

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

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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, November 5, 1914

Number 13

Dr. Gambrell And His Vagaries

SOMETIME back we quoted the following from Doctor Gambrell's strictures on our "system:" "There could hardly be found a more striking illustration of what I am saying than in the fact that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, changed the fundamental principals underlying infant baptism, and there was not a jar." We denied his allegation and challenged him to prove it. Now he comes back and quotes a part of our ceremony used in the baptism of children in our Book of Discipline of 1906 in which it says: "Dearly beloved, forasmuch as all men are conceived and born in sin," etc.; and then he turns to the Discipline of 1910 and quotes from the ceremony: "Dearly beloved, forasmuch as all men, though fallen in Adam," etc., and proceeds to point out that one of these quotations is radically different from the other; and he grows hilarious over his discovery and asks us to retract our challenge and also to retract our strictures upon his charge.

We will do nothing of the kind; on the contrary, we will emphasize our denial of his charge and point out his error. He charged that we "changed the fundamental principles underlying infant baptism;" while as a matter of fact we only changed the wording of our baptismal ceremony. The "underlying principles of infant baptism," as he expresses it are found in the fact that we hold, according to the teachings of Christ and the practices of the Apostles, children are entitled to the right of baptism under the covenant of grace and that under this right it is the duty of parents to dedicate their children in baptism to Christ.

There are some "fundamental principles underlying" the moral status of infants, and concerning these there are some differences of opinion among us, as the change in the verbiage of the old ceremony indicates; or if Doctor Gambrell prefers it, in the restatement of the matter in the new ceremony. But there is no sort of difference among us as to the validity of infant baptism, as a New Testament doctrine. We are an absolute unit on that question and nothing in the changed verbiage or restatement of the ceremony does not affect the ordinance of baptism as administered to children. Were any man in the General Conference to even suggest any change in this doctrine of infant baptism, Dr. Gambrell would soon find out whether or not there was any "jar" following such suggestion. No man of that way of thinking on the subject would long find any place in our ministry. He would go out with as much facility as Dr. S. A. Hayden and his coadjutors went out of the Baptist convention in San Antonio—only he

would go out according to law and order.

When the old ceremony said, "Forasmuch as all men are conceived and born in sin," it contained the doctrine of depravity; and when the new ceremony says, "Forasmuch as all men, though fallen in Adam," etc., it concedes the same lamentable doctrine; but both of them hold that children are entitled to baptism by virtue of the fact that in their infant state they are subjects of Christ's redeeming grace and remain so until, by overt act, after they have arrived at years of maturity they forfeit that state. But to expect Dr. Gambrell, with his uncompromising Baptist prejudice, to see this plain distinction, is presuming upon the impossible. The truth of it is so plain that multiplied thousands, not to say millions, of Christ followers see it and accept it. But not Doctor Gambrell and his denomination of excellent people.

But the question of infant baptism, however much we may differ as to the moral status of infants, is never raised among Methodists. It is as fixed in their system of doctrines as is the gospel which we believe and preach and practice. More than that, however often the ceremony of administering the ordinance may be changed by coming General Conferences, the principle underlying the doctrine of infant baptism never will be changed, or even tampered with. It is as unchangeable in our doctrine and usage as is the atonement of Christ, and it will be administered by our Church to the end of time.

Having made the two quotations from our book of Discipline, Doctor Gambrell proceeds to argue that we now teach that "children do not need regeneration inherently, and may never need it." Had he been bent on finding the truth of our position on this subject, Dr. Gambrell would have quoted the whole of our ceremony and thus refuted his own charge; but as he was endeavoring to bolster up his false position, he only quoted enough of our ceremony, used in infant baptism, to answer his purpose. That ceremony teaches, in its entirety, that after infants are baptized it is possible for parents to so train them and so instill the Word of God into their minds and hearts as to enable them to gradually pass into the regenerated state, and thus remain in the Church of God as matured members of the same; but they remain in it, not by virtue of their baptism simply, but by virtue of the fact that after they have reached years of discretion they publicly profess their personal acceptance of Christ for themselves as regenerated members, and thus ratify and confirm the vows of repentance and faith contained in the baptismal covenant. But whether they gradually pass into this change under proper tuition, or by instantaneous conversion, following repentance, they are only recog-

nized as members after this professed acceptance of Christ. But their baptism is recognized as valid and Scriptural.

Down in his good heart, Doctor Gambrell knows that this is our true position touching regeneration. The Methodist Church makes regeneration one of its fundamental doctrines. It was John Wesley who brought this old doctrine out of the rubbish of tradition and formalism, after his own conversion, and preaching it and the witness of the Spirit, started an evangelical revival that continues to this good day. Every Methodist is supposed and required to have this earnest experience of a change of heart; and upon it he is distinctly a Methodist. Without it he has no mark of a Methodist. But Doctor Gambrell knows this as well as does the editor of the Advocate.

But how does the Baptist Church stand on the question of baptism? Why, they place so much stress upon immersion at the hands of a Baptist minister that they will not recognize the membership of any man as a member of the Church until he has gone head and ears under the water. It matters not how thoroughly regenerated he may be, or how saintly his life may be, or to what extent he may have been baptized by immersion by some other minister than a Baptist, or baptized by affusion, the Baptist Church would see him dead and in the bad place before they would admit him to their membership or to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. But the moment he goes under the "limpid

waves" at the hand of a Baptist preacher, the Baptist Church throws wide open its doors to him! With them, baptism by immersion at the hands of a Baptist minister is as of much importance as regeneration. And they accentuate it in nearly every sermon they preach. We do not accuse the Baptist Church, however, of teaching baptismal regeneration, as Dr. Gambrell does the Methodist Church, but we do say that it comes more nearly doing it, in its emphasis upon immersion, than the Methodist Church does in the baptism of infants. And it is as presumptuous as the Anglican Church and as intolerant as the Roman Church in its persistent proclamation that it is the only Scriptural Church in existence; and in their Baptist usages, they are just as exclusive and they are just as arrogant in their claims as these two great ecclesiastical organizations.

But notwithstanding these radical defects, we love and admire the Baptist Church as one of the great agencies under God in trying to bring the world to Christ. But they are not the only one; and in their understanding of the truth and in their works, they are no better and no more valid as a Church than any other evangelical Church of Jesus Christ. Therefore, we extend to them the right hand of fellowship and, overlooking their presumption and arrogance, we work hand in hand with them, as far as they will permit us, in bringing men to repentance and into a life of regeneration through the transforming power of the Holy Ghost.

Signs of Disaster Seen From The Shore

ONCE in a while those who frequent the seashore see a green flag, with the inscription, "WRECK," floating over the remains of an unfortunate vessel that has gone to the bottom, with only the mast lifting its head a trifle above the briny waves. In the fury of some storm that vessel has been driven upon the hidden rocks, or the treacherous reef and there it is amid its billow-covered ruins. What does that flag mean? Two things. First, a ship has gone down and will ride the waves no more, neither will it ever find its way again into port to land its cargo of freight or of human life. In the second place, it means that just under the surface of the water there is danger and death and safety demands that all other ships must steer clear of that locality, or a similar fate will befall them. That green flag, with its inscription, waves there as a warning.

Did it ever occur to you that life's voyage is dotted with these green flags if we will only search through the gloaming for them? They are waving over wrecks where life and character have gone down! The sea is not half so full of these danger signals as the treacherous course of life over which we must pass. The danger itself is not always visible. It is often con-

cealed until the eye cannot behold it. But right there it lurks and upon its insidious rock men dash unconsciously and disappear. Only now and then one is wise enough to see the green flag and steer his barque round the danger point and escape. But scores of them drift into the vortex of destruction and the waves close over them forever.

God's truth points out these alluring reefs and warns us to beware. The poisoned cup, the den of vice, the scarlet house, the disposition to appropriate that which does not belong to us with the hope that we will return it before the day of reckoning—how fascinating these things look to the inexperienced eye. But in them is wreckage and ruin. Before the unwary victim realizes his danger he is engulfed. How many precious human lives have gone unsuspectingly down to shame and disgrace because they heeded not these warnings.

It is the man who makes good in all departments of Church work whose service is in demand. The man who merely fills his appointment is rarely every sought after by responsible places. They are looking for men who know how to do things and are quick to do them.

**NO ALUM in
Dr. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER**

NOTES FROM THE FIELD.

(Continued from page 5)

to order by the presiding elder and, after a good season of devotional services, Lem Keith, of Owens Chapel, was elected Secretary and the Disiplinary questions were asked and one of the best conference sessions proceeded and closed that we have attended in some time. Our people are delighted with the fine business way Brother Vaughan conducts the Quarterly Conferences. The original wit and humor he without affectation gets off is relished by all. The following were elected stewards for the new conference year: Bunyan: T. J. Shillingburg, W. J. Allen, Dave Wright, Melvin Trice, Dave Crouch, Rev. J. W. Glenn and Stone East, Lingleville: J. F. Duncan, W. J. Livingston, Ivy Cutler, Charley Cowan and S. E. Lowe, Owens: Lem Keith, W. J. Logan, Bert Wysong, Cow Creek: J. S. Carr, Bob Barker and C. M. Parks. The following were elected superintendents of Sunday Schools: Bunyan, Guy Snively; Lingleville, S. E. Lowe; Owens Chapel, J. B. McElyea; Cow Creek, C. M. Parks. Officers confirmed as Presidents of Epworth Leagues: Bunyan, Oliver Pryor; Cow Creek, H. J. Goughly; Mrs. Zora Sones is Superintendent of the Junior League and Mrs. M. M. Smith, President Woman's Missionary Society at Bunyan, and Miss Emma Sheffield, President of the Woman's Missionary Society at Lingleville.—Mac M. Smith, P. C.

Kenefick, Oklahoma.

I am now winding up my thirteenth year since I left Texas. Ten years have been spent in twenty miles of where I am now. This has been the most trying year of my life. Myself and three boys had each a very hard spell of typhoid fever the first of the year. Then my oldest boy got his arm broken and then took appendicitis and was under the doctor for two months. But out of it all the Lord has brought us and given me one of the best years spiritually of my life. I have had 117 conversions, received 111 members, built one church and under normal conditions would have built two more. Organized one splendid Epworth League; have two of the best Missionary Societies I ever saw, two Methodist Sunday Schools and several union schools in the bounds of the work. Financial conditions are hard, but we are trusting the Lord.—M. B. McKinney, P. C.

Azie.

All things considered, we are rounding out a very good year. While the suspension of the cotton market has affected our people considerably, as in all sections, yet they are making some noble sacrifices for which we feel sure the Lord will bless them. We hope to report everything in full. We have lost a large number of members by emigration, but have gained enough to at least hold our own. The charge is in good shape spiritually. This preacher was delightfully surprised upon walking in the Silver Creek Church at the last appointment. We found the aisle and pulpit covered with bright new carpet, new window shades, upholstered pulpit chair, a fine pulpit Bible, scarf, table and several other articles of furniture, all of which as we learned, the good women of that community had been the means of furnishing. It is a token of their love for the sanctuary and will be appreciated by the next preacher, whether he is old or new.—J. M. Bond, Jr.

Harrisburg.

As the year draws to a close I feel that I should make a report to the Advocate on this charge. All things considered we have had a fairly successful and happy year. Our people have been good to us. As proof of this last fact I have but to mention a "surprise party" and "pounding" which took place recently at the parsonage when it seemed to us that the members of the entire community vied with each other in bestowing good things upon us. The Ladies' Aid Society, organized since January, deserves special mention, having assisted largely in recent church repairs, and having assumed the payment of the parsonage debt. We have held our meeting that resulted in greatly reviving the Church, and we expect to hold another before conference. We have received eleven into the Church so far. All our conference collections are about in, and we are hoping to have the salary in full, this despite the present financial depression.—R. E. Leibetter, Pastor.

Burke and Diboll.

This is our first "epistle" to the Advocate this year, but it is not because we have not been busy nor had anything to report. A Senior and Junior League has been organized with a total membership of 100, also a Woman's Mission Society, which has done a most excellent work. A \$2500 church has been built and paid for at Diboll. This place has

also paid the preacher's salary in full and \$67 over, and also their pro rata of the conference assessment. The entire charge reported "out" at the fourth Quarterly Conference. The first to report on the district, so said the presiding elder. We will report everything "in full" at Bay City. We are indebted to the following brethren for help in meetings: C. C. Bell, W. W. Thomas and J. M. Bond. Each of these brethren did most efficient preaching in the meetings held for me. As a result of these revivals forty-eight members have been received and the membership of the Church has been revived and strengthened. Ryans Chapel church has been recovered and painted inside and out. It has been a very pleasant year in every respect. We serve a noble, generous people and they know how to take care of their pastor. We are the possessor of "conference hat" by the kind generosity of a number of friends at Diboll. This has been one of the most pleasant years of my ministry.—P. S. Wilson.

Sinton.

October 1 Judge M. J. Thompson, of Fort Worth, came to us with the Gospel message and at once proceeded to lay the foundation for a great revival of religion. After two and a half weeks of hard work with our combined forces, righteousness succeeded in gaining a victory which we trust will be lasting in its effect upon the Church and community. Opposition was strongly entrenched, but the claims of our Lord were ably presented and the visible results are clearly seen and felt. Sixty-four names were given for membership in the various Churches. Of this number forty-six joined the Methodist Church. The various Protestant Churches of the town cooperated with us and as never before possibly in its history was there such union of Christian fellowship enjoyed. At the close of the meeting our people responded liberally in a material way in appreciation to Brother Thompson and every one seemed to be "happy on the way." With gratitude to our Heavenly Father and with renewed zeal we press forward.—E. Y. S. Hubbard, P. C.

Meridian.

We have just closed a very gracious meeting of only one week's duration. Brother Knowles, our popular pastor, did the preaching and did it well. In fact we all think he is improving, although he was a good preacher when he came to us a year ago. All his messages are characterized by clearly stated truths, which can be comprehended by even the children of the congregation. I think this is one of the chief characteristics of a great preacher. Then, too, his sermons abound in forceful illustrations, well stated and correctly applied. As a pastor Brother Knowles is faithful and untiring. He knows how to reach the heart of the individual and help to build up the religious life or lead him to repentance and saving faith. He is therefore an especially good school pastor. I have thought that some pastors of school congregations tried to preach scholarly sermons and therefore both faculty and student body were left poorly fed. Our pastor is one of the best all-round young preachers in Texas. The Church here has prospered under his pastorate. He has held two meetings and during the year received over one hundred into the Church, a goodly number being on profession of faith. Twenty were received last Sunday. In each meeting practically every student was reached and also several strong men of the town. Brother Knowles is a success anywhere and the Lord will doubtless use him with increasing efficiency as the years go by. This is one of the best towns in Texas for a young man or woman to come for an education. The atmosphere is wholesome and religious. We expect everything to be reported in full at conference.—G. F. Winfield.

Cornet Circuit, Hughes Springs and Avinger.

My last trip took me to Nolan's Chapel, on the Cornet charge, and to Avinger, on the Hughes Springs charge. Brother Yearwood has had a right good year on the Cornet Circuit and his quarterly meeting was well attended and the spirit of the occasion was fine. Some good meetings have been held and all of the conference collections have been secured in subscriptions, but the financial stringency is making it hard to collect these. The salaries are pretty well paid (in cotton). Brother Saxon went out and visited two of the Churches and rallied them and pointed out to them how they could meet their obligations by getting up seed cotton and the stewards reported four bales at the conference on Saturday, October 24, and say they will make up at least one more bale. If anybody would like to "buy-a-bale" just write to Bro. Yearwood. A destructive cyclone passed through the circuit early in the year and came near wrecking the parsonage. The scars of it remain until now. With everything considered, the

showing at conference will be good. Sunday night, October 25, I preached at Avinger to a very attentive congregation. It was a good service. We held the conference on Monday. The reports show good work done by pastor and stewards. The Sunday Schools are flourishing and the Woman's Missionary Society grades high. The new church at Hughes Springs is a beauty and speaks well for the liberality of the people and untiring efforts of the pastor. The salaries are still considerably behind, and so are the conference collections, but those who are charged with the responsibility of gathering in these things will make a much better showing in the winter. The preachers all over the district are working these busy days and putting forth Herculean efforts to make the best of a distressing situation.—O. T. Hotchkiss, P. E.

Celeste.

