage of such laws may embarrass or bankrupt. And no State will refrain from the passage of such protective laws unless it is in the hands of unprincipled men.

There is no inherent right in a citizen to thus sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of a State or of a citizen of the United States.—Crowley vs. Christensen, 137 U. S., 86.





**TENTS**  
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Waco, Texas

**Gospel Tent**

State can put no embargo on the messages of divine authority. And if States cannot muffle or silence the voice of righteousness proceeding from pulpit and Church, political pariahs should not be allowed to do it. John the Baptist set the pace for preaching in the dispensation we are now in when he laid the ax to the roots of the trees that brought not forth good fruit and gave an example by preaching righteousness to the king and making a personal application of it to his majesty and his woman.

There is a popular notion indulged by the very superficial that if the State or politicians take up a matter, preachers and Churches must let it alone. It is a silly notion, utterly without foundation in reason or revelation. According to this notion how egregiously did the old prophets blunder when they admonished, warned and denounced the rulers of their day. How John the Baptist did miss it when he denounced Herod and his prostitute companion to their very faces.

The Churches are set in the earth for righteousness. Their work can not be limited by State or politicians. If, as in the case of licensing bar-rooms, the State goes wrong and politicians go wrong, all the more must preachers and Churches go right. In no other way have great moral reforms made headway in the world. Certainly we are not to hold our messages to be delivered provided the State is right and no politician or political faction is opposed to righteousness.

To license the greatest evil in the world is a monstrous National and State crime against God and humanity. For a preacher or Church to remain neutral is to commit the undoing crime of Meroz.

Quite recently a prelate said that for preachers to preach on prohibition would drive people from the Churches. He is mistaken. I mention two denominations in America which never fail to bear a consistent protest against the crime of the bar-room. The Methodists and the Baptists do not hold their peace, and they are not without hearers in Texas or elsewhere. Besides, what is the use of people going to Church where there is a truce between the Church and the devil? They would do quite as well in bed asleep.

Akin to the foolish notion that preachers and Churches cannot properly throw themselves into a fight against a great moral crime if the State endorses the crime; that nothing to be voted on by the people is a legitimate subject for pulpit discussion or Church action is the flimsy notion indulged by some preachers and laymen that a preacher and a Church must allow the views of some of the members favoring a moral crime to silence the preacher and slow up the Church. Primarily, in the pending issue in Texas there is but one thing to settle from the standpoint of preachers and Churches: Is the saloon good or bad? That is the whole issue. If the saloon is morally bad, every preacher and Church is bound to be actively against it according to the measure of opportunity. The idea that a preacher must regard the honest views or dishonest pretenses of some of his members on a great question of right and wrong works to the undoing of preacher and Church. It grades the pulpit down to the level of the unenlightened and mentally immoral. The question was recently asked of Pastor Truett, of the First Baptist Church, Dallas, what he would do about preaching on the prohibition issue if one of his deacons were opposed to it. His reply was the reply of a prophet of God: "I would deliver my soul on the question if every member of the Church was opposed to it. I do not get my preaching from the Church, but from God for the Church and the world."

Nothing will more completely unman a preacher and unhorse him; nothing will more surely make a Church contemptible in the sight of God, holy angels and all men, than for

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 "The State cannot by any contract limit the exercise of her power to the prejudice of the public health and the public morals."—Butchers' Union Co. vs. Crescent City Co., 111 U. S., 751.  
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it to grade its work down to make it acceptable to men without spiritual understanding. The supreme mission of Christianity is to lift up the right standards in the world, and that whether people hear or forbear.

The Churches have the loftiest motives for insisting on the separation of the saloon and the State. The saloon is the deadliest enemy to all the Churches are trying to do. Why should the State line up with the bar-rooms in the conflict, especially when the Churches make good citizens for the State and the saloons make bad citizens?

If the Churches win in this fight through their moral influence on the voters, the only way they can win, there will lie out before them an incomparable opportunity for winning men to Christ and to the better life. To win is worthy of our greatest efforts. It is my conviction, as deep as my soul, that every Church in Texas ought to flame with zeal for the triumph of righteousness in this colossal moral struggle; that every pulpit ought to blaze with moral indignation against the licensed murderers of our people; that every Church should turn its pastor loose to press the battle to the gates and that all of us should see that Chairman Ball is not hampered for want of funds.

Dallas, Texas.

**THE SALOON AND THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.**

When the above subject was placed in my hands for an article to be published in Christian Advocate, I only wished that I might even begin to tell of the thirty-seven years of warfare these have waged against each other in this country.

Some may say what is the Women's Christian Temperance Union? It is organized mother's love. What has it done? It would require an encyclopedia to tell that. But it lives to destroy the hydra-headed monster, the saloon. The beast that stands ready at the door of maturity to devour the child. The demon that stands over your cradle to brand the little one for perdition. The Damoses sword over every mother's heart. A man once said to me, "Mrs. Curtis, do you ever hope to win your case? Can you hope to accomplish the saloons' destruction?" I replied, "Do you think mothers will ever cease to love their children and quit trying to protect them from evil?" He said, "No." Then I said as long as mothers love, so long will we fight to win. He sighed for he was an anti and said we just as well surrender. I answered him, "Yes, for we will win." To review some of the things the W. C. T. U. has done, will probably point the way to what it expects to do. The first national convention of the W. C. T. U., in 1874, the treasurer had received \$657.85; this meant 10c per member which is the national dues. The last national convention held in Baltimore, 1910, the treasurer had received nearly \$50,000 on the same basis. Besides the W. C. T. U., we have its branches for the children, the Loyal Temperance Legion; for the young people we have the young peoples' branch with State and National superintendents over these branches. The W. C. T. U. has forty departments and through these departments it is reaching every phase of life. Knowing that we are creatures of education and environment we went before every legislature in the United States with petitions and arguments until we secured a scientific temperance instruction law in every State and Territory which provides for the teaching of the effects of alcohol and other narcotics upon the human system. Under this law we have 22,000,000 children daily learning the scientific truths about this poison, that the money nor the bullying of bloated brewers will never shake. Desiring that the children should know that not only science but God is against this accursed thing, these women went before the International Sunday-school Board to secure temperance lessons in the course of study, which resulted in the quarterly temperance lesson. We have State, local and national superintendents of this department. Last month, as the State superintendent of this department in the Sunday-schools of Texas, I sent out 69,000 pledge cards that the children of Texas might have an opportunity to pledge themselves against their destroyer. This month another 50,000 goes out. If the Sunday-school superintendents, teachers and pastors would see that these cards find their way to the children we would in two years have the future manhood and womanhood of Texas pledged to the destruction of the saloon. But I am sorry to say that when our women in some towns, and one in particular, asked that the children might have cards and tags they were told that it could not be done because so many

children come from liquor homes it might insult their parents. Holy horrors! Have we come to that in Christian America? Why, yes, Col. Devil is such an influential fellow we can't afford to antagonize him, he lives on Tony Hill in a brown stone mansion. I wonder how much good such a Church or Sunday-school as that will do? If such a man-fearing spirit is allowed to further creep into the Church we better tear God's name out of the Bible and our literature for it might not please Col. Devil to have it there, you know. Seeing that the laboring man must be helped to see his danger for when he drinks his family suffer because there is no surplus for luxuries and his efficiency is also destroyed and as the wealth producers of the country and the support of his family we could not afford to neglect this need. A department of labor was created and our literature and superintendents seek to enter every laboring camp and reach every man of toil.

Believing that motherhood and fatherhood have much to do with the final destiny of a people, we established a mothers' department, with literature and superintendents, teaching mothers this great power in fortifying and training their children along this line. Believing that the printed page becomes a part of our thoughts and acts, we established a press department with superintendents instructed to keep facts before the people especially in the local papers everywhere we are organized. The newspaper goes into office, home, store, shop, hotel, trains, everywhere, reaching people that neither pulpit, platform or teachers can hope to reach, and too, the very people who need an arrest of thought. Now this much for what the W. C. T. U. has done and still doing. The enemy that for thirty-seven years have engaged in battle, began after awhile to see the power of our educational methods and while

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 If the right to sell liquor were one of the inherent rights of personal liberty, such, for instance, as the right of the farmer to sell his corn, wheat or potatoes, the Legislature could neither burden nor abridge it by imposing a special tax or requiring a special license. The Legislature can burden those engaged in the liquor traffic, because the right to conduct such a business is not an inherent attribute of personal liberty, inasmuch as such a pursuit is hurtful to the community, and requires special legislation and restraint.  
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it was slow it was permanent—not a wave of sentiment and enthusiasm, but a solid character, structure founded in science and right. This they saw meant their eventual destruction at the hands of sober, intelligent citizenship. They executed a move to stop this telling and rising tide of education and drive the people back into ignorance. Silently and constantly they have labored to have the quarterly temperance lesson removed from the Sunday-school literature and plunge the Church backward fifty years. The argument came from them but was innocently taken up by some of our friends. That it "interfered with the continuity of study and that it was not taught any way." Well, it may not be in some dark places but more and more it grows in favor and power and we will keep it. But beware when you hear a suggestion for its renewal; rest assured it is a secret move of the liquor traffic. Then it dawned upon them that this scientific temperance instruction in the public school was bringing to the ballot box voters that could not be swayed from their convictions, either by money or threats. They came about for a plan to nullify this law and rob the children of this training. They dare not openly fight it but they call to arms thousands of mothers and about 400,000 white ribbon women and hosts of advanced educators and leave them worse than when they began. So they quietly seek to have elected to the school boards men who are either for them, or are weak enough to be dictated to by them, to the end of electing teachers so far as they may who are indifferent to this subject or ignorant or on their side, and in this way stem the tide of education by having this subject lightly passed over or neglected altogether. Then the W. C. T. U. executed a flank movement by offering medals and prizes for best grades in physiology and essays in narcotics and reading the law to the

teachers. They dare not openly defy this but they are gum-shoe soldiers whose stealthy tread enters your home, your school and your church, and you had better beware of the meshes of the gum-shoe. The enemy realized the power of the press and here is where they seek to do their greatest stunt, for they have the money to buy, and any man or institution that is purchasable is at their mercy.

The great brewer, Mr. Busch, of Pasadena, Cal., demonstrated to this century his secret desires and the power of his money when he celebrated his golden anniversary. He built a throne in his palatial home, seated his wife upon it, placed on her head a crown costing \$20,000 and thus crowned and enthroned she received her guests while numbers of other countries and the president of this, sent her presents. Well, let them enjoy their earthly crown and throne, for it will doubtless be the only one they will ever possess. So these lordly barons sought by various and divers means to control the press. Below is found the copy of a letter sent out in the Alabama fight which shows how they pay the press, and where some of the wonderful editorials came from:

"Dear Mr. Jones: I am campaign manager for five counties, Coffee, Dale, Geneva, Houston and Huey. I ask permission, however, to get you to join my Dothan Conservative Club and wish you to do us all the good in the next three months against constitutional prohibition you can. If this policy of conservatism to defeat Comer and his followers at the polls ninety days from now suit you, let me know at once and I will mail you check for \$100.00 and add thereto later on if we tax you sufficiently. Editorials will be furnished you from headquarters for you to select from. I hope you will agree with me as I need all the newspaper help I can get. Yours very truly,  
 Signed: W. H. WILLIAMS, M.D."