We want to give to the Advocate a few items of our work. The year thus far has been one of the greatest in the history of the Church at Celeste. From the very beginning of the year, after conference had sent us Brother and Sister Conkin, we decided to do greater things for the Lord and made our Church a station. Our recent revival was one of the most successful ever held in our community, one hundred converted and forty-one joined the Church. The pastor did the preaching, and we have never heard a man who could hit sin as hard as Brother Conkin. The first thing he did was to dig up all us backslidden Church members. The truth is he conducted a revival in the old-time way. We started our meeting down town under a great tabernacle, but owing to the continued rains we moved back to the church, and thoroughly demonstrated the fact that we could have a revival in the house in spite of the weather. Large crowds came to the morning services though the rain came in torrents. Brother H. M. Cosby directed the choir and the music was a great factor in the meeting. He also rendered valuable service as a personal worker. We feel that we are fortunate in having an influential character like him to dwell in our midst. As a result of the meeting every department of the Church is at work. Our midweek meeting is growing in number and interest. And the new converts have led every prayer meeting since the revival. We have always had a good Sunday School, but we are growing so now that five new classes have been made. In an address given on Rally Day, by a teacher that has taught for years in our school, said that more young ladies and young men were at work than he had ever known. Our Church showed their appreciation of Brother Conkin and Cosby's faithful work by giving them a liberal offering and the record was broken by remembering the organist. Take notice, pastors, and do likewise. The greatest thing about our revival is it is still lasting, and we will all continue to sing, "Praise God from Whom All Blessing Flow."—Eula McGuire.

SHEPHERD-FOSTORIA MEETINGS.

We have just closed two of the most successful revivals the good Lord ever blessed our ministry with. We ascribe all the praise to our Heavenly Father who through the Spirit directed our feeble efforts. We, the pastor and his wife, began at Shepherd September 20 to do as our people asked us, to hold the meeting ourselves. With the music in the care of wife and several of the ladies who willingly assisted at the organ, we launched out trusting the results to our leader, God. The battle was hard, but we worked, prayed and trusted until on Thursday night of the first week two conversions blessed our staying trust. By this time our Church was working as we seldom see people work, for they had done in the right way what we had asked them to do, go down on their faces before God and stay until they were willing to get right with their neighbors at any cost. They did and we straightened up some fearful old evils long standing. Friday night we had five conversions, Saturday night eight, and on Sunday we had two great services, so great that we were entirely overcome with joy and we lost the count, but God as our witness we have never seen such mighty working of the Spirit of God in man. On we went until on Wednesday night of the second week we reached our first real climax, when we asked all the converts to stand we could not count them, but God knows that a reasonable estimate would be about fifty. We continued until Friday night, making no compromise with sin or the sinner, but called all alike to repentance. One of the most touching scenes was that of an old gray haired father who had never made any profession of or pretention at religion when he stood up to testify it settled over all the house like a pall, but when he spoke a flame of burning fire spread over us. It was wonderful. Strong men stood up weeping victims of the Spirit and said, Pray for me. We closed Friday night of the second week with a glorious victory, leaving our Church and really all the town in fine shape, morally and spiritually.

The town expressed their appreciation for our services by giving us forty dollars extra of our salary, and asking for half time another year.

We began at Fostoria Sunday, October 11, to comply with the expressed wishes of our people by doing the preaching in our revival ourselves. Wife, with the assistance of Mr. Dean, took charge of the music. Taking the Word of God, which proved indeed a two-edged sword, we began with the Church folks. Some of them were touched in a hardened place and of course it hurt. They did not seem to understand, but we continued to work pray and trust until on Wednesday night they, by a hearty response, said, "We are ready to go to work." And, be it known to the credit



REV. HAYES HOWELL.



REV. L. A. HUMPHREYS.

Introducing to our Advocate family Brothers L. A. Humphreys and Hayes Howell of Matador and Tulia Stations, Plainview District, Northwest Texas Conference. Recent transfers from the Louisiana Conference. O. P. KIKER, P. E.

of all, they were faithful to their promise. I have yet to see as many consecrated workers as we had there. Thursday the Spirit of Christ did some mighty convicting work—many fell at his feet and begged forgiveness for a wasted life. We were not able to keep count on the conversions, but we knew God was working there. On we moved, like a sweeping tide, until on Saturday night we could only exclaim, "Wonderful Counselor is our Lord!" Sunday was indeed a great day; we had three services, all of which were crowned with success. At our morning service we took fourteen into the Church. These were strong men and their wives and noble young men and women. At our afternoon service for men only we had about sixty men and ten boys present. Led, as we never were before, by the Spirit we preached from the subject, "The Positive and Negative Life." When, after pleading for more than an hour with these men and boys for positive living, we made a call for all who would. Out of that congregation of Metho-lists, Baptists, Christians and Catholics about sixty-three came to the altar and declared they were going to, by the help of God, live positive lives. After a short exhortation the other seven came, saying, "Pray for me; I want to live a positive life." Before this service there were only three men in the town that would pray in public. After this service I believe there were not less than twenty men that would pray anywhere you would call on them. Our evening service was just ideal, as a result of the work in the afternoon service, and at the evening service we took eleven in the Church. All told, we got twenty-five members. Several will join the Baptist Church and some the Christian Church, as a direct result of the meeting. When we started our meeting there was not a man in our Church at this place that would pray in public. When we closed with a Church Conference on Monday night we had about fifteen that would.

I wish I could say more, but am afraid to ask for more space.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow For the love he will to others show.

T. W. ST. JOHN, P. C.

PECOS VALLEY AND EGYPT.

By Rev. Ed R. Wallace. Having had a desire for years to look in on the New Mexico Conference I availed myself of this opportunity by going to Pecos at their last session.

This is an interesting conference, and yet so small that one is reminded of a large District Conference.

The men from the field have that daring frontier spirit so attractive in men who love to make sacrifice for a cause they value more sacredly than life.

It is a pleasure to meet with such men, and who would not like to be one of their number—after the victory is won?

It reminded me of twenty years ago when my circuit covered much of seven counties of the Panhandle.

The Pecos is great; that is, the valley through which the river flows. It is a duplicate of the Valley of the Nile. If you should move a man instantly or unconsciously from the heart of Egypt to open his eyes on the Pecos Valley he would not know his change, except, perhaps, he would recognize a change in vegetation.

When this great valley is sufficiently irrigated it will be the wonder of the Western World. Having made a close study of Egypt from an agricultural standpoint, and having been interested in farms and farming all my life, I was in a position to appreciate both Egypt and the Pecos Valley. I was in Egypt just five years ago—the year the first Sudan grass was introduced into this country. Now, my opinion is that the Sudan grass is the best forage crop to be raised. There are thousands of acres now in Texas and more yet to be planted.

I stopped with a former steward, Brother A. J. Curtis, and was shown his alfalfa field truck farm. The alfalfa had been cut five times and the tomato crop had, last year, produced to the rate of \$2400 per acre. With the numerous advantages of the territory of the New Mexico Conference I see no reason why that will not become one of the strong conferences. Well do I remember when the scope of country now occupied by the Northwest Texas Conference was first be-

ing covered by our frontier preachers the plea was constantly made that this part of the State would never be sufficiently agricultural to support an independent conference, but the most faithless have changed their minds. I will, therefore, take the risk to say that the present territory, within five quadrennial periods, if the General Conference will only leave the boundary lines as they are, will constitute one of our strong conferences.

The New Mexico Conference needs not only to keep her men of strength and steel fiber, but she needs more men who are willing to live hard, suffer and die, if need be, to plant Methodism throughout that great domain.

That you may better understand the vastness of territory and resources, I will remind you that, with all the New Mexico territory proper, there is also all of that part of Texas lying south of New Mexico and Andrews County line. To illustrate: That part of Texas in this conference is greater in area than all of Italy. Now, Italy is the remnant of the old Roman Empire. It has Rome as its capital and many additional large cities. Italy has fifty-five million population. You will wisely say that broad domain does not enter into the matter of supporting masses, but this undeveloped country, such as the Pecos Valley in New Mexico and Texas, with much other similar soil, has proven its ability and adaptability to produce food-stuffs for vast populations.

The question that will affect all time and eternity is, Will Methodism take this country for our Lord at a cost and sacrifice worthy, or will we let it pass out of our hands? This conference should no longer be looked to as a sanitarium, or health resort, but as fertile fields into which robust young men will cast their lots to live and die.

Merkel, Tex., Oct. 23.

A GREAT DAY AT WICHITA FALLS.

Yesterday 515 in Sunday School, big crowd at preaching service. J. W. HILL.

A COMMENDATION.

I believe in giving flowers to the living; their beauty and fragrance regale not the dead. Let a little sunshine in to cheer the way along.

The past week has been spent in association with Brother B. F. Alsop, who has been preaching for me. The outward seeming often fails to indicate the man. It is so with Alsop. He is a rough ashlar. His sermons, for depth of thought and native philosophy, are wonderful. He knows nothing of grammar, or rhetoric, and precious little of English, but his thoughts come like nuggets of gold, borne upon a language and style shot to pieces by the rules of grammar and rhetoric and yet, diamondlike, scintillating with poetic beauty. And it all comes from a heart beating in warm sympathy and love for his fellow. He is a jolly good fellow. H. B. UROUHART, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE NEW THEOLOGY.

By O. T. Rogers.

"The fight is on" indeed. The sounds of battle come from near and far and to our thinker it seems more likely that the "Battle of Armageddon" is the present battle of the New Theology vs. the Old, rather than the literal crash of arms in Europe today.

The "big noise" made by C. W. Webb roused the ire of an old war horse" and he smelleth the battle afar off." Behold him, "his neck clothed with thunder-pawing in the valley and rejoicing in his strength." The way he has "trampled" on poor Webb is pitiful. No, J. W. W. Shuler, of Morgan, is no "fossil" by every token.

I had not intended to take up space with a reply to C. W. Webb further than to call attention to the clearness and simplicity with which he vindicated every charge I made against the New Theology. But even that was prevented by a violent and timely (?) case of "poison oak" in my right hand.

However, my silence has perhaps brought Shuler to light and Dr. Harrison has opened fire and I am well content. If ever the apostolic "anathema" was called for against a "New Gospel" it is now.

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Dr. Gambrell And His Vagaries

SOMETIME back we quoted the following from Doctor Gambrell's strictures on our "system:" "There could hardly be found a more striking illustration of what I am saying than in the fact that the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, changed the fundamental principals underlying infant baptism, and there was not a jar." We denied his allegation and challenged him to prove it. Now he comes back and quotes a part of our ceremony used in the baptism of children in our Book of Discipline of 1906 in which it says: "Dearly beloved, forasmuch as all men are conceived and born in sin," etc.; and then he turns to the Discipline of 1910 and quotes from the ceremony: "Dearly beloved, forasmuch as all men, though fallen in Adam," etc., and proceeds to point out that one of these quotations is radically different from the other; and he grows hilarious over his discovery and asks us to retract our challenge and also to retract our strictures upon his charge.

We will do nothing of the kind; on the contrary, we will emphasize our denial of his charge and point out his error. He charged that we "changed the fundamental principles underlying infant baptism;" while as a matter of fact we only changed the wording of our baptismal ceremony. The "underlying principles of infant baptism," as he expresses it are found in the fact that we hold, according to the teachings of Christ and the practices of the Apostles, children are entitled to the right of baptism under the covenant of grace and that under this right it is the duty of parents to dedicate their children in baptism to Christ.

There are some "fundamental principles underlying" the moral status of infants, and concerning these there are some differences of opinion among us, as the change in the verbiage of the old ceremony indicates; or if Doctor Gambrell prefers it, in the restatement of the matter in the new ceremony. But there is no sort of difference among us as to the validity of infant baptism, as a New Testament doctrine. We are an absolute unit on that question and nothing in the changed verbiage or restatement of the ceremony does not affect the ordinance of baptism as administered to children. Were any man in the General Conference to even suggest any change in this doctrine of infant baptism, Dr. Gambrell would soon find out whether or not there was any "jar" following such suggestion. No man of that way of thinking on the subject would long find any place in our ministry. He would go out with as much facility as Dr. S. A. Hayden and his coadjutors went out of the Baptist convention in San Antonio—only he

would go out according to law and order.

When the old ceremony said, "Forasmuch as all men are conceived and born in sin," it contained the doctrine of depravity; and when the new ceremony says, "Forasmuch as all men, though fallen in Adam," etc., it concedes the same lamentable doctrine; but both of them hold that children are entitled to baptism by virtue of the fact that in their infant state they are subjects of Christ's redeeming grace and remain so until, by overt act, after they have arrived at years of maturity they forfeit that state. But to expect Dr. Gambrell, with his uncompromising Baptist prejudice, to see this plain distinction, is presuming upon the impossible. The truth of it is so plain that multiplied thousands, not to say millions, of Christ followers see it and accept it. But not Doctor Gambrell and his denomination of excellent people.

But the question of infant baptism, however much we may differ as to the moral status of infants, is never raised among Methodists. It is as fixed in their system of doctrines as is the gospel which we believe and preach and practice. More than that, however often the ceremony of administering the ordinance may be changed by coming General Conferences, the principle underlying the doctrine of infant baptism never will be changed, or even tampered with. It is as unchangeable in our doctrine and usage as is the atonement of Christ, and it will be administered by our Church to the end of time.

Having made the two quotations from our book of Discipline, Doctor Gambrell proceeds to argue that we now teach that "children do not need regeneration inherently, and may never need it." Had he been bent on finding the truth of our position on this subject, Dr. Gambrell would have quoted the whole of our ceremony and thus refuted his own charge; but as he was endeavoring to bolster up his false position, he only quoted enough of our ceremony, used in infant baptism, to answer his purpose. That ceremony teaches, in its entirety, that after infants are baptized it is possible for parents to so train them and so instill the Word of God into their minds and hearts as to enable them to gradually pass into the regenerated state, and thus remain in the Church of God as matured members of the same; but they remain in it, not by virtue of their baptism simply, but by virtue of the fact that after they have reached years of discretion they publicly profess their personal acceptance of Christ for themselves as regenerated members, and thus ratify and confirm the vows of repentance and faith contained in the baptismal covenant. But whether they gradually pass into this change under proper tuition, or by instantaneous conversion, following repentance, they are only recog-

nized as members after this professed acceptance of Christ. But their baptism is recognized as valid and Scriptural.

Down in his good heart, Doctor Gambrell knows that this is our true position touching regeneration. The Methodist Church makes regeneration one of its fundamental doctrines. It was John Wesley who brought this old doctrine out of the rubbish of tradition and formalism, after his own conversion, and preaching it and the witness of the Spirit, started an evangelical revival that continues to this good day. Every Methodist is supposed and required to have this earnest experience of a change of heart; and upon it he is distinctly a Methodist. Without it he has no mark of a Methodist. But Doctor Gambrell knows this as well as does the editor of the Advocate.

But how does the Baptist Church stand on the question of baptism? Why, they place so much stress upon immersion at the hands of a Baptist minister that they will not recognize the membership of any man as a member of the Church until he has gone head and ears under the water. It matters not how thoroughly regenerated he may be, or how saintly his life may be, or to what extent he may have been baptized by immersion by some other minister than a Baptist, or baptized by affusion, the Baptist Church would see him dead and in the bad place before they would admit him to their membership or to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. But the moment he goes under the "limpid

waves" at the hand of a Baptist preacher, the Baptist Church throws wide open its doors to him! With them, baptism by immersion at the hands of a Baptist minister is as of much importance as regeneration. And they accentuate it in nearly every sermon they preach. We do not accuse the Baptist Church, however, of teaching baptismal regeneration, as Dr. Gambrell does the Methodist Church, but we do say that it comes more nearly doing it, in its emphasis upon immersion, than the Methodist Church does in the baptism of infants. And it is as presumptuous as the Anglican Church and as intolerant as the Roman Church in its persistent proclamation that it is the only Scriptural Church in existence; and in their Baptist usages, they are just as exclusive and they are just as arrogant in their claims as these two great ecclesiastical organizations.

But notwithstanding these radical defects, we love and admire the Baptist Church as one of the great agencies under God in trying to bring the world to Christ. But they are not the only one; and in their understanding of the truth and in their works, they are no better and no more valid as a Church than any other evangelical Church of Jesus Christ. Therefore, we extend to them the right hand of fellowship and, overlooking their presumption and arrogance, we work hand in hand with them, as far as they will permit us, in bringing men to repentance and into a life of regeneration through the transforming power of the Holy Ghost.

Signs of Disaster Seen From The Shore

ONCE in a while those who frequent the seashore see a green flag, with the inscription, "WRECK," floating over the remains of an unfortunate vessel that has gone to the bottom, with only the mast lifting its head a trifle above the briny waves. In the fury of some storm that vessel has been driven upon the hidden rocks, or the treacherous reef and there it is amid its billow-covered ruins. What does that flag mean? Two things. First, a ship has gone down and will ride the waves no more, neither will it ever find its way again into port to land its cargo of freight or of human life. In the second place, it means that just under the surface of the water there is danger and death and safety demands that all other ships must steer clear of that locality, or a similar fate will befall them. That green flag, with its inscription, waves there as a warning.