How many Texas editors have received this letter we do not dare to guess and some may have joined the Dothan Conservative Club for \$100.00 or \$1,000.00 per. For what was done in Alabama we guess could be done in Texas, but we have found some who do not belong to the Dothan gang. They are wise enough to know that a system of education that reaches mother and child, as well as the reading public, will terminate as all educational campaigns have done, for the betterment of the world. Turn on the light! should be our cry. Let all the people see and know the deep heinous sins of the saloon and they will destroy it. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the Texas people believed in a free range and were ready to fight any man who stretched a fence across the plains, but they stretched them. They were cut and cut, but a few skirmishes, a little firm treatment of public good and private rights, run out and who dare cut a fence to-day? Duelling was once practiced and defended and men were branded cowards who would not send or accept a challenge upon the slightest provocation, but who to-day would tolerate this barbaric show of bravado? Let the people know the facts, educate them. Agitate the question; it will win out. So far as the W. C. T. U. is concerned neither threats, poverty or money will swerve it from its warfare, for the extermination of the saloon. We have burned the bridge behind us and as long as there is a saloon to hate or a boy to love, we will continue the fight. The Texas manhood boasts of chivalry and the men

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ready to die for women's honor and protection. Never before have they had such a clear line drawn to test that chivalry. Will they fail, or will they still hold up to the world that palm of southern chivalry. It is wife on one side and whiskey on the other, but if there is one drop of manly love in your veins you'll vote for wife. It is home on one side, saloon on the other; if one drop of patriotism is in your soul, you'll vote for him. It is baby on one side, beer bottle on the other; which is more sacred to give? Four thousand saloons against many thousand homes; on which side are you? Yours for a white man,  
 MRS. NANNIE CURTIS.

**THE SALOON VS THE SCHOOL WORK IN TEXAS.**

S. P. Brooks, President Baylor University.

The age of the collegian is the age of red blood and physical ambition. He leaves home for the first time. He meets life's problems in their gravest aspects and must answer them for himself. He learns to study and to think. He cannot study and think all the time. He must have recreation. If he is inclined to athletics he may find what he wants. Even then, when off duty, he may find longings unsatisfied.

Colleges, as a rule, do not have rooms where royal, rollicking sports can give free play to their enthusiasm. As a rule, college buildings and grounds are under surveillance. Students feel themselves under rule. They may hunt free environment. In such event the doors of the saloons are wide open. Gaudy rooms, fat, jovial men abound; good-looking fellows tell rip-roaring jokes. Drinks are taken; more drinks follow. Acquaintances are formed. Friendships arise over the flowing glass.

The same red blood, with enkindled passions, stops not with drink, nor jokes, nor barrooms companionships. He soon visits the twin of the saloon. He becomes debauched in manhood and character. He looks not upon virtue, mother, sister or any woman as before. He may become versed in the dactylic hexameter, look deep into the problems of the philosophies and sciences, mark well the cause and

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BLAYLOCK PUB. CO., Dallas, Texas

DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

- Hillsboro, Covington, June 1
Marshall, North Marshall, June 1
Pittsburg, Hardy Memorial, June 1
Texarkana, 9 a. m., June 7
Jacksonville, Jacksonville, June 19
Cibola, Eastland, June 27
Navasota, Trinity, June 27
Marlin, Calvert, June 27
Tyler, Alba, 8 p. m., June 27
Bonham, Bonham, 8 p. m., June 28
Benmont, Dayton, 10:30 a. m., July 27

THE FORT WORTH RECORD AND MYSELF.

In my recent write-up of the episode of one Bob Barker in Chattanooga, playing the part of detective on my trail, I incidentally mentioned the fact that the editor of the Chattanooga Times informed me that the Fort Worth Record, several months ago, had sent someone to the office of that paper to search its files for something unsavory in my record.

So I will do the Record the justice to state that on the representation of Mr. Ousley I do not believe that he or any one else ever applied to that paper in the name of the Record.

Then another prophet of the saloons mounted the rostrum and wailed out a few admonitory spels: "We are going to have a fight, notwithstanding the prediction of Jake Wolters that the State will go 100,000 against prohibi-

umns a libel and a slander concerning me, taken from the Chattanooga Times of August, 1887. So when Walker told me what he did, I naturally coupled the two incidents and then believed that Walker was giving the true facts in the case.

FALSEHOOD NAILED.

Colorado Springs went "wet" at the recent election in spite of the women's vote. Some women voted wet, influenced no doubt by their husbands for business considerations (so-called) but there is not the shadow of a doubt that the overwhelming majority of our women stood for a dry town and cast their vote accordingly.

The article you enclosed has been sent broadcast, doubtless by those whose interests will be promoted by a misstatement of the facts. Yours truly,

MERLE N. SMITH.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

SAN ANTONIO ANTIS HAVE A RALLY.

Last week the antis down in San Antonio tried to have a rally for the purpose of electing delegates to the Fort Worth powwow. They advertised far and wide that Governor Colquitt and Judge George Clark would be the star speakers. But when they came together at the great hall, they had room to rent, and it was a frost, judging from what some of the speakers said.

Then the Hon. Jno. F. Onion rose out of his long Rip Van Winkle groove and opened his mouth thusly: "You antis do not understand the magnitude of this fight. There ought to be 5000 people in this hall to-night.

At the close of the afternoon service an auto was in waiting for me with a few of the brethren from Missouri Ave-

tion." This unknown speaker seems to know how much wind there is in Mr. Wolters' campaign predictions.

Now we have given the above truthful account from the Daily Express in order to give our readers the estimates of men on the other side down in the hotbed of antidom. We will venture the assertion that were we to send Walker Hall or Cone Johnson down to San Antonio that you could scarcely find a hall big enough to seat the crowd.

A NEW CHURCH IN DALLAS.

Rev. C. M. Harless, his people and R. V. J. M. Peterson, presiding elder, have projected a new Church enterprise in East Dallas. Dr. Harless, soon after he came to Grace, saw the need of projecting a new Church movement in the locality mentioned, for two reasons.

A DAY IN TARRANT COUNTY.

Last Sunday we started out with Rev. Sam Ashburn and his people at Mansfield, a splendid town in Tarrant County. It is one of the finest communities in all the country—prosperous, moral and law-abiding.

Rev. Sam Ashburn was formerly a member of the North Texas Conference, but two or three years ago he transferred to the Central; and he has taken good position over there.

At the close of the afternoon service an auto was in waiting for me with a few of the brethren from Missouri Ave-

nue Church, Fort Worth, and in company with them we sped into the city in about an hour, where I was delivered over to Rev. J. C. Mimms and his parsonage home. Missouri Avenue has a large church property, beautifully finished, roomy and commodious. It is modern and has all the conveniences. It has a membership of about eight hundred. A meeting of several days' continuance was just closing.

I met Rev. I. Z. T. Morris, the veteran worker for homeless children. He has been under the weather slightly for some months but is now improving. I also met Rev. J. T. Bloodworth. He is doing fine work holding meetings and aiding in the prohibition cause.

A MOST CREDITABLE JOURNAL.

We have before us a special edition of the Cotton and Cotton Oil News, published in Dallas, Texas, and Memphis, Tenn., devoted to the interests of every phase of the cotton industry of the United States.

Dr. W. F. McMurry, our Church Extension Secretary at Louisville, Ky., has sent us the Church Extension charts and copies of the Loan Fund Thermometer showing the progress and status of that great department of work.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The close of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Departments of the Southwestern University occurred on the evening of May 26, in Bush Temple, in Dallas.

The Dean, Dr. Jno. O. McReynolds, was master of ceremonies. Dr. H. K. Leske delivered the faculty address.

Judge M. M. Brooks, President of the Board of Trustees, delivered the baccalaureate address. Both these gentlemen are well known, and it goes without saying that their talks were to the point and very much appreciated.

The stage decorations, most of which were furnished by Mrs. Jno. O. McReynolds, were very elaborate and she merits the appreciation of the whole faculty and student body.

The music furnished for the occasion was of the highest order and the participants deserve much praise.

Graduates of medicine: T. S. Barkley, A. P. Terrell, A. R. Thomasson, W. M. Moore, J. E. Beall, F. E. Ormsby, W. E. Whitfield, G. A. Riddler, R. A. Roberts, H. S. Taylor, W. B. Hardin, F. M. Barnes, L. B. Woods, A. B. Watkins.

Graduates of pharmacy: J. A. Godwin, Guy Gordon, F. F. Chaifant, Jesse Grimes, E. F. Smith, Rudolph Klein, J. Lee Mayes.

The closing exercises were followed by a banquet, given at the Oriental Hotel, by the faculty to the students and friends.

DEATH OF MRS. A. M. IRELAND

In the death of Mrs. A. M. Ireland at Austin, May 29, the Church and the State lose one of their finest specimens of Christian womanhood. All her long life she was noted for her intelligence, her piety and her loyalty to the principles of righteousness.

A GREAT PROHIBITION SPEECH.

On "Mother's Day," at Thornberry, a collection was taken for funds to help carry on the campaign for State-wide prohibition and among the contributions was a check for \$5 given by Mrs. M. E. Lyneskey, on the back of which the lady wrote the following inscription:

"The saloon man took my home from me; the saloon man took my three oldest boys' college education from them; the saloon man put me and my girls in the cotton patch for ten years. God be my helper to do or say something for my own native State before the saloon man wins one of my boys.

Publication of the above was requested by C. J. Shumake, Chairman of the Thornberry State-wide Prohibition Club. These fifty-eight words make an argument for State-wide prohibition that can never be answered.—Henrietta Independent.

Gentle reader, peruse the above inscription on the back of that good woman's check and answer it if you can—otherwise than to cast your vote against the saloon. Eloquent men have preached from the pulpit and spoken warmly on the hustings, but we have never seen an argument or heard an eloquent utterance that surpasses this. It contains a volume, and its echoes ought to resound throughout Texas. On with the battle!

ADVOCATE CAMPAIGN.

I want to express my appreciation of the Advocate. It is truly a great paper. I do not see how you could improve it, but each issue seems to get better, and we anxiously await its coming and read it through with much pleasure.

GEORGE F. KORNEGAY. Talpa, Texas.



GENERAL CONFERENCES WEST OF THE RIVER.

One must be very sure of his ground before tampering with anything signed "H. G. H." however, the General Conference met in St. Louis again in 1890.

Daniel Lord and Reverdy Johnson were the attorneys before the Supreme Court of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. E. HARRISON.