Did it ever occur to you that life's voyage is dotted with these green flags if we will only search through the gloaming for them? They are waving over wrecks where life and character have gone down! The sea is not half so full of these danger signals as the treacherous course of life over which we must pass. The danger itself is not always visible. It is often con-

cealed until the eye cannot behold it. But right there it lurks and upon its insidious rock men dash unconsciously and disappear. Only now and then one is wise enough to see the green flag and steer his barque round the danger point and escape. But scores of them drift into the vortex of destruction and the waves close over them forever.

God's truth points out these alluring reefs and warns us to beware. The poisoned cup, the den of vice, the scarlet house, the disposition to appropriate that which does not belong to us with the hope that we will return it before the day of reckoning—how fascinating these things look to the inexperienced eye. But in them is wreckage and ruin. Before the unwary victim realizes his danger he is engulfed. How many precious human lives have gone unsuspectingly down to shame and disgrace because they heeded not these warnings.

It is the man who makes good in all departments of Church work whose service is in demand. The man who merely fills his appointment is rarely every sought after by responsible places. They are looking for men who know how to do things and are quick to do them.

Dedication Address of Barnes Hospital and Statue Unveiling

By BISHOP E. R. HENDRIX, D. D.
Delivered in St. Louis, Mo., October 27, 1914.

On the 29th of November, 1808, and in the Capital of our Nation was born Robert A. Barnes, the merchant, banker and philanthropist, whose life spanned most of the last century. Over sixty-two years of his life were spent in St. Louis. Respected and honored by all who knew him, he was laid to rest in his adopted city twenty-two years ago, but he lives again today and with a larger life than ever. The good is never interred with the bones of a noble man, and what of good he has incarnated has both a resurrection and an eternal life. From henceforth the quiet, unobtrusive citizen, never in public office, becomes a familiar figure in St. Louis as his kindly face beams upon all who visit this noble group of buildings in our commonwealth. Without a child to bear his name, he and his devoted wife adopted humanity as their heir. The human race found an immortal posterity. No gifts are so safeguarded as those made to mankind and for the welfare of mankind.

Mr. Robert A. Barnes, although left at thirteen without a father, had the inspiration of a noble Christian mother, whom he honored in life and in death. Her name was placed by her dutiful son to adorn a professorship in Central College, which he had endowed, together with another bearing his own name, thus showing his appreciation of letters. He became a reader of the best literature, and for the larger part of his life delighted in the great English and Scotch Reviews, which he carefully preserved and had bound for Central College Library. These endowments, together with liberal gifts to other hospitals and for worthy orphanages in which he became much interested, tell the character of his sympathies and of his benefactions.

A delightful companion, with a rich store of personal incident, he was a lover of good men, and his pure speech fertilized and not sterilized his conversation. Correct and upright in habits as in business, he became the strong business man whose word was his bond, and, in perpetuating his memory by this noble monument, which we dedicate today, we delight to honor a thoroughly wholesome man, who enriched his kind and gave immortality to his hard-earned wealth, which he ever used for holy ends. Industrious and frugal, he ever found pleasure in helping the worthy poor, but never the idle or wasteful. He anticipated that all who could meet their own expenses in the hospital would gladly do so, thus making possible the wider reach of charity toward the needy. He escaped the peril of haste to get rich and used the same sound judgment in transferring his balance to a world where moth does not corrupt and thieves do not break through and steal.

He used the same business prudence in maturing his largest benefaction by the choice of wise and able trustees to administer this great trust. For over twenty years the administration of nearly a million dollars (now become over \$2,150,000) has been the honor and joy of leading citizens like Richard M. Scruggs, Samuel Cupples, Smith P. Galt, Samuel M. Kennard, Murray Carleton and Lon V. Stephens. Half the number have already ended their high stewardship and the other half, with Mr. Kennard as the only survivor of the original trustees, live to see the happy consummation of their great plans, and to see the inauguration of the Robert A. Barnes Hospital—"a hospital for sick and injured persons, without distinction of creed, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." The noble gift was not made because Mr. Barnes was a Methodist, for his affiliation was with another religious body, but because, as he often said, he deemed that the Methodists were best calculated to carry out his large plans. May no lack of vision or breadth of sympathy and administration ever disappoint his great confidence. The Barnes Hospital is for sick and injured persons without distinction of creed, and the faithful trustees will see to it that it does not fail of its broad mission.

After years of thought the trustees have wisely enlarged the work of the Barnes Hospital by making it a teaching hospital where disease will be studied in the most scientific manner, alike in its origin and treatment. By a wise affiliation for a term of years with the Washington University Medical College, men of the highest order of ability will devote their entire time to the service of the patients, whether in the wards or private rooms, but not to the exclusion of the private physician or surgeon whom the patient

may desire to have called in consultation. For sufficient reason the trustees can veto the services of any member of the medical staff of the hospital. They, too, employ all nurses or discontinue them, as may be deemed wise. Every interest of the hospital, alike its endowment and its internal management, will be under the vigilant care of the trustees, who will visit it weekly, while the President of the Board of Trustees will daily visit his office in the hospital the better to discharge his responsibilities connected with this great trust. It is contemplated maintaining in every way the high standard of efficiency and the right atmosphere worthy of the noble founder and of the trustees, who have already laid down their work after such tireless devotion and diligence through over twenty years of service.

Methodism and the Drift Of the World's Belief

By REV. ROBERT E. GOODRICH, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Part Two.

Seeing then, that Methodism's call to the twentieth century is three-fold, being 1. A plea for the correlation and conservation of the forces of the kingdom, and 2. A protest against any bigoted reading or rendering of the Bible, and 3. A prayer for universal brotherhood and co-operation among the Lord's people, we are now ready to ask, What results is the call of our Church bringing about?

The answer is, that the effect of the message, like the message itself, is three-fold in its nature, and is most clearly discerned, 1. in the drift of politics, it is significant that in the past six or eight years the English Baptists have awakened to the terrible waste in their system, and that they have been working at a plan for the supervision of empty churches and idle preachers. And in the last few years we have come to see, in the leading publication of the congregational churches in America, such admissions as this: "The best committee to look after groups of churches is usually a committee of one," referring, I presume, to the presiding elder system in the Methodist Church. Dr. H. P. Carson, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, North, in 1912 gave figures showing that for the year 1910-11, the number of Presbyterian Churches without pastors constituted twenty-three per cent of the total number of organizations. And then an overture was placed before the Presbyteries of the Church, asking for the appointment of a permanent committee to supervise the supply of vacant pulpits and the service of unemployed ministers.

But the most unlooked-for concession to the excellencies of our system is found in an address delivered two or three years ago by Bishop Anson R. Graves, of the Episcopal Church, in which he compared the various forms of Church government at the point of efficiency in reaching the masses with the gospel. We find these fair confessions: "In gathering in the great mass of the American people, I think we must acknowledge that the Methodists have outstripped us all. Now, wherein lies the cause of it? Wherein does the strength of this Samson lie? If we study the matter calmly, I think we will find it in their Church organization. It is not pleasant for us older Churches, who think we are founded on a rock, to admit all this, but facts are facts, and they had better not be ignored. I think the Church of the future, in this country at least, should be modeled in a general way after the Methodist system. There are indications now in other bodies pointing that way. The Episcopal Church somewhat resembles it, but its immense dioceses prevent the close supervision needed for the work, and it is trying to remedy the defect by appointing suffragan Bishops, archdeacons and department secretaries of missions. The Presbyterian Churches and several kinds of Congregational Churches are supplementing their systems by using moderators, State superintendents of missions, educational secretaries and such officers. I believe the work done by all these supernumerary or supplementary officials is better and more

in bringing to success this great undertaking. It is proposed to make efficiency the watchword in every department of the Barnes Hospital.

A beautiful Memorial Chapel of Mr. Barnes invites the nurses and the convalescents to rest and pray. The services of a wise chaplain will be available when desired and when the attending physicians approve. All that the best medical skill can suggest will be available for the comfort and health of all.

And now, in dedicating this great building to its noble uses, I am mindful of the single personal request that Mr. Barnes made in his will, and that is that the trustees have a kindly eye on the sacred spot where sleeps the dust of his devoted wife and himself in lovely Bellefontaine. I am sure that no Decoration Day will be permitted to pass without suitable flowers being placed on their graves to tell coming generations of those who loved both God and their fellowmen.

(All standing): In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost, I dedicate the Robert A. Barnes Hospital to its high and holy uses for all future time while the human race shall endure.

systematically done by the Bishops and presiding elders of the Methodist Church."

2. We see the effect of Methodism's message in the drift of doctrine. Beyond the peradventure of a doubt, the emphasis of doctrine in these latter years, is directly towards the standards set up by the earliest Methodists and maintained by their successors to this day. When we read of Fr. John Clifford, the representative Baptist preacher of England, and who, for one term, held the highest post of honor in the Baptist world, being President of the Baptist World's Alliance, that he leaves the mode of baptism wholly to the individual conscience, and that he publicly excommunicates the children of his congregation, and that he practices open communion, we surely recognize that this great leader of Baptist forces is taking a long stride towards the liberty which Methodism has always granted to the individual conscience. And he has been followed in this country by several leading pastors, prominent among whom was the Rev. Edwin F. Snell, who, as retiring Moderator of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, advocated the position held by Dr. Clifford on baptism. And on another interesting page, we have read of President Faunce, of Brown University, the great Baptist School that he is declaring that Baptists must cease emphasizing immersion as the only form of baptism, and that Baptists must abandon close communion. And now, within the past four years, a number of immersion Churches in the State of New York and California have voted to receive members who have been baptized by affusion rather than by immersion, and it is declared that many more congregations are contemplating the same action. Furthermore, all over the North, close communion is dying out, while Dr. A. K. Aker and Robert Stuart McArthur, as leading Baptist pastors, several years ago adopted the public service of dedicating little babies to God.

As to the changing phases of Calvinistic doctrines, Dr. Tillet quotes three great preachers of that faith, whose words will be weighty in this connection. Dr. Phillip Schaff, before the Pan-Presbyterian Council in Edinburgh some years ago said: "Arminianism has silently leavened the National Church of Holland, and through the great Methodist revival has become one of the most powerful converting agencies in Great Britain and America." Fr. McCracken, at the time Vice-Chancellor of New York University, said, in a discussion concerning the revision of the creed: "I betake myself to the territory of a self-determined will. The need of the hour is to unite with our Arminian brethren in putting all emphasis and concentrating all attention on the vital fact of human freedom." Dr. Parkhurst said on the same occasion: "If I concluded that salvation was not absolutely free to every human creature, I would rip up my Bible into rags before another Sabbath." Thus it appears that in the ranks of the most thorough-going Calvinism, there is a most decided drift towards the Arminianism as taught by the Methodists from the beginning, and by which they stand with unflinching front today.

But, surely, the greatest surprise in the matter of changing doctrinal

beliefs comes from a quarter where we would least of all expect it. The Christian Century, a standard bearer of the Disciples or Christian Churches, came out, a year or two since, with an absolute capitulation to the Methodist position on the question of baptism. This highly influential paper takes the ground that the "sanctions for immersion are breaking down."

"The New Testament facts are against it."

"The spirit of Christianity is against it."

"The spirit of the age is against it."

"The vital, effective movements of today ignore it."

And already some Christian Churches have begun to receive members who have been baptized by affusion, and who have refused immersion. As Methodists, we very much appreciate this candid confession of facts on the part of the standard bearer of the Disciples. We are of the unalterable opinion that any sectarian or bigoted rendering of the Word of God forms a basis altogether too narrow for the hope of a united Christendom.

These statements of changing beliefs, taken from the mouths of denominational leaders, show very clearly that in these great divisions of Protestantism the trend of creeds is unmistakably towards the Scripturally founded doctrines of Methodism.

3. As to the signs of drift in fraternal tendencies, a brief word is sufficient. When Mr. Wesley, in his great sermon on "The Catholic Spirit" says, concerning the matter of mere opinions: "You need not endeavor to come over to me, or to bring me over to you. I do not desire you to dispute these points, or to hear or speak one word concerning them. Let all opinions alone on one side and the other; only, give me thine hand." He was laying the foundation and making a plea for universal Christian Brotherhood that we believe to be coming now into the world. And we find the justification of our belief in the existence of such splendid organizations as the Men and Religion Movement, the Student Volunteer Movement, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., great forces in the world that are overlapping denominational lines, leaving subordinate issues behind, while Christian brother advances to meet brother, and man gives to fellowman the hand of holy fellowship. These God-sent organizations must inevitably soften down sectarianism, and broaden denominational lines "till we all come in the unity of the faith," though forever, perhaps, separated for organic work.

Beginning the first of these two articles with an astronomical figure, it is fitting to close with one. Some speculative astronomers have suggested that all the hosts of worlds and suns and stars are moving towards one grand center which is the star Alcyon in the constellation Pleiades, and that in the consummation of the eternities, all the stupendous fabric of the heavens will revolve in infinite harmony around that local center of blazing splendor. That, to be sure, may be only a cosmic dream. But if we turn our gaze to the denominational planets in the religious firmament, we behold, in the shifting planes of motion, in the varying forms of orbits and in the equalization of velocities, the sign of a universal drift towards one grand center—a center, first of all fixed in the truth of God's book, but in that truth as interpreted and exemplified by the Methodism of the twentieth century, and by the Methodism of the final century.

St. Luke's Church, Oklahoma City.

THE NEW THEOLOGY.
By J. E. Harrison, D. D.

The Fatherhood of God.

The claim that God is the Father of all men irrespective of disobedience and sinfulness is the foundation rock upon which the whole structure of new theology has been built.

It risks everything on that one theory, and settles all questions from that premise.

Purely human beings are God's sons. Jesus was God's son.

Therefore, Jesus was purely human. A father forgives without an atonement. God is father of all men.

Therefore, God forgives without atonement. Now concerning this claim of new theology that all men are the sons of God, I make the point that such a claim is contrary to the Holy Scriptures and contrary to the findings of scientific investigations.

As to the first, the Scriptures declare that Jesus was the begotten son of God.

They explicitly state that he was the only begotten son of God.

With this explicit statement concerning the sonship of Jesus before us, we must conclude that if all men are sons of God, they are sons of

God in a different manner from that which made Jesus the son of God.

The Scriptures tell us how Jesus became the son of God in his human being.

"Then Joseph, her husband, being a just man and not willing to make her a public example, was minded to put her away privily."

"But while he thought on these things, behold the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dream, saying, 'Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife, for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost.'

"And she shall bring forth a son and thou shalt call his name Jesus, for he shall save his people from their sins."

This Scripture account of his being miraculously conceived of the Holy Ghost and being born of the Virgin, are discredited by new theology, because if Jesus was not brought into this world in the natural order of maternity, then the very foundation rock of the new theology sinks in quicksand and the theory of universal fatherhood of God goes down.

But if the people can be made to accept the theory that Jesus was begotten by Joseph, then must they accept the universal fatherhood of God because Jesus was declared to be the son of God.

But the Scriptures plainly state that man was created and only Jesus was begotten; hence, mankind cannot be put into the same class with Jesus.

If, therefore, all men are sons of God they became so by creation.

If creation makes intelligent creatures sons, then are the angels sons, also?

New theology says that the sonship cannot be lost. Sin and disobedience do not take away sonship.

Then, if wicked men are still the sons of God, it must be that the fallen angels are still the sons of God, although they be demons in hell.

But the Bible teaches that neither men nor angels are inherently sons of God.

The angels were created and placed under law. Some of them fell and were sent into everlasting punishment. Man was created and placed under law. He fell and brought sin into the world.

His descendants, though subject to the wrath of God, are the subjects of God's love and may become children of God by faith in Jesus Christ.

As to the second, the theory of universal Fatherhood of God is unscientific.

The scientific accounting for man's existence is that he is the flower and culmination of evolution.

It is held that through an immeasurable stretch of time, beginning with the very lowest order of life, there has been an orderly upward movement towards man. This may be called the straight and narrow way from whose evergrowing stem of life there has sprung, at various periods, the varied animal life of this planet until finally the main stem blossomed in a man, who was endowed with intellectual and spiritual powers.

And by this scientific theory man who crowned that evolving stem with the flower of humanity was the product of a natural process. How, then, did he become the son of God?

Christ said to his disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

To be in keeping with new theology he should have said, "to every wandering son of God."

Now there is a sense of spiritual begetting by which men become the sons of God.

"Ye must be born again," which means that ye must be spiritually begotten unto sonship.

"Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin."

"He that is begotten of God, keepeth himself."

THE NEW THEOLOGY.

I have read and reread with interest the articles of Brother J. W. W. Shuler, Brother J. H. Collard and Brother W. E. Paffard in criticism of what is termed "The New Theology." These articles were rich in ridicule, lofty criticism and brotherly interest and were all accepted in the spirit rendered and from the viewpoint of the respective writers.

"The New Theology" is not new. The principles involved are as old as the race. "The Old Theology" is not old, the principles involved being as new as the morning sun. The advocates of both are facing the new day, with its mighty problems, armed with the Christ Spirit and inspired by the Christ life. The war is one over words and differences and not principles and life.