JOINT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE SOCIETIES.

The annual meeting of the Northwest Texas Conference Societies will convene jointly in Childress, June 10-14, 1911.

Elect your delegates at once from both societies, and send in names.

The railroads have granted a round-trip rate of one and one-third fare.

We are expecting a great meeting. Can you afford to miss it?

MRS. FRED ESTES.

President.

MRS. A. T. CULBERTSON.

Corresponding Secretary.

FROM MEXICO.

The revolution has triumphed. General Diaz has resigned, and Senor Francisco de la Barra has taken office for the present.

I write you these few lines because I am sure that our many Texas friends will be anxious about us.

JACKSON B. COX.

Mexico, D. F., May 25.

NOTICE, STAMFORD-HAMLIN DISTRICT LEADERS.

Please notify me at once of the number who will attend the conference from your League, so that we may provide for their entertainment.

F. L. MEADOW.

Stamford, Texas.

PERSONALS

Rev. C. M. Woodward, of St. Paul's, Abilene, recently passed through the city from Arkansas, where he had been aiding his brother in a meeting.

Rev. Horace Bishop, of the Hillsboro District, gave us a pleasant visit recently.

Rev. F. B. Wheeler, of Rockwall, delivered the graduating address before the Terrell High School last week.

We recently traveled some distance on the Santa Fe with Rev. M. H. Major. He is now serving the Blum charge, and has things in good condition down that way.

Prof. L. A. Kidd, who for some time has been a member of the Wesley College faculty, Terrell, has accepted an election as Principal of the Terrell High School.

Rev. Raymond Gray, of the Los Angeles Conference, has been stationed

The Fourth Ecumenical Methodist Conference TORONTO, CANADA October 4 to 17, 1911

This great gathering will be of surpassing interest to world-wide Methodism. The Christian Guardian, the Canadian Methodist official paper, will publish a daily issue during the sessions of the conference.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN, Toronto, Canada.

at Ardmore, Okla., to succeed Rev. George B. Winton, D. D., who goes to Nashville to become editor of our missionary literature.

Judge A. W. Walker, State-wide leader to Col. T. H. Ball, with headquarters at Fort Worth, was in to see us this week. He is doing splendid work for the cause.

We had the pleasure of being entertained in the good home, last Sunday, at Mansfield, of Rev. and Mrs. I. L. Baudon. He is a most capable and useful local preacher, and finds all the work he can perform.

Rev. Jno. Adams, the grand old man of the Texas Conference, is still active so far as the pulpit is concerned. Recently he preached with great power at Cedar Street Church, Tyler in his home.

Rev. E. P. Swindall, of De Leon Circuit, writes us that he tries to show his appreciation of the Advocate by his work for it. That is a way which we thoroughly endorse.

Rev. John W. Crabtree, an honored local preacher of Sulphur Springs, Texas, died at his residence in that city last Thursday. He was seventy-two years of age, and the oldest resident of Sulphur Springs.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH MOVES WISELY.

At a meeting of the official board of the First Methodist Church in this city the other evening, a proposition was made to authorize the sale of the old property and as soon as practicable to project a new and handsome building on the new lot one block further up the street from the present site.

POLYTECHNIC TRUSTEES ISSUE STATEMENT.

Present Status of the Polytechnic College Maintained for at Least Two Years—At the Opening of the New University It is to Become the Woman's College of Texas Methodist.

The trustees of the Polytechnic College were in annual session last Tuesday and for the information of Methodists of Texas and friends of the institution issued the following statement:

On account of a misunderstanding concerning the future of the Polytechnic College we desire to say that the Polytechnic College will be continued in its present status until the opening of the new university in Dallas, this being at least two years in the future from the coming September.

The Polytechnic College is now co-educational and will be so continued until the Southern Methodist University is ready for opening. We believe the institution has a brighter outlook than at any time in the past.

Under the circumstances it appears that the attendance at the Polytechnic College next year should be larger than ever before. We are glad to be informed that while rarely ever more than 50 per cent of the students return some 75 per cent or 80 per cent

of the students are expecting to return in September.

It should be thoroughly understood by the people of Texas that the grade of the institution is not to be reduced; that the Polytechnic College is not to become simply a school for girls, but that, according to the action of the commission and this board, it is to become the Woman's College of Texas, and an integral part of the Southern Methodist University system.

The faculty for next session has already been selected and is the strongest faculty in the history of the institution. We have secured for president one of the leading men of our great Church, whose commanding personality and great executive ability give every assurance of the highest success for the future of your institution.

T. H. CONNER, W. B. ANDREWS, JEROME DUNCAN.

EPWORTH-BY-THE-SEA.

We are delighted to say that the Epworth Inn will open June 1 under the management of Mr. Farrell, the man who made good in the dining room last summer. We will also arrange a number of tents in front of the Inn to rent furnished, or at least have in them cots, tables, etc., and run them as an adjunct to the hotel.

CLARENDON DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Clarendon District Conference was held in the Methodist Church at Miami, Texas, from Thursday morning until Sunday night, May 11 to 14, 1911. The opening sermon was preached on Wednesday night by Rev. J. P. Lowery, of McLean.

Rev. J. W. Story, presiding elder, who presides with the ease and dignity of a veteran, had planned wisely and well, and every hour of each day was crowded full of things that were helpful.

The business of the conference was conducted mostly in "committee of the whole," and much freedom of discussion was indulged in. There was a wholesome amount of clash, repartee and personal privilege—not to say "personal liberty"—in the speech-making, spiced always with the best of good humor.

The preachers in charge were cheerful and optimistic, giving good reports of their respective charges. With but few exceptions, the spiritual state was reported as being good. Our Sunday-schools are progressing; the Laymen's Movement is taking form; most of the Epworth Leagues are doing a good work, and the women's societies are growing and active.

This section of the country is developing; new communities are springing up, building their schoolhouses and asking that the preachers give them the gospel. Some new charges will have to be organized this fall.

The devotional exercises at the opening of each session of the conference were seasons of refreshing, and the preaching services, morning and night, were largely attended, and the spiritual tide ran high.

Friday was devoted to a District Missionary Institute, and the addresses were inspirational, especially those by Rev. B. W. Dodson, of Memphis, and by Mr. R. C. Diaz, of Clarendon, Lay Leader for the Northwest Texas Conference, and the sermon at night by Rev. C. M. Shuffler, Missionary Evangelist for Northwest Texas Conference.

Rev. R. B. Bonner, Conference Sunday-school Evangelist, and Mrs. Bonner, his competent co-worker, arrived on Saturday, and he gave us a very

rich and racy Sunday-school address at 11 o'clock.

Most of the attendants remained through Sunday, and enjoyed a high day in Miami. The pulpits of the sister Churches were opened to our preachers. At the morning hour in the Methodist Church the high-water mark was reached in a great sermon by the presiding elder. At the conclusion he presented the claims of our Conference Mission Board for the extra mid-year assessment against our district, and in a few minutes easily secured \$628.50—far more than was asked for. The liberality of the Miami congregation was much in evidence.

Rev. B. F. Jackson, of Miami, was elected District Lay Leader.

The following were elected delegates to the Annual Conference:

W. T. HAYTER, F. P. GREAVES, S. W. NORWOOD, REV. B. F. JACKSON.

Alternates: M. B. Burum, W. A. Palmer.

Strong resolutions were adopted by the conference arraigning the liquor traffic and endorsing the Anti-Saloon League and the Campaign Committee for State-wide prohibition.

Complimentary resolutions were passed commending the Texas Christian Advocate and the Christian Advocate of Nashville to our people.

The good people of Miami entertained us most royally, and were lavish in attention, courtesy and kindness.

The next conference will be held in Claude, Texas. F. M. NEAL, Secretary.

STAMFORD DISTRICT LEAGUE.

Stamford District Epworth League, which includes the Stamford and Hamlin Districts, will meet at Stamford, Thursday and Friday, June 8 and 9, at Ward Memorial Church.

(MISS) MAY RICHARDSON, District Secretary.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE NOTES.

Meet me in Sherman, June 8 to 14, North Texas Conference, Epworth League in annual session.

Dr. George S. Sexton will be on the program. Hear him.

We will also be favored with the presence of Dr. George B. Winton, of Nashville. Let us show our appreciation of his coming by giving him a large list of new subscribers to the Missionary Voice.

Let us all assist the Sherman Leaguers in their preparations for entertainment of the delegates and visitors by advising them at once the number who will attend from each chapter. Communicate with Thurmon Stewart, Sherman.

Rev. E. W. Alderson, D. D., will preach the Annual Conference sermon on Sunday at the 11 o'clock service. We want some one from every chapter to come prepared to make a full report of their year's work. Let the other Leaguers know what your chapter is doing.

THE TEXAS TRACT SOCIETY.

We want again to call attention of those concerned to the fact that all pledges taken by the Editor-Secretary at Preachers' Institutes and District Conferences prior to March 20 are now due. We are running low in our supply of a few of our best tracts. We need to publish other editions. Also we want to publish some new ones. Will not every one due us pledges as above or owing us for

Southwestern University and Summer Normal

Southwestern invites the attention of friends to the advantages now offered in the Summer Session. Nine of the regular members of the Faculty will give courses in Science, Languages, English, Mathematics, Education and Theology.

Teachers and those seeking certificates will find unusual opportunities. Classes that are too large will be divided so that every student may receive the attention he needs. Last year, throughout the State, only 62 per cent of those who stood examinations were successful.

Mrs. Little, of Temple, will have a model class for teachers of the primary grades.

For the first ten days there will be a course of lectures open to all summer students. Professor Ross, of the University of Wisconsin, will be of special interest to teachers.

tracts sent out, at once help us by remitting by postoffice order amounts due? This work must go on, and to run it money is needed. Remember, this is not a moneyed institution. Let us hear from you promptly.

S. W. TURNER, Editor-Secretary.

Experience is a good teacher, but charges like a specialist.—Anon.

The cure for a broken heart, if there be any, is not in solitude and prayer, but in facing the wounds and stings of the world's life.—Marion Crawford.

Some men are always so near their moral mirror that their breath obscures the image they ought to see.—S. Weir Mitchell.

Everybody knows truthfulness and agreeable manners are often divorced on the ground of incompatibility.—Margaret Deland.

MARRIED.

Hotchettler-Skipworth. — At the home of the bride's father, F. T. Skipworth, at Kress, Texas, May 14, 1911, at 6:30 in the afternoon, Mr. Ira Hotchettler and Miss Joann Skipworth, both of Swisher County, Rev. B. F. Sharp, officiating.

POSITION WANTED.

A teacher of successful experience wants the principalship or superintendency in a good town. Address: TEACHER, care Texas Christian Advocate, Dallas, Texas.