It seems that I recall one other occasion while the Master walked the hills of Judea in the flesh, followed by His disciples. When those disciples, under the very inspiration of His principles, complained to Him of

others who had cast out devils, the Master answered: "Forbid them not, for he that is not against us is for us." This would indicate that the "casting out of devils" was of more importance than the outward badge of discipleship.

On another occasion the lawyer scribe arose in the temple where He was teaching and asked Him the question that has been uppermost in the hearts and minds of men for all time: "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" The Master replied by quoting the two greatest commandments and in explanation of the second gave the parable of the Good Samaritan.

On another occasion the disciples were arguing among themselves as to who should be greatest in the kingdom. The Master replied in effect, "That he who serves most will be greatest."

On another occasion Jesus gave to His disciples a new commandment by which they were to know one another, "Love you one another even as I have loved you."

Now it seems that the only difference between the two schools of thought, represented by what has been misnamed "New Theology" and "Old Theology" is, How are we to determine discipleship? "By their fruits ye shall know them." Are we to sum up and estimate the Christian life by words spoken or deeds done? Are we to determine that Jesus was the Christ, the Son of the living God by the facts surrounding his conception, birth and childhood, or by His teachings which impressed the learned men of the time as one who "taught with authority?" Are we going to deny fellowship to those who see in the principles set out by Him in the Sermon on the Mount, a greater evidence of divinity than the account of His virgin birth or in the necessity for the atonement? I must confess that the principles taught by Him have influenced my life more than the things of Him. Objection is made that Joseph Smith would do as well as Christ, "if he had the principles." My answer to that is, It is true, but neither Joseph Smith nor any one else, except Christ, had ever been able to prove himself by his principles, although Joseph Smith claimed that the Divine Hand had in a mysterious way given him the Mormon Bible.

We, therefore, know the Christ and the Christ type in man by "their principles," and we weigh principles by conscience. Conscience may be defined as the sentry that stands guard over the human soul, judging the thoughts and actions as they come and go. Conscience is co-equal with the Holy Spirit. Thoughts are the mainsprings of action. This sentry guards the soul in every man. When thoughts arise they must first pass this guard before they ripen into action. If for good or evil, weal or woe, this sentry of the soul must judge. The Holy Scriptures and all else that has ever been written by men inspired of God must pass this sentinel. You say we should follow the Scriptures, follow blindly, and I say that at some time in the life of every man, who seeks to know God, even Holy Scriptures must have passed the sentry of conscience and satisfied the watchman on guard. You say we will become confused if we follow conscience and ask, "Whose conscience are we to follow?" I reply that a man either follows his own conscience or the conscience of some other man. The following of the conscience of some one else has been the foundation of Roman Catholicism, of the divine right of kings and of all those great world movements of the past that have flourished because of a blind following.

Brethren, we are facing the democracy of religion; a democracy in which every man is a king and every man is inspired by a Christ. We are facing problems in our social life, in our political life and in our religious life that are going to take a high degree of individual courage on the part of our Christian people to find a solution. Divested of powerful leadership which held its own by appealing to a certain extent, to the selfish instincts, the multitudes have been clothed with thought and the power of action and are today drifting almost without an anchor. The eternal principles of right which have their highest expression in the brotherhood of men and the Fatherhood of God are cherished today more than ever before. If I read aright the signs of the times, men are not so much interested today in what we believe as in what we do. They are not so concerned in our brand of theology as they are in our conception of Christian obligation toward our fellowman.

I came into this argument on the defensive. The question was not whether one could hold to the "Old Theology" and be a Christian, but was and is whether or not one can hold to the "New Theology" and be a

follower of Christ. "Lord I believe, help Thou my unbelief." To those of the brethren who would shut the door against us I would say that all I want is an opportunity to serve the Master and to "eat of the crumbs" that fall from His table. I have no quarrel with the God-fearing men and women within or without the Church who are striving to know and do His will.

C. W. WEBB.

Elgin, Texas.

THE WAR AND AMERICAN TRADE

By K. K. Kawakami, Author.

It seems rather strange that the business interests of America have not started any organized movement to utilize the opportunity created by the war to promote America's commercial interest in the Orient. We may be too proud to appear over-anxious to "make hay while the sun shines," but the fact remains that the Far East, unable to import from war-torn Europe, is looking toward America as the only available source of supply. The United States, therefore, would not be accused of selfishness if she were to take the commercial advantages which the war has put in her lap.

American Trade in Japan.

If you doubt my word as to the shortage of goods in Oriental markets, just think of these few facts: In Japan iron was \$1.00 per 100 pounds before the war; it is now \$2.00. The price of printing paper advanced forty to fifty per cent. Leather has risen twenty per cent in price, and kid is twenty-five per cent higher than before the war. Glass and glassware are 100 per cent higher. Tin, whose wholesale price before the war was \$41 per picul (133 pounds), is now sold at \$100. Other articles whose prices have gone up even more rapidly than these commodities are aniline and alizarine dyes, photographic materials, laundry soda, glycerine, and medical supplies, all of which have been almost exclusively furnished by Germany. For instance, methol, which was sold at twenty cents per ounce before the war is now sold at eighty cents. Other important imports from Germany are engines, water turbines, cranes, iron bars and rods, spindles, printing presses, rolling stock, building materials, card boards, etc.

To give a little into statistical data, Japan, in 1912, purchased from the United States \$63,508,000 worth of goods, an amount larger than she paid any other single country. In 1913 America exports to Japan were to the value of \$61,204,000. This indicates that Japan has shown marked preference for American goods. With more serious efforts on the part of American interests, the Japanese market will undoubtedly become a greater asset to American trade.

In 1913 European exports to Japan amounted to \$110,204,000, in which the seven warring nations shared as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. England: \$61,368,500; France: 2,914,500; Germany: 34,197,500; Belgium: 4,724,000; Austria-Hungary: 1,945,000; Russia: 20,000.

The European countries which are not involved in the war shared in the total to the value of \$4,975,000. With these data before us we may presume that at least \$50,000,000 represents the import trade of Japan which has been stopped by the war. A bulk of this trade may be won by American merchants and manufacturers.

American Trade in China.

Turning to the Chinese field we find another splendid opportunity. In 1912 China imported \$548,351,000 worth of goods. In this total Europe shared to the extent of \$195,000,000, while the United States' share amounted to only \$23,810,000.

Of the total amount of imports from Europe, \$181,158,000 was shared by the seven belligerent nations as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Value. England (including Hongkong): \$144,551,000; Germany: 13,734,000; Belgium: 5,688,000; France: 1,906,000; Austria-Hungary: 1,479,000; Russia: 13,799,000.

With these figures as a basis of estimate, it seems reasonable to presume that at least \$100,000,000 represents the volume of China's import trade which has been stopped by the war.

China's chief imports are manufactured cottons, iron and steel, cigarettes, toilette articles, watches and clocks, socks and stockings, and the like.

As an example of what America can do in China, let us compare Europe's steel and iron trade in that country with that of the United States. In 1912 the United States sold to China only \$47,450 worth of steel and iron, including their manufactures, while German exportation of the same articles was to the value of \$744,900. In the same year England

sold China \$255,500 worth of these articles, while other European countries exported to the value of \$299,000.

Turn to the cotton trade in China, and you find another vast field open to American enterprise. In 1912 America exported to China \$5,676,000 worth of manufactured cottons, whereas England (including Hongkong) exported \$26,599,000 worth of the same articles. Germany's cotton trade in China in the same year totaled \$403,650, and that of other European nations \$917,800.

Some Obstacles to be Removed.

Having presented these tempting facts I must warn the public not to draw too optimistic conclusions from them. It is well to remember that it is difficult to divert trade into a new channel. British trade in Japan, for instance, is founded upon the firm base of systematic efforts extending over many decades. This base has been made all the more firm because of the alliance existing between the two island empires. International trade naturally thrives in the groove of international friendship, and close political relations between England and Japan have proved a great auxiliary to the advancement of British business in Japan.

More obstacles to the promotion of American trade in the Far East are found in the reluctance of American merchants and manufacturers to meet the taste and requirements of their customers, and in their demand of cash payment for the goods they ship abroad. On the other hand, European countries, especially Germany and England, take pains to study the taste of their patrons, and are willing to sell goods on credit, extending over a year and even longer.

German Methods to be Studied.

In her efforts to expand her foreign trade America would do well to study German methods. The German Government practices a system of rebates and discriminations in order to encourage export trade. It enforces a discriminating schedule of railway rates for goods destined to other European countries and another for over seas countries. At the same time a system of special steamship rates for different foreign points has been devised. In adopting such measures the Government acts upon the principle that the expansion of foreign trade stimulates prosperity at home. In her colonies Germany adopts a discriminatory policy against foreign interests. In other words, Germany holds the trade of her colonies under a close bureaucracy and gives little opportunity to outsiders. Even in territories outside her colonial jurisdiction she has secured exclusive right to the exploitation of economic resources. In the Kiauchow convention, for instance, Germany binds "China in all cases where foreign assistance, in persons, capital or material, may be needed by any purposes whatever within the province of Shantung (area 55,985 square miles) to offer the said work of supplying materials, in the first instance, to German manufacturers and merchants engaged in undertakings of the kind in question."

The United States, of course, need not emulate such methods, but there are features of German commercial policy which might well be adopted by America. At Shanghai, for instance, there is the German Bureau of Commerce, whose sole object is to inquire into commercial and industrial conditions throughout China. The bureau has seven or eight trade experts, all German, and employs some fifteen Chinese as interpreters and field agents. These men are constantly traveling in all parts of China and are reporting to the bureau at Shanghai on all matters relating to commerce and industry. At the Shanghai bureau the data thus gathered are carefully compiled and edited, and forwarded to the Berlin Government for the information of German commercial concerns interested in Far Eastern trade. This is only one of many instances showing the systematic efforts which Germany is making to promote her over seas commerce.

Open Door Japan's Established Policy.

As far as Japan is concerned, she will throw no obstacle in the path of America's commercial advance in the Far East. Whatever measures Japan may adopt for the promotion of her own interests will be legitimate and impartial. Discrimination will be the last step she will ever take. Japan has geographical advantage and enjoys the benefits of abundant labor; her traders are more familiar with economic conditions in China than those of other countries. Why should she resort to unfair means of competition and thus invite the suspicion and jealousy of Western nations?

Prejudiced writers have done much harm in spreading false information with regard to Japanese policy in Manchuria and Korea. For the public misguided by such unscrupulous writ-

ers I can do no better than quoting from Mr. Robert P. Porter's authoritative book, "The Full Recognition of Japan," the following letter written by a British merchant in Changehun, Manchuria:

"With regard to that part of Manchuria which comes under Japanese influence, too great praise cannot be given. The conveniences and facilities afforded by the Japanese to one and all in regard to banking institutions, railway communications, postal and telegraph service are far and away superior to those afforded by the Russian and the Chinese institutions. The Yokohama Specie Bank, with its numerous branches, enables foreign traders to transact business on the same lines as they are accustomed to do in other civilized countries. Transactions with this bank are free from the exorbitant rates and the petty red-tapeism, to which it is necessary to conform in working with either the Russians or Chinese. It is a recognized fact that it takes any time over an hour to get a check cashed at a Russian bank; moreover the absence of any knowledge of the English language renders transactions with them considerably irksome. Every employe in the Yokohama Specie Bank, on the other hand, has a good knowledge of the English language. Notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese customs are supposed to manage the postal service in Manchuria, that service has become practically confined to the mission of Chinese correspondence. The Japanese appear to handle the greater part, if not all, of the foreign mail in a satisfactory manner.

"In conclusion, Japan has fulfilled all her obligations, and continues to do so, in the development of Manchuria, and we betide the day if the country comes under Russian influence or if it is handed back again to the control of the Chinese. Too great attention cannot be devoted to this country by the press in Great Britain, in order to direct the attention of British firms to the enormous prospects which await them here in various directions. It is to be hoped they will soon awaken to these possibilities. If these efforts are delayed too long they will find that it is too late, as other countries will have secured the business."

MEXICAN LETTER FROM TEXAS.

Frank S. Onderdonk.

When Kitten and I came out of Mexico eighteen years ago on the hurricane deck of a handcar, we thought we would be back there within three or four weeks. We reckoned that, as things stood then, there would surely soon be some definite decision as to the future of that country. I remember that I was taken severely to task in the columns of the "Texas" for saying that I hardly knew "what I thought" about the situation. Since that time I have had occasion to congratulate myself that "there were others."

We have been under the embarrassment of being separated from our office at San Luis Potosi, where all the accounts of the work were held. Just prior to the first of September I received word from our native pastor that he would have to give up the work there and that it would be necessary to turn over the work and accounts. Kitten being bookkeeper, it was indispensable that she return and attend to this business. So, on September 2, in company with Brother R. C. Elliott, she departed for Mexico. The railroad service had been re-established from Laredo to San Luis Potosi, and aside from the possibility of wrecks, we felt that there was no danger. They made the trip without mishap. The trains were packed almost to suffocation. Most of the passengers traveled on Government passes. There were no Pullman cars, and the day coaches were dirty and unkept. Many people stood up the entire journey. To leave one's seat for even a drink of water was to lose it for good. The mirrors in the ends of the coaches had all been stolen, as well as the sliding curtains from the windows. The blinds had been torn out and some of the window panes had never been replaced since they were shot out by attacks of revolutionists.

Our mission home in San Luis Potosi had not suffered, except as a result of permission given by the pastor for some outside families to occupy parts of the house. This should never have been done, as there was danger of compromising our cause with the opposing party. Kitten remained there for three weeks, working on the accounts and getting all the business of the mission in order.

When from this end of the line I heard of the split between Villa and Carranza, and read in the papers here that all wire communications were out south of Laredo, Eagle Pass and Juarez, I got nervous. I wired her to get out quick and to answer my mes-

sage. After waiting two days and hearing nothing from her, I began to believe that the paper reports might be correct and that the wires were down. I took train for Laredo on a Friday night, arriving there early Saturday morning. I went immediately to the Mexican side and sent a message to a friend in San Luis, asking if the Mrs. had left there. After twenty-four hours I heard nothing, so made up my mind that "it was not good for man to live alone," and took the train south. I was assured by the conductor that we would meet the train from the south on a siding, and that I would thus have ample opportunity to satisfy myself that I was not passing en route the object of my search.

Imagine my feelings when, as our train stood on a siding, the through train whizzed by with me straining my eyes to see whether or not it carried an American woman. The conductor assured me that it did not, but somehow or other a kind of telepathic, unexplainable feeling told me that I had passed "my heart's desire." So strong was this presentiment that I had the conductor wire back to New Laredo to make inquiry. About an hour before reaching Monterrey our conductor received a message saying that she was on the train we had passed!

The table was now turned. The Mrs. was in Laredo, Texas, and as she had heard that the train she was on might be the last out, it fell to her, figuratively speaking, to stand in the shoes I had been wearing for a few days.

Time did not drag in Monterrey. I visited our hospital, which for several months has been closed. Everything was covered with dust. The entire place had an abandoned look that made one feel sad. I recalled the activities of the past and the glorious work formerly done there, and it was with an effort that tears were restrained. An air of uncertainty pervaded among the people everywhere. The revolution had triumphed, the enemy had been routed, the country was in the hands of a new party, but then what! It all reminded me of two duelists on a desert plain. When one had slain his antagonist, what had he left? A dead antagonist! I talked with several from the lower walks of life and the invariable answer was: "We have created a situation that is intolerable to us."

From Laredo to Monterrey there is not a single station building. The frames and trucks of hundreds of burned cars and coaches stand along the right-of-way. For miles every telegraph pole has been chopped down. Magnificent stone stations, gutted by the flames and often wrecked by dynamite, are the mute sentinels of a prosperity that once was.

I attended Church Sunday night and found one of my old theological students in charge of the service. His affectionate embrace was touching, and nothing would do but that I speak to the people. The congregation was like everything else, wrecked. There were not over twenty-five people in the large auditorium. Among those present were two more of my young preacher boys dressed as captains, and I confess to a feeling of disappointment.

Poor old Mexico! Hardly a day passes but that I am asked what my opinion is regarding her future. At the risk of being considered a numbskull, I must again confess I hardly know what I think. I have faith in God for that dear people. Surely a good day awaits the country somewhere out in the future. But, when one stops to think of the entire Nation's destiny at this time hinging on the determinations of a group of "military chiefs" at Aguascalientes, a good proportion of whom are sent by the famous Zapata, of Morelos, there is little to inspire hope for the immediate settlement of that Nation's troubles.