A Splendid Prohibition Booklet
"Home and State Scrap Book" is a booklet of thirty-two pages, with a finely-illustrated cover and brimful of facts, brief arguments, short articles, terse answers to the claim that prohibition will not prohibit, and a hundred and one other apt items on the question. It is forcefully illustrated with serious and funny pictures of different phases of the question. It is a regular arsenal of prohibition ammunition put up in such compact style as to make it most available. The cost is nominal, so that it will be an easy matter to put it in the hands of the people. A single copy is only five cents, and, in lots of one hundred, four cents; five hundred, three cents. You could not render the cause a better service than to distribute one hundred of these in your community. They will only cost you four dollars. Write to
HOME AND STATE, DALLAS, TEXAS.



pro rata portion of the salary of our Governor, and the expenses of his office, the Secretary of State, Controller and State Treasurer, should be charged to this account, as much of the work of all of these offices is made necessary by the saloon business, and litigation caused by same. There are instances where a full week has been consumed in the trial before a jury of divorce cases in this State, the twelve jurors being paid \$24 per day or \$144 for the week, and of this sum the parties litigant paid only the \$5 jury fee charged in each case. The tax-paying farmers in every dry county in this State are paying their pro rata part of the expenses of every felony case occurring in the saloon counties. Fort Worth has three district courts, Dallas has four, San Antonio has four, and the other saloon cities in proportion, and their dockets are congested with litigation all of the time.

Of course, with State-wide prohibition, and the law enforced, there will always be some crime, and more or less civil litigation, and some liquor used, but compared with the present, in a few years it would hardly be worth mentioning. It is my opinion that with State-wide prohibition enforced in Texas, we can dispense with at least half our district courts, and the other half will be able to keep the dockets cleared. And I confidently believe that we can enforce the law. I know that I can enforce it in my district, notwithstanding that two of my five counties voted against submission. After it once becomes a law, every honest anti in Texas will stand behind the laws of their State and help their pro citizens enforce it.

Sweetwater, Texas.

**STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION AND THE REVENUE FROM THE SALOON.**

W. P. Lane, Controller of Texas.

There is one striking feature in connection with this contest in which we are now engaged, that ought to challenge the thoughtful consideration of every intelligent and conscientious man in Texas who has been invested with the sacred right of suffrage, and that is the unanimity with which both pros and antis, unqualifiedly condemn the saloon. So far in this campaign, the saloon has been unable to marshal to its support a single defender. There is not an honest anti in Texas, who places any value for truth and reliability on his word, who will say that there is a single virtue in the saloon. There seems to be no division of sentiment amongst us on this point. It would appear from this situation that an institution thriving in our midst without a single supporter and not one virtue to its credit, would be easy to overthrow, and yet, strange to say, such is not the case. To the honest man, who is earnestly seeking to discharge his whole duty to his country in a crisis like this, the question instinctively arises from whence the mighty power of such an admitted evil, as the saloon? The answer to this question may be found in that passage of Scripture which, when interpreted in accord with its universally accepted meaning, says: "The love of money is the root of all evil." Men fall in love with an evil, and often tolerate it for a season, because it makes money for them, and what is true of the individual, is likewise true of the State. If the saloon is a paying institution, and we are going to perpetuate the reign of the saloon in Texas because of the money it pays our State treasury, then I submit in all candor that it ought to be the policy of the State to foster and encourage the saloon in every way possible, and that the Act of the Thirty-First Legislature, limiting saloons to one for every 500 inhabitants, was the most monumental blunder ever made by a legislative body.

The saloon is the only acknowledged evil in all the world that the people of Texas would permit their Legislature to parcel out amongst them in proportion to the population. If revenue is to be the sordid basis upon which we are to determine our cause in voting for or against State-wide prohibition, then as a business proposition, we ought to make sure of our position before casting our ballot and not be deceived.

There are 245 counties in Texas, and all stand on an equal business footing, except in relationship to the saloon. There is not an honorable avocation known to modern civilization which any man cannot freely engage in each of these several counties of this State, except the saloon business, and for that reason, whatever inequalities exist in either the collection or distribution of taxation, in the different counties of this State, must be chargeable, either directly or indirectly, to the existence of the saloon. Texas would be poorly financed indeed, if the officers entrusted with the business affairs of the State, took only to the sources of our revenues and fail to take into consideration the

distribution of these revenues. It is the purpose of this communication to show both the source and distribution of our revenues as shown by the records in the Controller's office, and from these undeniable facts, the people can determine whether or not, the adoption of State-wide prohibition will be injurious or beneficial to our financial interests.

For the purpose of this article, we will divide the two hundred and forty five counties of the State into three groups, viz: 162 totally dry, twenty-one totally wet, and sixty-two partially wet. Time and space forbid me to do more than simply state the facts, as the records of the Controller's office show them to be, and the intelligent reader can draw his own conclusions.

The liquor traffic paid into the State treasury from all sources for the fiscal year, beginning September 1, 1909, and ending August 31, 1910, the sum of \$723,748. There was paid out of the State treasury for the same fiscal year for fees and costs of Sheriffs, Clerks, Attorneys, Justices of the Peace, witnesses and Constables, the sum of \$512,288. Of this enormous sum of money, collected from all the people in taxation, \$254,080 was expended in the eighty-three wet and partially wet counties of the State, while \$258,208 was expended in the 162 totally dry counties. For salaries of District Judges, and Criminal District Judges, for District and Criminal District Attorneys and Special Judges, the people paid last year \$241,558, and of this amount, there was expended \$130,739 in the wet and partially wet counties of the State, while only \$100,820 was expended in the 162 totally dry counties.

On May 1, 1911, there were 4781 inmates in the three Insane Asylums in Texas, and the maintenance and support of these unfortunate wards of the State cost the taxpayers of this State 731,500. Of this number 2405 came from the eighty-three wet and partially wet counties, and cost the tax-payers \$375,525; while 2376 came from the 162 totally dry counties, and taxpayers \$375,525; while 2376 came cost \$355,975.

On September 1, 1910, there were 3578 convicts in the penitentiary, and the total cost of the penitentiary system for the last fiscal year was \$1,199,434. Of this number 2127 came from the eighty-three wet and partially wet counties, and if figured on a per capita basis cost \$713,123; while only 1451 came from the 162 dry counties, and cost \$485,311. In this connection, it might be well to note the corresponding reduction in the number of convicts, as the saloons have been banished by local option, from our territory. In 1890, the population of Texas was 2,225,537, and there were 2200 convicts in our penitentiaries, being one convict to every 698 inhabitants. In 1900, our population was 3,048,710, and there were 4129 convicts in our penitentiaries being one convict to every 738 inhabitants. In 1910, our population was 3,896,562, and the number of convicts were 3578,

being one convict to every 1089 inhabitants.

The State institution for the training of juveniles on September 1, 1910, had 201 inmates and cost the taxpayers \$70,054. Of this number of unfortunate boys, 142 came from the eighty-three wet and partially wet counties, and cost the taxpayers \$49,490 while only fifty-nine came from the 162 dry counties, and cost \$20,564. If I had no other argument to present to the people of Texas, in opposition to the liquor traffic, than the last statement I have made in reference to these unfortunate little boys of our great State, that one alone ought to be abundantly sufficient to forever condemn this vile traffic in the estimation of every good man who has a mind to think and a heart to feel for youthful humanity.

That the saloon is a financial burden to the State, and every county, city and precinct in which it is permitted to exist, there is not the shadow of a doubt. If this is not true, the people would like to have some liquor advocate explain why the following discrepancies exist in the rate of taxation. The average county rate of taxation in the 162 totally dry counties is 42 1-4 cents on the one hundred dollar valuation; 43 3-4 cents in the 62 partially wet counties, and 46 3-5 cents in the totally wet counties. This increase in the average rate of taxation costs the people of these eighty-

The inherent character of the saloon precludes it from having any inherent rights. The saloon has no rights which may not be lawfully swept away by the legislative branch of the government.

three wet and partially wet counties of our State last year \$359,883, which was \$100,000 more than they received in revenue from the saloon for county purposes. The breweries and wholesale liquor dealers for the year ending April 1, 1911, paid a gross receipt tax on wholesale sales to the amount of \$11,435,600. It is fair to estimate that this amount or more was shipped into the State by outside liquor dealers upon which the State received no gross receipt tax, which would make approximately twenty-five million dollars spent at wholesale each year for liquors. Estimating the liquor dealers' profits at two hundred per cent, we find that not less than fifty million dollars was spent last year by our people in the retail purchase of liquor. Now in all seriousness, I want some business man or financier, who is now advocating a continuation of the saloon, to point out a single benefit brought to our people by reason of this enormous expenditure of money. Giving the li-

quor traffic the benefit of all doubt and calculating the cost that the saloons entail upon the State at the smallest percentage, the records in the Controller's office show that the saloons cost the taxpayers of Texas annually, more than one-half million dollars more than they pay into our State treasury.

**THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AND STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION.**

Rev. J. H. Gambrell, D. D. The Anti-Saloon League of Texas was organized nearly four years ago. Dr. B. F. Riley was its first State Superintendent. He was succeeded by Hon. Sterling P. Strong, who a little more than a year ago was succeeded by the present superintendent. As most informed people are now advised, the League is an interdenominational organization, which seeks to combine all of the anti-saloon sentiment of the State without reference to Churches or parties, for two main purposes. First, to secure the separation of saloon and State and, second, to compel enforcement of law after the saloons are gone. Every new organization in any locality is likely to be misunderstood. The Anti-Saloon League of Texas has not escaped on this point, but its growing grip on the real anti-saloon forces of this State is little short of marvelous, taking conditions as they have existed.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the heroic men and women who made up the Texas Local Option Association, which was merged into the League, are now behind the organization with all of their wisdom and vigor. One of the most interesting features of Texas history is that which relates

to the liquor problem and the growth of anti-saloon conviction during the past 25 years. The local option laws of Texas in all their best features are the handiwork of the forces that now make up the Anti-Saloon League organization. The past quarter of a century has been a constant battle between the anti-saloon and saloon forces of this State. Every good feature of our present local option law has been bitterly fought in legislatures, and the courts, up to the highest tribunal, by the men who are now claiming to be standing for our local option laws, as against the pending prohibition constitutional amendment. It is worthy of remark that these friends of the barrooms are as bitterly opposed to local option today as they ever were, but they prefer it to State-wide prohibition for the plain reason, it will leave the liquor interest in this State about as it is to-day. This is a luminous fact that ought not to escape the attention of real anti-saloon people in the 167 dry counties in this State.

The Anti-Saloon League is not only non-partisan but it is non-factional. It will never be used to advance the political fortunes of any man or to destroy any man. When it stands for a man, it is because that man stands for the destruction of the saloons and when it is against a man it is because that man is for the saloons. People of all parties and factions and of all denominations and none, are co-operating with the League with a clear understanding that it will never become involved in purely factional and party controversies. Because of the fact just stated practically all of the pulpits of the various evangelical denominations are open to the representatives of Anti-Saloon League. All thoughtful

Continued on page 14)

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