One can hardly see how the Roman Catholic Church is to quietly submit to the treatment it has received at the hands of the triumphant party. They have already appealed to the President of the United States, but have received scant consolation. Evidences of activity on the part of sympathizers of the Church are clearly seen. Rome never surrenders and her most astute generals are at work. Who can blame them? While Villa, Carranza and Zapata are fighting over the spoils, the country is approaching closer and closer to the abyss. Mexican bills are now worth, or said to be worth, about twenty cents on the dollar. All the necessities of life have reached a mark where the poor can hardly buy them at all. Sewing thread, formerly worth eight cents, now sells for sixty per spool.

As to our work, it appears that the only thing we can do is to barely keep things together the best we may in the centers. No aggressive

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Notes from The Field

Calallen-Odem.

Just returned from conference at Austin. We are here for the third year on this charge. We are proud of our appointment. Have been received royally. Met at the depot in an auto and everyone we have met seems glad to see their new preacher. Success to all the brethren.—Geo. F. Harris.

Canadian.

Canadian occupies a place on the outside row of Methodism in the great State of Texas, but Methodism is a live issue here. Our revival continues in the zeal and interest of the Church in spiritual things. We recently enjoyed a "get-together" affair for the male members and the "brothers-in-law" of the Church, which was a most delightfully successful affair. There was not only a bountiful spread and good cheer, but much enthusiasm was generated for the Church. We have had a number of conversions and additions to the Church since the revival and every department of the Church is prosperous. At the Santa Fe shops we have a great Bible class meeting at the noon hour Sundays and on Tuesday the pastors of the town are preaching there with splendid results. We are getting ready for conference and are ready to respond with a hearty, "Good year, Bishop."—W. Y. Switzer.

Walnut Springs Station.

As I have not written to the Advocate this year, and fearing that some might think that Walnut Springs is off of the map, or that I am dead, I will give a brief report of our work. We are closing out our second year on this charge, and since this town has a population of about 1200, and as I am the only resident pastor here, these two years have been years of strenuous, active service. We have received forty-three members into the Church this year, most of whom were received on profession of faith. Our Sunday School and Woman's Societies are well organized and doing good work. Indeed we are making progress along all lines, and it is with a feeling of confidence that our report at conference will compare favorably with many of our good appointments. Of course we have been pounded over and over again, but best of all our people tell us that they appreciate us and our work. And now to the preacher who comes to Walnut Springs I wish to say that you will fall into the hands of as loyal, true-hearted Methodists as anyone could desire to serve. Am I ready to come back? Sure! If in the wisdom of those whose duty it will be to make the appointments, see fit to return me.—S. P. Nevill, October 30.

Brandon-Bynum and Honest Ridge.

Brandon-Bynum and Honest Ridge reports sixty-five professions, scores of reclamations, 112 accessions, seventeen infants baptized, sixty-one new subscribers to the Texas Christian Advocate, practically every home visited from one to half dozen times, good prayer meetings, Sunday Schools improved 50 per cent in organization, attendance, interest and efficiency, finances good, conditions considered. We report five poundings during the year, besides the many other courtesies and kindnesses manifested by a most excellent people.—J. F. Tyson.

Graham.

We are at the end of the year so far as Church work in the Central Conference is concerned, and I do not want to close without a word of appreciation to the Graham Church for the kindness and co-operation of the past year. This is one of the best Churches in the Connection, when we take all things into consideration. I have a Board of Stewards that always settle what they promise to pay, and do it monthly. And not only this, but financially the Church helps in all good causes, and this year has helped everything that came along from Universities to "Good Cheer Ships." All of the claims of the Church will be paid for the year, and whoever is the pastor for another year will have a splendid parsonage, on which much improving has been done in the past three years, to live in and will get a salary promptly that will enable him to live in comfort. Our increase this year has been about on the same basis for several years. We had a good meeting a few weeks back. F. M. Neal, of Canyon City, did the preaching, and it was well done. No pastor will make a mistake when he gets Frank to preach for him. Brother Fred Poulter, of Ardmore, led the singing and did solo work. Fred is the best I have ever tied up with on this line of work. The Lord is using both of these men to great good. Inasmuch as I have only been in Graham three years it might not be wise for any other preacher to plan to sleep this winter in the Graham sleeping porch, for he might find me still in possession. To sum up: We have had a normal year's work, and if allowed to labor together we feel that it will be satisfactory all the way round.—J. Hall Bowman.

Nacogdoches.

As we approach the close of our quadrennium in this splendid city and growing station it is with pleasure that we review the results thus far achieved. It has been a period of strenuous service and yet of unprecedented success. The city has taken on new life, having advanced commercially, socially, intellectually and religiously. Nor has the Methodist Church had an inconsiderable part

to play in the progress of the city. Our new and splendid building has been dedicated, about \$10,000 having been raised upon the indebtedness on same and about \$35,000 having been raised for all purposes. The value of our property here will easily reach \$25,000. During this period the salaries of the pastor and presiding elder have increased twenty-five per cent and all other contributions in even greater proportion. We have received into the membership 519 persons to date, (or exactly the number received in the ten years immediately preceding), 236 of them having been taken in on profession of faith and 283 by letter. Also, these additions have chiefly been at the regular services rather than at special meetings. Of the above number 155 have been added during the present year, ninety of them on profession of faith. The congregations have at no time been as large and enthusiastic as now and almost every service brings new additions to the membership. It will be with reluctance that we leave this noble people and this fruitful field, but in so doing we turn over to our successor one of the best and most delightful appointments in the Texas Conference.—S. S. McKenney.

Lufkin.

I am glad to report that there has been a revival in this charge and town during the year. First, ably assisted by Rev. H. C. Willis, a good meeting was held in our Church early in the year. Later, in the month of August an open air meeting was held on our church lawn. The preaching in this campaign was done by Rev. R. L. Cole, local Baptist pastor, and this preacher, Brother John Davis, of Center, led the singing for us, and it was well done. We had a gracious revival. Just a few days of rest, and the Presbyterians began under a big tent with Hendrick and Carter, evangelist and singer, to lead us in a co-operative effort. This was a very successful movement. Hendrick and Carter are great to lead in a co-operative revival. We have received into our Church something like sixty members during the year, and taking into consideration that our additions last year were more than one hundred we have cause for gratitude to God. The "round-out" for conference is being made, and we confidently expect to have everything in full.—W. H. Vance.

First Church, Galveston.

The revival recently held in First Church, Galveston, was a genuine religious awakening. The spiritual life of the whole Church was perceptibly quickened. Many backsliders holding membership in the Church were reclaimed. Many nominal members were made live members. At the close of the meetings there had been eighty-nine received into the Church. Others to follow will run it over one hundred. (Two hundred and fifty have been received during the conference year.) The pastor and the preaching and Rev. A. C. Fisher and his wife led the singing. They are eminently fitted for this work. Brother Fisher has a remarkable knack at keeping singers who are proverbially sensitive all in a good humor and getting the best possible service out of them. The pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, said to the writer that this plan of bringing in such help as the Fishers for the singing and have the pastor do the preaching was the solution of pastoral evangelism. Having tried it myself I most heartily recommend it to other pastors.—O. E. Goddard.

Mineola.

I am closing out the conference year as supply on Mineola Mission, Tyler District. Had four regular appointments. Had fine health all the year; never missed a single appointment, only when engaged in revival meetings. Had forty or more conversions and reclamations on the charge. Received into the Church thirty-five or more, most of them on profession. I send greeting to my brethren of the Central Texas Conference and to my many friends throughout the Conference. Finances very short.—L. G. Rogers, P. C.

Jennings, Fla.

The many readers of your good paper will be pleased to know that the Lord and his people have honored me with a great year in Florida. I have acted both as evangelist and pastor of the Jennings Mission. So this is not "Pastor Russell," but Pastor Evans. We have two churches and a splendid parsonage. This year I have held one camp-meeting and several other revivals outside of the charge; and for the lack of time, have had to decline to go to two camp-meetings, and many other meetings to which I was invited. Calls for meetings for another year are coming in, until I now hardly know which way or to whom I shall go. My desire is not to go simply where I am most wanted, but where I am most needed. "The most good to the most people in the shortest length of time." But I shall try to reach conference this fall, both with a good report and open for an appointment from the Bishop or his representative, the presiding elder. I ask God's most choice blessings upon all who may chance to read this.—W. H. Evans.

Geneva.

It has been some time since I wrote anything from this part of the work. We are having a gloomy time here; the drouth was very serious, not hardly half of a crop, and

the money panic on top of the drouth; it means a fourth of a money crop. Conference claims and pastors' salary both are far behind; it is not a matter of won't, for they haven't got it. In the beginning of the year we got our collections in subscriptions and now we are sidetracked, as this is a farming territory and almost entirely dependent upon cotton; we are strictly up against a hard proposition here. We have finished one church, repaired one and have a new church almost finished. We have held eleven meetings this year, as our work consists of eleven appointments; good meetings at most all our places and especially some of our meetings, regular old-time revivals at several places. If the drouth and panic had not struck us, our work would have paid up every dollar. But we can't afford to falter under the strain, but fight manfully on until the panic is over and we have a better crop-year and then we will feel better.—Nat A. Griffin.

LaGrange.

We are beginning our third year at La Grange and Winchester and the prospects are good. Our charge was on the "honor roll" last conference year, and we expect to do the same this year. Our members at both places are loyal and they possess a certain pride which will make success certain. On last Thursday night, the good people of La Grange took us by surprise and stormed the parsonage in large numbers, and many presents of many kinds were in evidence. The large crowd remained with us until 10 o'clock and we had a delightful time. The visiting ladies made themselves at home, took charge of affairs, and served refreshments to the company and the preacher's family. I can not describe how delightful and enjoyable the entire affair was. It made us feel mighty good. We are looking for a "good year, Bishop."—A. S. J. Haygood.

Cason.

This charge has not said much this year, but our silence does not indicate that we have been idle. We have held seven revivals this summer, which resulted in the spiritual uplift of a large part of the membership. We have also held at regular intervals in each congregation a Church Conference, and our people are free to express their appreciation for the benefit derived from these sources. At the beginning of the year the charge was burdened with a \$500 debt on the parsonage. For awhile it looked very gloomy to us, from the fact that the panic struck us just as we were contemplating "full collections" along all lines. Just at this juncture the note on the parsonage fell due and our creditors filed suit in the District Court for the property. In our dilemma our faithful presiding elder came to our assistance with his godly counsel and efficient service, and by the heroic efforts and liberal contributions of our people the parsonage stands today freed from an indebtedness of \$500, due to the loyalty and liberality of our people at every point on the work. A number of friends from other Churches proved their friendship in helping us to lift this debt and we are grateful to them. Unless conditions assume better proportions, however, we are not going to be able to report "in full" on the benevolences, and the preacher's salary, because of the heavy strain on the parsonage will fail to "come out." But with all that we are grateful to God that we have, by the faithfulness of the people, secured to the Church one of the most desirable pieces of property in Cason. There are but a few more dollars to be raised to pay attorney's fees and a small cost attached, but we have that amount covered by good subscriptions. We hereby express our gratitude to a number of Auxiliaries of the Woman's Missionary Society in Jacksonville, Tyler, Marshall and Pittsburg Districts who helped in lifting the debt on the parsonage. Our little society here, while weak, wrought nobly. Cason is still a part of this bright world of ours, and as a charge we predict for it a bright future and steady growth in grace and material prosperity; and if we shall be deprived of the pleasure of helping them to success in the future, remember our prayer will always be with you and for you. Soon we shall lay our armor by and after the conflict "we'll meet to part no more."—W. W. Adams, Pastor.

Wallis.

As I have not written to the Advocate in a good long while I am indulging a few lines from this part of "the moral vineyard." Our first protracted meeting on this work was held at Fulhear, embracing the fourth and fifth Sundays in August. We had Brother M. L. Lindsey, from Timpon, to do the preaching after the fourth Sabbath, and he did some of the best preaching I have heard for a long time. Brother Lindsey was pastor of the Church for four years in succession a number of years ago, and the people there love him very much indeed, as they do all their pastors. We labored very assiduously in that meeting and much good was done, but we were not satisfied with the results. We had one accession to the Church and one infant baptized. Our members were greatly strengthened and our people enjoyed the faithful preaching that was done during the meeting. We have a very small membership there, and those who are not Christians seem to be utterly careless and indifferent about the salvation of their souls. We have a splendid Woman's Missionary Society there, and they carry on both departments—foreign and home work—and have done fine work this year. Our second meeting was held at Wallis, embracing the third and fourth Sabbaths in September, and at this place we had the assistance of Brother A. A. Sharp, our pastor at Richmond, Texas, and his preaching was very fine indeed, and our

people enjoyed it very much, and were greatly edified by Brother Sharp's able and instructive sermons. His style is unique and unlike any other man that I ever heard. We had one accession to the Church and one sweet little babe, the infant of Brother F. D. Brandt, was baptized. Our members were greatly benefited by the meeting, but we did not have a sweeping revival as we had hoped we would have. It seems almost impossible in this country, where there are so many counter attractions, and difficulties in the way, to have very great revivals. The brethren of North and East Texas, where nearly everybody goes to Church, and where they have no saloons to contend with, and no foreigners to draw the people away with their numerous Sabbath desecrations, beer-drinking and hunting, can have no adequate conception of the difficulties in the way of the pastors in South Texas in carrying on our revival work. It is extremely hard to have real, genuine, old-fashioned revivals here, like this writer used to have in North Texas. Well, conference is drawing near, and we are trying very hard to get ready for it. We are working constantly to get up our benevolent collections, but it is the hardest work this year to get the Lord's money that I have ever known. The Brazos River is right between Wallis and Fulhear, and there have been two big overflows in that stream this year, and a protracted drouth in the summer. With these two disasters the crops were cut so short that our people have lost so heavily that they don't feel able to meet all their obligations. I fear, however, that too many of them are beginning to retrench their expenses on the Church, instead of on other things. Perhaps some will make the hard times that have come upon us an excuse to keep from paying to the Lord what they justly owe to His cause. If all people would recognize the fact that the Church has the first claim upon them, and consider that God says, "Honor the Lord with thy substance and with the firstfruits of all thine increase" (Prov. 3:9) and then pay their Church claims first, we honestly believe that they would prosper more, and so many disasters would not be sent upon them. In conclusion I wish to say that in our two towns we have some of the finest and best people that we have ever served and they have been very kind to us these three years that we have been with them. We are hoping and praying for a good session of our conference at Bay City, which meets November 18.—W. W. Horner.

Sulphur, Oklahoma.

The grand protracted meeting was held under the old Buckhorn tabernacle that was erected eighteen years ago. It is in Murry County, Oklahoma. Meeting commenced on the first of August; closed the 23rd. Was conducted by the Rev. Dixon, a Methodist minister who lives at Ardmore, Oklahoma. He came recounting God's mercies to us in the past and offering words of cheer for the future saying it becomes us to be always advancing in the way everlasting, seeking a better country. He delivered many very forcible sermons, but with simplicity, and is one of the strongest preachers, ready to do a great work, leading lost souls to Jesus Christ. Consecrated trained minds can do more and better work than untrained ones. Rev. W. J. Dixon preached every sermon, day and night, from the first of August until the 23rd. He seemed to have as strong voice and clear lungs the last sermon as the first. Great man, capable of doing a great work for Christ and ought by all means to be taken from his shoe and boot shop (although successful in his work) and placed in the evangelistic field by his Church with untied hands. One of the best men for the place that I know of. I am now over 84 years old. Have attended camp meetings and protracted meetings all my life, having been happily converted in my 14th year in Tennessee and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and now a ruling elder in same Church.—W. B. Lowrance.

Gatesville Circuit.

We have had a very good year, all things considered. About seventy converts, fifty-five additions to the Church, dismissed twenty, organized one Church (now have thirty-seven members), built one churchhouse. Financially, we are behind. We hope farther than any one else, for it will be better for the cause of Christ if we are.—J. W. Bowden.

ONE DAY AT PLAINVIEW

How is this for one day. Dr. Hill? 650 present in Sunday School, big crowd at Church, three children baptized, seven additions to the Church, \$550 collection, and this was no big day for Plainview either. Come again. GUS BARNES.

Plainview, November 1.

REPORT FROM THE MART CHURCH.

This conference year is rapidly drawing to a close. Next Wednesday, week, this is November 23, which will witness the convening of our conference, will also witness, perforce of that fact, the close of our present conference year. As the operation of the machinery of our Church goes, we do not know who will be sent to serve us another year, nor does our preacher know to what work he may be assigned. But under our system of both Church and ministerial supply, we may both, Church and people, confidently expect to be properly provided for. No station has ever been more highly blessed in a pastor and preacher than we have been this year. Rev. W. H. Howard, who is serving us in that capacity, is a scholarly gentleman, a clear thinker, a logical reasoner, a devout Christian, a kind and conscientious administrator and a sweet-spirited, genial com-

panion withal. What more could any people ask? In fact, we think him fully capable and every way qualified to fill any station, or preside over any district within the bounds of this, or any other conference within the State. If this writer were to say that he is the best pastor and preacher that this place has ever had, it would be doing no violence to the truth, nor any injustice or injury to any of his most worthy predecessors, for there would still be ample room for them to get the very high praise that their faithful and efficient services have so justly entitled them to.

Our Church has prospered fairly well this year. It is in a well-organized working condition. The choir is pretty full and comprises a fine lot of singers. Our own Church Hymnal has been pretty securely installed in its own legitimate place in the devotional exercises, so that each Sunday those grand old hymns, that are full of theology, noble sentiment and spiritual inspiration, are made to fill the house with their heaven-born melody.

Fifty-two new names have been added to the Church roll, and the former spiritual state of the Church has been, at least, well maintained, if not positively improved. Under stress of present financial conditions we have some apprehension with regard to the final financial outcome.

The Sunday School, under the superintendency of Rev. J. V. Baird, is well equipped for good and useful work. It is fully provided with suitable officers and teachers and fairly well fitted out with suitable literature.

There has been as little friction in the Church as could reasonably have been expected under the disturbing conditions that are always attendant upon such a prohibition fight as we have had here this year and that, too, with a few anti members in the Church. And, too, as could have been expected, with the bold introduction of such a condition into the ranks of our membership as to bring upon us such a case as is described in Matt. 5:32 and Mark 10:11-12, particularly the twelfth verse, and as is classified and condemned in Mark 7:21-22 and Cor. 6:9-10.

It does really seem that some people do not know that the Bible affords the only true code of morals in the world, and that the Bible is really and truly the law book of the Methodist Church.

J. I. CAMPBELL.

ANOTHER SUPERANNUATE HOME SECURED.

I spent the third Sunday in October at Cresson. At the close of the service, after I had presented the claims of our superannuated preachers, one of the leading members of the congregation, Brother T. B. Smith, asked the privilege of making a statement. After stating that he would deed two acres of ground, situated between the parsonage and church, for the use of the pastor as a truck patch and garden, he made public for the first time that he intended to donate a house and lot for a superannuate home.

Before leaving Cresson next day, I had in my possession a deed to the property. The home is just one block from the church, and is an ideal place for some energetic superannuate preacher, as there is a good barn, all necessary outbuildings, a splendid garden spot and about an acre of good ground besides. May the blessings of the good Lord be upon Brother Smith for this generous gift. DANIEL COLLIE, Agent.

THE ORPHANAGE.

I want to say a few things about the Orphanage.

The first thing is this: Rev. C. A. Clark, who has been connected with the Orphanage as Field Agent, has resigned and now has no connection whatever with the Home. The Board, at its last meeting, gave us two men to travel and solicit funds for the Home, in order that we might secure funds for the enlargement and better equipment of the Home, and since Bro. Clark has resigned, Rev. J. N. McCain, who has been Assistant Manager, has agreed to take the work as one of the field agents. Rev. W. T. Gray, who has been pastor of the Herring Avenue Church, which is the Church where the children worship and to which they belong, has agreed to take the field as the other man. I am sure a better selection could not have been made. These brethren have been very closely connected with the Home for two years and know more of the needs of the Home than any one else.

I hope that these brethren will have the hearty co-operation of all our people, and that we may soon see our way clear to begin the work of enlarging our Home. Another thing I want to say is this: The West Texas Conference, by request of the Board, took the assessment off and fixed the 20th day of December as Orphans' Day, and each pastor is requested to take a collection for the Orphanage and send the money to the Conference Treasurer. Also requiring him to send the name of pastor and charge with amount sent, to the manager, and he is required to have this published in the Advocate. It is believed that this will bring more money to the Home and save us from the embarrassment of having to borrow money to meet the running expenses, as has been the case so long.

It is hoped that all the conferences will adopt the same method.

The Methodists of Texas can, and I am sure, will build and maintain as good a Home for orphan children as is to be found in the country. Let's do so.

Last, but not least, if the people could see the children when the mail brings the

packages of clothing for them. I am sure it would make every Methodist in Texas want to have a part in that good work.

May God bless every one who has in any way contributed to the dear children who have no one to do for them except the Church.

I believe you are going to see great results from this good work. Pray for us, and come to see us when you are in the city. God bless each one who thinks of us.

Your servant for the orphan, R. A. BURROUGHS.

PURITY SERMONS—CONFERENCE YEAR CLOSING.

Week of Prayer November 2-9.

What an opportune time for all our ministers to preach a purity sermon and close with a collection that will cancel the debt on the Virginia K. Johnson Home and School!

The Church and the war-distracted world needs your God-sent message, and the most needful and Christlike work the Church is

doing, needs your collections. After a week of prayer, what could be a more psychological time than November 8, or some Sabbath before conference, which is also the day set apart for the world-wide temperance day—

At preachers' meeting in Houston, Dr. James Kilgore presiding, Dr. S. R. Hay offered a resolution which carried unanimously, that every minister preach a purity sermon and take a collection to cancel the debt on the Virginia K. Johnson Home and School.

Great assistance has been rendered by our ministers, though less than one-fourth of them have answered our plea. If every minister will say, "I will not go to conference until I preach a purity sermon and take a collection," the angels in heaven will rejoice, and a shout of thanksgiving make Texas and our Southland ring with praise for the debt on the Virginia K. Johnson Home will be cancelled, while the women who are laboring with you in the gospel will double their efforts to help you bring victory to our Master's Kingdom.

Praying for a universal observance of Purity Sunday before (your) conference meets. Fraternally, MRS. W. H. JOHNSON, Fin. Com. V. K. J. Home.

sustained on account of any loans made.

Any balances remaining shall be returned pro-rata to the borrowers.

Basis of Loans.

All loans shall be evidenced by notes in the form approved by the Cotton Loan Committee and shall be secured by cotton on the basis of six cents per pound for middling, in addition to the guaranteed fund herein-after described.

Time of Loans.

All applications for loans shall be made prior to and not later than the first of February, 1915, and loans shall mature on or before February 1, 1916, provided the Committee may extend any or all loans for a period not to exceed six months after February 1, 1916.

Calls for Subscriptions.

Calls for payment of Class "A" subscriptions shall be made pro-rata. If on February 1st loan applications do not equal the amount then subscribed, the Fund shall nevertheless be closed at the amount then applied for and loaned, and Class "A" subscribers shall thereupon be released from the payment of the balance of their subscriptions, which, up to that time, have not been called for.

Method of Repayment to Subscribers.

As moneys are available for repayment to subscribers, they will be applied against both Class "A" and "B," but the percentage of reduction of Class "B" shall be one-half of that in the case of Class "A" certificates until the amount of the Class "A" outstanding shall be reduced to the amount of Class "B" certificates outstanding. After that time the percentage of reduction shall be the same.

All committees to serve without compensation of any kind.

"THAT REMINDS ME."

I am reminded, by the number of sages that have lately turned loose their wisdom into the columns of the Advocate, that we have suddenly developed (?)

As to the subject of having "too many good preachers," I'm not fearful lest I should become too good nor too big for my job. I see more room ahead than behind, for the starting end of the road is not far behind me, but there is a long road ahead of me, and I can see where they get thinner, though there is a host between me and that place.

The spirit of unrest has gripped the world, any of us could criticize the others, but who of us can live above the critics, and who of us could not find enough to criticize in our own lives were we to turn the searchlight in and not spend all of our time searching the sky for something to criticize? Our dear Brother Hubbard, who writes from the point and not to it, finds a fault with the ministry. It is not saving enough people to justify its upkeep. "Are our preachers making good?" I am not going to ask him the question, but I am going to ask him to ask himself the question: "Are the people making good?" And then I will answer both of them for him in the negative. Neither are making good in many places, and one of the greatest reasons is that we are not co-operating together as we should.

Class "A" and Class "B" certificates shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly.

Class "B" Subscriptions, Loan Applications.

Class "B" subscriptions shall not be required except as a condition to a loan or loans from the Fund; in such cases the subscriptions shall be for an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the loan.

Class "B" subscribers (who apply for a loan for a customer) are not required to endorse the note nor shall they be entitled to receive compensation in any form for making the loan. When a Class "B" subscriber applies for a loan, he shall accompany the application with a subscription to Class "B" certificate in an amount equal to 25 per cent of the loan.

Security.

All applications for loans must be made through banks or bankers and in addition to the subscriptions to Class "B" above stated, must be accompanied by receipts of approved warehouses and evidence of proper insurance.

The warehouses or buildings in which the cotton is stored, must be under the control or ownership of some person, firm or corporation other than the borrower. The borrower must be able to satisfy the Committee that the cotton is of the grade intended and free from all liens. All warehouse charges and insurance premiums shall be borne by the borrower.

In addition to the above security every borrower shall pay to the Cotton Loan Committee 3 per cent of the amount of his loan, to be deducted from the proceeds of the loan, to constitute a mutual borrowers' guarantee fund, to be used:

- 1. For the payment of administration expense estimated not to exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent of the fund.
2. To make up any deficiency in the amount available for payment of Class "A" and Class "B" certificates with interest resulting from losses

A Digest of the Cotton Loan Fund Plan

For the Relief of the Cotton Situation in the Southern States as Approved by the Federal Reserve Board.

By Festus J. Wade, President Mercantile Trust Company, President Mercantile National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

This plan was approved by the Federal Reserve Board at Washington, October 24, 1914, and the following is an outline:

Administration.

The Fund is to be administered under the direction of the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board, who have placed the task of the general administration on a Cotton Loan Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen:

- Chairman W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board.
Paul Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board.
Col. E. M. House, Austin, Texas.
Albert H. Wiggin, New York City.
James B. Forgan, Chicago, Illinois.
Festus J. Wade, St. Louis, Missouri.
Levi L. Rue, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. A. Gaston, Boston, Mass.

Amount of Loan.

It is proposed to create a fund of approximately \$125,000,000, to be known as COTTON LOAN FUND.

Subscriptions.

Subscribers shall be divided into two classes: Class "A" consisting of banks or other corporations, firms or individuals located or residing in other than cotton producing States.

Class "B" subscriptions, banks or bankers located or residing in the cotton producing States: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas and Tennessee.

All Class "A" subscriptions shall be contingent upon the receipt of subscriptions of that class aggregating \$100,000,000. The Fund shall not be regarded established for any purpose unless said subscription shall aggregate \$100,000,000.

On payment in whole or in part of subscriptions, participation certificates shall be issued evidencing the interest of the subscriber. Certificates shall be transferable on the books of the Committee and specify the terms under which the owner will be entitled to share in the distribution of moneys realized from the loans made.

NOTE.—While it is provided that subscriptions to Class "B" shall be made by banks or bankers in the cotton producing States, yet their doing so is as a part only of their applying for a loan for a customer, and in that event the subscription must be in an amount equal to twenty-five per cent of the loan and for this subscription they are given transferable participation certificates.

For example a cotton planter, merchant or manufacturer in Corsicana, Texas, has a thousand bales of cotton and desires to borrow on same.

This plan gives him the opportunity of going to his banker at Corsicana and applying for a loan of 6c a pound, or \$30,000 in total. He makes his note for \$30,000 with the cotton as security; the banker knowing that he is a perfectly good risk, commercially and financially, agrees to make him the loan. The banker advances \$7500 of it for which he takes a Class "B" certificate bearing

6 per cent interest for \$7500 and secures for the planter, merchant or manufacturer, \$22,500 with the one thousand bales of cotton as security, from the \$100,000,000 (against which) will be issued a Class "A" certificate for \$22,500, which certificate is issued to the subscribers other than those in cotton producing States. It will be observed that no definite subscriptions to any fund is required from the South. Thus each bank, whether it be a State Bank, National Bank or Trust Company, can finance any of their customers needing financing, and as such banks or trust companies know to whom they are loaning, they take no risk in their Class "B" certificates, if they are conservative in making such loans. It is to be noted that both Class "A" and Class "B" certificates being negotiable, can be disposed of by the banks in any manner seen fit.

Interest On Certificates. All Class "A" and Class "B" certificates shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable quarterly.

Class "B" Subscriptions, Loan Applications. Class "B" subscriptions shall not be required except as a condition to a loan or loans from the Fund; in such cases the subscriptions shall be for an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of the loan.

Class "B" subscribers (who apply for a loan for a customer) are not required to endorse the note nor shall they be entitled to receive compensation in any form for making the loan. When a Class "B" subscriber applies for a loan, he shall accompany the application with a subscription to Class "B" certificate in an amount equal to 25 per cent of the loan.

Security. All applications for loans must be made through banks or bankers and in addition to the subscriptions to Class "B" above stated, must be accompanied by receipts of approved warehouses and evidence of proper insurance.

The warehouses or buildings in which the cotton is stored, must be under the control or ownership of some person, firm or corporation other than the borrower. The borrower must be able to satisfy the Committee that the cotton is of the grade intended and free from all liens. All warehouse charges and insurance premiums shall be borne by the borrower.

In addition to the above security every borrower shall pay to the Cotton Loan Committee 3 per cent of the amount of his loan, to be deducted from the proceeds of the loan, to constitute a mutual borrowers' guarantee fund, to be used:

- 1. For the payment of administration expense estimated not to exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent of the fund.
2. To make up any deficiency in the amount available for payment of Class "A" and Class "B" certificates with interest resulting from losses

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"When I am bored overmuch, I will not shake mine ears, I think of the many thousands that I have bored to tears."

Many parts of the country (the rural) has had green fruit until its teeth is on edge, nothing but greens will suit it. This is less so with Methodism than with any other Church, for Methodism is furnishing the best grade of ministry to the rural in any other Church in the land. But I heard, not long ago, when one of our members was complimenting a great sermon preached by my predecessor, Brother H. Lee Vincent, a member of another Church said: "It was a great sermon, but it was the kind I detest: it was an educated sermon." So it goes.

As to the pay of the ministry, it is the poorest and the best paid of the average callings. But it is not fair to say that because some railroad men get enough to bring up a great average, when they are all considered in the aggregate, that it is the best paid business in the land. A railroad manager may get a great salary, and that will help to bring up the average of twenty section hands, but a section hand's wages is niggardly, and these are so much more numerous than the managing class. So the preachers that are making a sacrifice to serve the Church are in the great majority. Many of our preachers will receive less than a dollar a day this year, and of that amount he must have paid out at least one hundred dollars for horse feed. What probability is there that any manual laborer in the land re's one dollar a day, after feeding himself and his team? I'm not kicking. I'm teaching! Don't misconstrue me.

Now, dear Brother Hall, of Honey Grove, you will get into trouble, and as you are a layman, you have a think a-coming, and you certainly have by some accident or another gotten hold of the Conference Journal. Would that all our laymen would get hold of the Conference Journals of their conferences and make a close study of them for years to come. If you let us preachers alone we will run your Church for you, and if you kick us for not running it to suit you, you will hurt us, but you will hurt yourselves worse. If you will get into the full touch and knowledge of the complete workings of the Church

you will help us bring about some reforms that are worthy. The laity have lain out on us until we think it, the Church, belongs to us and we can run it by ourselves. I heard a presiding elder in one conference say, in answer to an appeal, that the appropriations should be printed in the journals so that the people could know where their money went. He said: "It's none of their business. They have no right to know." However, the Board of Missions and Bishop Atkins changed their mind on that line, I have heard.

But all in all, I think that something worth while will come from the ferment that is working in the three measures of meal, and while things seem to be souring from the great masses it is an awakening that will finally, in the finishing, develop the kingdom of Christ beyond the brightest dreams of our expectations, and the present financial depression, if this nation will rise to her duty and take the administration of our finances out of the hands of the banking incorporations and establish a system similar to that of the Bank of England, we shall be amply repaid for all that we are now suffering.

J. O. GORE.

Complaint is frequently made that college graduates even do not know how to write correctly, much less elegantly and with a literary finish. Such defects in English style, if they exist, as indeed they do in great measure, may be ascribed, in a large degree at least, to the failure of instructors to insist upon habits of clear thinking on the part of their students. But clear thinking again is clear through thinking. No man can adequately treat a subject until he has penetrated it to the other side—until, so to speak, he has passed one of his mental X-rays through the topic. Straight and searching thinking is the need today, both in and out of the colleges. If once a man has learned to think, he then can use the printer's ink.—Zion's Herald.

Well may the devil smile with sardonic glee when he hears people going around arguing that there is no hell. He has long been listening to such prating of fools, and no one knows better than he does exactly where they will land.

MEXICAN LETTER FROM TEXAS.
(Continued from page 3)

work can be contemplated while the present uncertainty exists. Our educational work is almost at a standstill. With the exception of the Laurens Institute at Monterrey, now in charge of a Mexican professor, and a part of Palmore Institute in Chihuahua under Miss Wilson's care, none of our schools are operating. Brother R. C. Elliott, presiding elder of the Mexico City District, is the only missionary of our Church in the Central Mexico Conference. He would not be there had he not returned without even asking permission of the Board. Brother Cox is looking after the work in Monterrey and Brother Fitzgerald, who has about recovered from the terrible accident he suffered in a railroad wreck, is caring for the Chihuahua field.

Even though peace be arranged, it will be some time before things will assume their normal course. No country can prosper that hasn't a government that can guarantee safety of life and property. There must be a ruling power somewhere. Mexico has no ruling power yet. The military chiefs spoken of are not men schooled in statecraft. Generally speaking, they are men without superior advantages. It may take much time for this thing to work itself out. There is much talk of patriotism, but thus far little demonstration of it. It takes a bigger man to be willing to eliminate himself than it does to stand where the bullets fly thickest. The present hitch appears to be simply a matter of personalities.

After all is said one thing is clear: there are hundreds of thousands of Mexicans in Texas who need looking after. Scores of Romish priests and nuns, who have been forced out of Mexico, are in this country and busy at their work. If we do not strike soon we may find it useless to strike at all.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Preachers and Laymen of the North Texas Conference:

Dear Fathers and Brethren: There come times in the life of every man—crises, if you please—when thought and feeling cannot be fitly expressed in words. To help in such a case, the voice of God in nature and in his written Word assists the struggling soul, or else "the over-fraught heart should break." The storm-tossed spirit of the panic-stricken Elijah found suitable expression in the hurricane, the earthquake and the fire. Not until these trumpet-tongued expositors had performed their supplemental service were the spiritual ears of the mighty Tishbite enabled to hear the "still small voice."

As I contemplate my official severance from the North Texas Conference I feel great waves of sorrow sweeping across my soul. The sympathies, associations and connections of a lifetime are being jured to their foundations, and I feel afresh the touch of many vanished hands and hear once more the sound of a thousand voices that are still. The best-loved helms I've ever known are sleeping under or walking over the soil of dear old North Texas Conference. The graves of my parents and of others who taught my infant feet to walk in the ways of truth are here. The scenes of my early childhood are laid in this part of our great State, and the sacred altar where first I found my Savior, though crumbling and dilapidated, still here remains to mark the time and place where first the light from heaven flashed into the dark recesses of and trembling soul. The pictures painted then and there "in a light that never shone on land or sea" are in their pristine freshness hanging on the walls of memory now and will go with me when I go hence; and the melody of those hymns they sang on that eventful night at old Shady Grove Camp-ground in Lamar County is echoing in my heart today and will blend, I doubt not, with those triumphal strains of sweet deliverance that the ransomed sing beyond the stars.

Just forty years ago this fall, a beardless boy not yet of legal age, I was received on trial in the North Texas Conference. During all those two-score years I have never missed one single appointment. Once only—on account of sickness—I failed to attend my conference sessions. God and my brethren have been good to me. I have had a modicum of success as a pastor; but as I look back upon it I feel very sensibly that I might have done better and the regret that I did not furnishes the only shadow that blurs the scene. Just think of it! I feel like a young man still, and yet there are but three men in active service now who were members of this conference when I came in.

Put, to quote from Kipling, "Now that's all shoved behind me." Those pages of my life record, however

badly blurred, are all filled out. I shall be greatly ashamed when I stand before my Lord and that same book is opened to the gaze of an assembled universe; but I take consolation in that blessed Scripture, "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous, and he is the propitiation for our sins, and not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world." Thank God, I have retained that advocate to plead my case before the bar of the Supreme Judge of the Universe! It remains to me to "kird up my loins as in his sight," and as the end of life's journey approaches, to "hasten and delay not to keep the commandments of God." My new appointment is certainly providential, since I did not seek it, and was surprised when I received it. Again and again, as some of you know, I had refused to be transferred to some of the finest stations in our Connection. But I told Bishop McCoy that while I preferred to remain in my own conference, if he thought it best for me and for the Church I would be willing to take a transfer, provided it did not take me out of Texas. The next thing I heard from him was the notification that I had been transferred to the West Texas Conference and stationed at Laurel Heights, San Antonio. There is nothing else for me to do as a loyal Methodist preacher, but in the language of Kipling, "To pack my kit and trek." I feel like saying this, however, to my brethren of the North Texas Conference before I go: Should the appointing powers see proper to send me back again I hope you will be willing to give me some humble place to work, or if too old and broken down for that allow me the privilege begged by Cardinal Weclser, "To lay my bones among ye." As Cleo, when in exile, wrote to his wife: "Non oculo plura iam scribere: tanta vis lacrimarum est." J. W. HILL.

THEN AND NOW.

In the Advocate of a few issues back in which was given an account of the presiding elders' meeting of the State, this: "I am new in the experience, but if you think traveling the Sweetwater District will not reduce flesh on body and limb, come out and go around with me."

This recalls the days when as a boy preacher we were "presiding deacon" on the old Sweetwater Mission. This was in 1887-88. When the Bishop read the appointment—how far away that seemed—but quickly we "folded our tent" and headed toward the district field. How different then and now!

Territorially? Well, we found a pretty good sized patch, but as compared with some others, not large. Larger, however, by a good many square miles than the present Sweetwater District, all of which was carved out of the old mission, together with a part of the Abilene and Hamlin Districts also.

The present charges constituting the territory of the old mission are Merkel Station, Tye and Trent Circuits, Sylvester Circuit, Rotan Station, Rotan Mission, Roby and Rosston, Sweetwater Station, Southwest Mission, Roscoe Station, Hermlough, Dunn, Lorain and Fluvanna Circuits and Snyder Station—in short, all the charges in Sweetwater District, except Colorado Station and Mission and Westbrook Circuit.

And yet what happy days those were! How we fattened on the pure atmosphere, magnificent distances and broad hospitality of the great West. Maybe one reason more might be given why we fattened "instead of losing flesh" was, we only had to make our "rounds" once a month. Happy indeed were those days when, on duty bound, the preacher selected his course (there were no fences to impede his progress or change his course), mounted the "hurricane deck" of his prairie "cutter," headed him toward his goal and to the song of praise, timed his speed through the live long day.

What visions greeted his eye here and there in the mirages of the trackless expanses of the wondrous West, which was yet as God had made it. Herds of cattle and horses, flocks of antelope, skulking wolves and scampering bobcats, etc., etc. Then the glorious sunset with its "golden tints and roseate hue"—one would think of the gates of the celestial city, and anticipating that day with a shout (for there was no human ear to hear) when he should enter through the gates into the City of God.

Then in the gathering shades of declining day, still pressing onward to his goal, he looks upward to him whose he is, and there greets him from the vaulted dome of heaven's blue myriad lamps of the Infinite Father's love to guide him along the unbeaten path to his goal, where wait a few souls hungry for the message he brings—the message of love and his love. No wonder he sings,

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY *—A YEAR'S WORK IN—*
The Southwestern Agency

The Southwestern Agency greets the world with a good report for 1913. The year brought us drouths, floods, and destroying insects to cotton; but these conditions increased, rather than decreased, the demand for the Word of God, and our colporters have found much hunger for the Bread of Life in these stricken sections of the country.

The emphasis during the year has been placed upon the foreigner. Gradually the Churches are coming to see the danger, as well as opportunity, of immigration. And the American Bible Society is being depended upon more and more, not only to supply home missionaries with Scriptures translated into the language of the foreigner, but also actually to pioneer the work of evangelism.

CIRCULATION ADVANCED.

We are glad to announce a splendid advance in Bible distribution, the total being 90,135 volumes as against 56,580 the year previous, a gain of 33,555 volumes. It might be interesting to see how the circulation has climbed since the organization of this Agency six years ago, and we submit the following table, giving the total distribution of each year:

Year	Volumes
1908	11,077
1909	26,129
1910	29,953
1911	42,650
1912	56,580
1913	90,135
Total	256,524

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

What has really been accomplished, is the question naturally arising in one's mind when the announcement is made of so many thousand volumes of Scripture circulated. What does it mean? The mere scattering of Bibles might be missionary work, and it might not. It could mean pure waste! We would have our friends know that this distribution is not a promiscuous, haphazard affair. The why, the where, and the how are important factors in all our work, and the purpose of this "story" is to give the reader some idea of what the American Bible Society is really doing in the Southwest in the way of definite, first-hand missionary work.

THE YEAR'S RECORD.

Nothing could speak in more definite terms than the following summary of the year's work. Of the eighty-one persons employed in Bible distribution, seventeen were employed as regular colporters, who go where they are sent and give account of every day, every mile traveled, every home visited, etc. Such work is expensive, but truly missionary, and must be done in this direct, personal way, if the largest and best results are to be obtained.

Summary.

Number of persons employed in Bible distribution	81
Days spent by regular colporters (17 in number)	2,065
Miles traveled	30,267
Towns and villages visited	618
Families visited	60,044
Families found without Bibles	17,130

	Vols. Sold	Vols. Donated	Total	Value
Depository distribution	39,268	4,885	44,153	\$5,285.99
Colporters' distribution	15,256	9,738	24,994	4,357.38
Correspondents' distribution	20,060	928	20,988	4,381.98
Discounts and reduction of prices				1,146.96
Totals	74,584	15,551	90,135	\$15,172.31

LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY OUR COLPORTERS.

During the year our colporters were able to speak in fifteen different languages, as follows: Bohemian, Cherokee, Choctaw, Croatian, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Lithuanian, Muskokee, Polish, Russian, Spanish and Slovak.

BIBLES DISTRIBUTED IN THIRTY-SEVEN LANGUAGES.

"Bibles in all languages" is a well-known motto of the American Bible Society, and one of the most interesting announcements concerning our work is that God's Word was actually distributed last year by our colporters in thirty-seven different languages. Perhaps you would like to know what these languages were, and we give the list as follows:

English	Chinese	French	Irish	Norwegian	Slavic
Arabic	Choctaw	Gaelic	Italian	Polish	Slovenian
Armenian	Croatian	German	Japanese	Portuguese	Spanish
Bohemian	Danish	Greek	Latin	Russian	Swedish
Bulgaria	Dutch	Hebrew	Lithuanian	Ruthenian	Yiddish
Cherokee	Finnish	Hungarian	Muskokee	Slovak	Zapotec.

IMMIGRANTS AT PORT OF ENTRY.

We had last year five Bible workers at our ports of entry. The Bureau of Immigration recognizes three ports of entry in the Southwestern Agency. These are New Orleans, Galveston, and the Mexican border. At present the Mexican border is attracting considerable attention. The long-drawn-out Mexican revolution is proving a serious affair in many ways. We are wondering how the new immigrants from Mexico will be counted this year when they are crossing the Rio Grande at so many points, according to the pressure on the Mexican side, without regard to immigrant stations.

This is a wonderful opportunity for spreading the Scripture among the Mexicans in Texas. Not only Mexicans, but many American missionaries are refugees from Mexico, so that workers have been plentiful. We had three Bible workers on the Mexican border last year—one at Brownsville, one at Laredo and one at El Paso. These were supplemented by occasional visits from our native Mexican colporters, Luis V. Rodriguez, who makes his headquarters at San Antonio.

SETTLED IMMIGRANTS AND FOREIGNERS.

The chief problem of the Southwest is the foreigner, not simply because he was born outside of America, but because of the ignorance, superstition, poverty and low morals which he brings with him. He comes as a rule from countries of a closed Bible. Roman Catholicism is his religious faith, and he knows little of loyalty other than that which he has committed to the Pope and his priest. If he breaks with Rome he becomes an infidel or a free-thinker, rather than Protestant. To free this foreigner from blindness, to overcome the prejudices against Protestantism and lead him to accept and read for himself the Nation's Book, is the work of our colporters.

It is estimated that over a million foreign-speaking people reside within the limits of the Southwestern Agency, distributed about as follows: French, 240,000; Italians, 90,000; Germans, 300,000; Bohemians, 100,000; Mexicans, 425,000; Scandinavians, 60,000; American Indians, 100,000, and other nationalities, about 25,000. It becomes necessary, therefore, that our colporters speak these languages; in fact, native colporters are usually employed.

We trust the above outline of our year's work will be "read, marked and inwardly digested." Remember this describes only our own work in the Southwest. Later, we will have something to say of the world-wide work and the present urgent needs.

J. J. MORGAN, Agency Secretary. 1815½ Main St., Dallas, Texas.

An Unanswered Question

W. W. Pinson.

"What about your income for this year?" Often and earnestly this question is asked as we near the end of the year. There are reasons for it. One is that the heart of every serious person is concerned for the cause of missions. Another is that the depressed financial condition creates a doubt as to the financial outcome. Another still is that everybody knows that the Board of Missions cannot at will cease its expenditures or curtail them below a normal level. The reasons are that the normal level is always as low as the cause will stand without disaster, and that we are dealing with the lives of men and women who at best can barely live on what we furnish them. Hence, economize as we may and as we are doing, a drop below normal income means deficit, or worse—disaster. It is an encouraging sign that this question is on so many lips.

It remains unanswered. Only the loyalty and devotion of our people can give satisfactory answer. On this loyalty and devotion we confidently rely. The forecast is not discouraging.

At this writing thirteen conferences have met and reported. They report for assessments a total of \$72,495. This is \$568 ahead of last year. These same conferences have paid on specials this year \$17,116, which is \$4801 in excess of last year. The total received from these thirteen conferences is \$5369 ahead of that for the same period last year. Those who are supporting specials are paying up remarkably well. Letters coming to us from individuals who are giving liberally breathe a spirit of sacrifice that is most cheering.

There are yet twenty-eight conferences to be heard from. Most of these are in the Cotton States, and it remains to be seen what they will do. Strong assurance comes to us from many sources of a determination and a perseverance that are telling. The West Texas Conference just held reports the best financial year in history. A report from the Alabama Conference that one district is \$10,000 ahead of last year rings a new note from the heart of the cotton section. There are no signs of a backdown anywhere. If this spirit holds through to the end we shall be victorious. Ours are a people who have always shown their capacity to do things under difficulty. We dare to believe they will not fail now to live up to their record.

If any apology were needed for this final appeal to the Church it is not wanting. It is not solely nor even mainly that there is sore need of the money. That would be neither a slight nor unworthy apology. But the deeper, more serious and compelling appeal is to the spirit of sacrifice and devotion that belong to those who love our Lord. In answering this financial question the Church is answering a far more serious question before God and men. Can she stand the test of discipleship? Has she the spirit of Christ? Will she make good in the hour when it costs? These are the questions the Church needs to answer for her own self-discovery and for the sake of her testimony to the world. The cause abroad may suffer, but if so the canker will eat deeper into the heart of the Church at home and her witness will grow feeble. A courageous, full-chested, self-denying facing of the situation can now make dollars sing hallelujahs and shine with the lustre of an unconquerable love.

BOARD OF MISSIONS,
810 Broadway, Nashville, Tennessee

for there is a voice with a word ringing in his soul—"Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." How the soul is thrilled with the glory of it all! The early dawn, the resplendent noontide, the waning day and the glorious sunset speak their messages of beauty and power. But the night also brings its message, for "the heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech," but "night unto night showeth knowledge. There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. Their line is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world." He rejoices in God's handiwork, because that in them "the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by those things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead."

We who have had part, though in an humble way, in cultivating extensive fields in the earlier days of the West, rejoice that God has provided so glorious a heritage for the brethren who have followed us and whom we love. We rejoice that they do not experience the privations incident to life and work in a sparsely settled and undeveloped country. All honor and praise to his matchless name who has kept his hand of blessing upon the labor of those early years.

When we were presiding deacon on the Southwest Mission, we built the first parsonage west of Abilene, built the first church ever erected in Fisher County, brought up all the conference collections in full and received a salary of \$282.65, and were fat, hopeful and happy.

Over the "then" we don't grieve, for the "now" is so much greater. As proof, note the following: "Then" three churches, one parsonage (the parsonage and one church we built). "Now" twenty churches, eleven parsonages. "Then" 120 members; "now" about 4800. "Then" \$128 on benevolences; "now" \$3100. "Then" salary of preachers in charge, \$282.65; "now" \$11,775. So, with one of old,

we exclaim, "Behold, what God hath wrought!"

Brethren, you who have entered into the labors of those early days, despise not the small beginnings, for they have made possible these larger things. (See John 4:36-37-38.)

When we meet in Sweetwater in conference, it will be a little more than twenty-seven years since the writer entered upon his pastorate on the Sweetwater Mission.

May the great head of the Church make the conference session a "time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." M. L. MOODY.
Tuxedo, Texas.

THE PREACHERS' CHILDREN.

I have heard it said that the preachers raise the worst children in the world; but since I have been considering this matter I have found that they also have raised many of the greatest men and women, "even if they have raised some bad ones." I want to give to those who may think the preachers' children all bad the names of some who were preachers' children. There were Jonathan Edwards, Hallam, Agassiz, Whitley, Bancroft, Parkham, Beecher, the Wesleys, Spurgeon, Cowper, Coleridge, Lowell, Tennyson, Holmes, Emerson, Chas. Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, Macaulay, Sir Christopher Wren, Thackeray, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Swift, Haslett, Stern, Cleveland, Arthur, Peter Stuyvesant, Judson, Timothy Dwight, Henry Clay, Halleck, Morse, Field, Bremer, Doliver, Bishops Coke, Smith, Atkins, Key, Wilson, Kilgo, McCoy and Lambuth. And Bishop Mouzon's mother's father, I believe, was a preacher, and Dr. Rejser, of New York, who is considered a good authority, says that preachers' sons succeed in business 221 times more than any other class of boys of the same number. J. Pierpont Morgan says that one in twelve of all the great men of the world are preachers' boys. It is stated somewhere that out of the home and families of the great Jonathan Edwards have come 308 college men, fourteen presidents of colleges,

sixty-five professors in colleges, 100 lawyers, forty judges of the courts, sixty doctors, 100 ministers and missionaries, besides many other very notable contributors to the Church and Nation. Frances R. Havergal, the great writer, was also the child of a preacher; and I noticed some time ago in the Advocate that there had been seven of the presidents of the United States wives who were preachers' daughters, and beside all these there are thousands of others of our most useful and successful men and women who came out of the preachers' homes. So I don't think the preachers have failed by any means. God be praised for his blessings on the preachers' homes and families. HENDERSON BROWN.
Dallas, Texas.

"THE JEW FIRST." (Rom. 1:16.)

I saw a lengthy article in the Advocate on "The Jew First." While I do not wish to enter into a controversy with him, yet I would like to add a few thoughts on the subject.

1. It was to the "Jew first." But when they rejected it, it was sent to the "Greeks" or Gentiles. And it is to the Jews now if they will receive it.

2. It is the "power of God," and not of men. Hence the only way to make it effectual is through the agency of the "Holy Ghost."

This was demonstrated by the old-time power that was displaced when men depended entirely upon the Holy Ghost for success.

3. When the simple Gospel is preached in the "power and demonstration of the Spirit" it draws the mass more than all the learned theoretical discourses. Just start a Holy Ghost revival, where the simple Gospel is preached, and the power of God is manifested and the masses will come flocking to it, unless it is some fine Church, where the poor are ashamed to go.

4. All human efforts to embellish the Gospel only weakens its force. "The Word of God is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword." (Heb. 4:12). And to wrap up a sword in silk and gauze is to blunt its edge.

The Unpardonable Sin.

Jesus said that the unpardonable sin is "the blasphemy of the Holy Ghost." (Matt. 12:31, 32). When anyone commits the "blasphemy of the Holy Ghost" they have fallen away, and it is impossible to renew them to repentance." (Heb. 6:4-6).

St. John says that "there is a sin unto death; I do not say pray for it." (1 John 5:16). And this is before death; and all others are pardonable. W. R. KNOWLTON.

MODE OF BAPTISM.

I wish to give a few Scriptural reasons why I don't believe immersion ought to be practiced by Methodists or anybody else:

1. The word does not occur in the Bible, but in every instance where mode is expressed it is sprinkle. When we examine the Jewish ceremonial purifications we find wash, bathe, rinse and sprinkle to be synonymous words and used interchangeably, and in every case, when mode was expressed, it was by sprinkling in every case. Study Lev. 4 and 15 and Num. 19 and one may see that this is true. These chapters cover all cases of purification under the law. Numbers 19 gives the express mode for these, and when we come to the New Testament we find the word baptism, and in referring to these cleansings Paul calls them baptisms in Heb. 6 and 9. The word in chapter 9 in King James' translation is divers washings and the Greek word is baptisms. Then finding the word baptism in the New Testament I find the word baptism, wash, pour and sprinkle synonymous and used interchangeably here as proof. Isa. in the 52nd chapter, prophesying of the work of Jesus, said in verse 5: So shall he sprinkle many nations, and Joel 2:28 said, God would pour out his Spirit upon all flesh; and John the Baptist, He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost. This is the very same thing each refers to, and Paul, in speaking of its application to us, says in Heb. 10:22: Let us draw near in full assurance of faith, having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience, and Isaiah, in his prophecy of the suffering and death of Christ in chapter 53, verse 12, says he hath poured out his soul unto death, and Jesus, in referring to his suffering and death in Matt. 20:22 calls it baptism. Then in Ezek. 36 God promised the Jews to bring them from among all

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nations and to bring them into their own land and then to sprinkle clean water upon them, and in looking for a fulfillment of this promise we find it in the second chapter of Acts, and on that day they were baptized. You see Ezekiel calls it sprinkle and in Acts it is baptize, and Paul calls the same a washing in Heb. 10:22, and our bodies washed with pure water. Thus in every instance the mode is sprinkle. All that is necessary to be convinced that sprinkling is the only Bible mode of baptism is to take the Book and follow the prophecies to their fulfillment in the New Testament. It is simple, clear and plain. J. M. OWEN.

THESE OLD MEN MADE GOOD.

John Wesley, the preacher, lived to be eighty-eight years old. Arnauld the theologian and sage, translated Josephus in his eightieth year. Dryden in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad. Dr. Cary, the founder of missions, acquired many of the dialects of India after he was quite advanced in life. Michael Angelo was still painting his giant canvasses at eighty-nine years of age; Titian, at ninety, painted with the vigor of youth, and kept on painting until he was ninety-nine. Franklin did not commence his philosophical pursuits until he was fifty. Newton, at eighty-three, worked as hard as he did in middle life. Verily, it would seem that there is now no age at which a man—or woman—may retire!—Selected.

God is love and that's why love is heaven.

[No. 278.]

Department of Insurance and Banking, State of Texas.

Austin, Texas, October 22, 1914.

To All Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify, that the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., has in all respects fully complied with the laws of Texas as conditions precedent to its doing business in this State, and I have issued to said Company a Certificate of Authority from this office entitling it to do business in this State for the year ending the 28th day of February, 1915.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Austin, Texas, the date first above written.

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

The Advocate Honor Roll for 1914 will be the charges and pastors who report payment of every Advocate subscription in the charge.

AUSTIN AVENUE CHURCH, WACO. Last Monday morning the Waco Daily News gave an extended account of the work of the Austin Avenue Church during the four years of pastorate of Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker.

Bishop C. W. Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died suddenly in St. Louis last week. He was a man of profound legal knowledge and for this reason, as well as for others, he was elected to the Episcopacy at the age of sixty-eight.

Just a Few Things Here and There

Bishop Mouzon, to use a very ordinary expression, made a hit on the Pacific Coast. He gave them something new and they received him with open arms.

Since paying our respect to Dr. Gambrell on the first page of this issue, the last issue of the Baptist Standard is before us. On an inside page the good Doctor assumes "To Help Dr. Rankin," and in doing it he expresses regret at our inability to swallow raw all that he has to say about the Methodist Church and its practices.

He gives us credit for stumbling on to a great truth when he says some Baptists have more power than all the Methodist Bishops. "The Bishops have authority, the Baptists have power."

But Dr. Gambrell would have us believe that his "power" is religious "power," while the Methodist Bishops "authority" is without religion.

No, Dr. Gambrell's power is authoritative power, else it could not have proceeded along its extended lines as above indicated. As a matter of fact, while we accord to Dr. Gambrell his due amount of religion, yet it is quite evident that our Bishops have a decided advantage over him when it comes to their fraternal relation and good will toward their brethren.

Rev. D. L. Coale, the evangelist, the other day did a noble act when he presented Rev. R. D. Moon, the veteran superannuate of the West Texas Conference, but now transferred to the Texas Conference, with a lot at Jacksonville upon which to erect him a cottage home.

standing. No, dear Doctor, you are not the only man brim full and running over with religion.

In our account of the New Mexico Conference proceedings we stated Rev. W. S. Huggett, as having emanated from Missouri. Just how we managed to make that mistake we cannot imagine.

Rev. James A. Burrow, of the Holston Conference, and presiding elder of the Chattanooga District, has returned to the tripod after several years of rest from that sort of work.

Speaking of Dr. Burrow reminds us of his first pastorate at Cherry Street, Chattanooga. It was a mission at that time. He came to it as "the boy preacher."

"State Press," of the Dallas News, is in trouble. Not long ago a paper in Jacksonville quoted a little piece of humor gotten off about the Baptists some years ago by Sam Jones, as to the best methods of exterminating weeds on vacant lots--"Pour liquor over them and the Baptists will de-

greeted one another as neighbors and friends. We went to Brother Sorrells' for dinner, and it was a delicious spread. It was a great day for our people in that community.

A SUNDAY ON THE HONEY GROVE CHARGE.

Last Sunday I was due on the Honey Grove charge at Bells Chapel for a dedicatory service. So Saturday night I boarded the Santa Fe and by eleven was at the Honey Grove station, and found Rev. R. P. Buck, the pastor, there to meet me.

By nine o'clock Brother Sorrells, of Bells Chapel, came in twelve miles in his Ford to convey us out. It was a beautiful morning. The sky was clear and the sun shone brightly.

Bells Chapel is a beautiful church built at a cost of \$1500 and it stands there as a monument to the liberality and pluck of our little band of heroic Methodists.

At the close I met the people generally and was no stranger among them, as the Advocate goes to many of them. It was an old-fashioned social and delightful country congregation. They

This is Brother Buck's second year on the charge, but his first year with this congregation, as it came to him last conference.

I did not get to see Rev. C. B. Fladger, of Honey Grove, but heard a good report of him. He is proving himself a wise pastor for that delightful place.

Rev. N. B. Read makes a good long move by the action of the West Texas Conference from Cuero to Ozona; but by this time he is in transit.

Rev. J. H. Bowman was a welcome visitor to this office last week. He had been visiting friends and taking in the Fair.

PERSONALS

Rev. J. H. Bowman was a welcome visitor to this office last week. He had been visiting friends and taking in the Fair.

Rev. A. L. Bowman, pastor at Wellington, accompanied by his wife and Mrs. S. A. Street, were pleasant visitors to the Advocate office.

On Friday, October 30, Miss Lucy Beatrice Lilly arrived safely and soundly at the Ward Memorial parsonage, Austin, Texas, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Lilly.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan McClure, of Cleburne, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Lillie Mertz, to Mr. Roy Orlando Ewing, on Wednesday morning, November 11, 1914, at 8:30 o'clock, Anglin Street Methodist Church, Cleburne, Texas.

Rev. D. K. Porter, of Travis Street Church, Sherman, and his family were disturbed last Sunday morning at an early hour by a dangerous fire near them.

We met Rev. A. L. Andrews, the presiding elder of the Terrell District, on the street Monday. He was just in from a jaunt several miles in the country, where he had held a Quarterly Conference the day before and preached to the people.

is drawing to a close. He is one of our strong and persistent men and his preachers and people are in hearty accord with him.

Rev. L. A. Hanson, Business Manager for the North Texas Female College, was in to see us this week, and he makes a good report of the progress of that institution. He says the school is largely attended and the class of students above the average.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard B. Bright, of Trinity, Texas, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Delle Davis, to Mr. Richard Morehead, and the happy event will transpire November 11, 1914. The happy couple will then be at home in Troup.

Our young friend W. G. Waltermire, formerly of Honey Grove, but now of Birmingham, Ala., is rendering fine service as a singing evangelist. During the year he has aided in twenty-four revivals and has seen about 1500 converted and about a thousand additions to the Church. His old friends in these parts will be glad to see this note of his labors.

According to the local paper, Rev. M. J. Allen and his family have been most cordially received back to the Liberty Hill charge by those good people. We are not surprised at this, for such people know when they are satisfied. Brother Allen did them good service last year and they are more than willing—yes, gratified—to have him for another year.

Rev. J. W. Hunt, of St. Paul's Church, Abilene, aided by his presiding elder, Rev. C. N. N. Furkerson, is having a fine meeting. At the very first service there were several conversions and the work is just getting under headway. Those two preachers make a good team in a work like this.

Rev. W. W. Nelson, recently appointed to Alpine Station, New Mexico Conference, as a transfer from Arkansas, has left his old charge at Lone Oak for his new charge at Alpine. The local paper gives quite an account of his work in Lone Oak and speaks in high terms of him and his good wife. A farewell reception was given to them by their old congregation and it was a beautiful function.

Rev. A. B. Chapman was a member of the West Texas Conference, but last year took a local relation. He has traveled as a supply on the Cochran Charge, Dallas District. At the recent session of the West Texas Conference he was readmitted and transferred to the North Texas Conference. In the meantime, he passed his class examinations in the correspondence school and the committee in the West Texas Conference ask that the committee in the North Texas Conference accept his certificate and give to him his proper class standing in this Conference. He comes to the North Texas Conference with the full confidence and esteem of the West Texas Conference, and he has done a year of fine work at Cochran this year.

Our Church News

Our Bishops held their semi-annual session in Charleston, West Virginia, closing November 2.

General Booth claims that the Salvation Army in Europe will become bankrupt if the war continues six months.

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

Bishop Lambuth, on account of the conditions in Mexico, has changed his conferences down there until the month of January.

The Tennessee Conference reports a total membership, including local preachers, of 74,234. This represents a gain of 1061 for the year.

Bishop A. W. Wilson, D. D., will represent the Board of Church Extension at the North Georgia Conference, which meets in Marietta, Georgia, November 18.

As an appreciation of Rev. James W. Lee, D. D., who has just completed his third quadrennium as pastor of St. John's, St. Louis, a purse of more than one thousand dollars was presented.

The Efficiency Conference for the Southwest Missouri Annual Conference met in Kansas City on Monday and Tuesday, October 19-20, 1914. The meeting was called, and presided over by Bishop E. R. Hendrix. The program made no pretensions toward being brilliant, but was very suggestive. There is no dull

service where Bishop Hendrix presides. The meeting began in prayer and ended in prayer, and perhaps its greatest fruit will be the deepening of the prayer-life of the Church.

We have now a circuit in a city. At the last session of the Memphis Conference a circuit was formed in the city of Memphis and Bishop McCoy appointed Rev. W. A. Russell to the new charge.

Our Georgia Methodists are up against a stiff proposition. All Church property in Georgia, except a Church building, is to be taxed. School property, endowments, and parsonages are all taxed.

In 1913 there were in the United States 37,280,370 Church members. This leaves more than 62,000,000 people unchurched more than half of whom are over 21 years of age. The Church has a mighty task in this land of professed Christian faith.

At the recent session of the Tennessee Conference Dr. G. B. Winton, former editor of the Christian Advocate and of the Missionary Voice, was received by transfer from the East Oklahoma Conference. He was appointed pastor of Blakemore Church, Nashville.

Rev. Joel Hedgepeth, after nine successful years in the New Mexico Conference, and who was for some time secretary of that body, is now preacher in charge of Cartwright, Arizona. He is now the pastor of the people of his boyhood days and of the Church served by his sainted father.

Philadelphia is said to be the largest Methodist city in the world. Not including the Italian, Syrian and Chinese missions there are about 50,000 Methodists within the city limits. New York City has about 40,000; Chicago nearly 25,000; Columbus more than 20,000, and Baltimore nearly 20,000.

Mrs. Mary Carroll Thomas, of Staunton, Virginia, has given \$1000 to establish in connection with our new university at Atlanta a loan fund to aid young preachers in obtaining their theological education, the fund to be named, in honor of her sainted mother, the Martha White Loan Fund.

Recently at their home, near Nashville, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Boswell celebrated their fiftieth anniversary. Dr. Boswell has served well the Church in every field of labor to which he has been assigned, and his work as pastor, presiding elder and editor will abide. He now holds a position with the Sunday School Department of our Church.

Rev. C. Raymond Gray, born and raised in Terrell, Texas, was transferred last week from our field in Oklahoma to the Los Angeles Conference and stationed at San Diego, is no stranger to the Los Angeles brethren, he having served Long Beach, Redlands and Santa Ana some few years ago. Brother Gray is finely equipped and meets with a cordial welcome among his brethren.

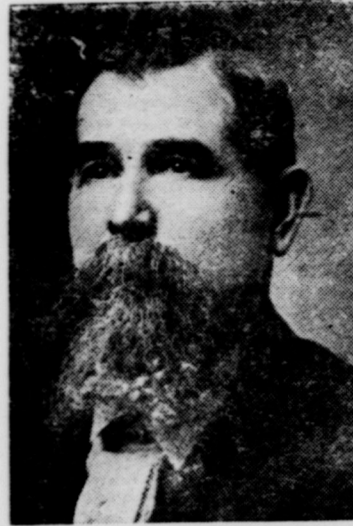
A letter from Bishop James Atkins, written at Kobe, Japan, September 24, says that he is having a very busy time, with not really a day's rest since they landed, August 6. He is enjoying the work, however, and has been well since leaving home. He expected to leave Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 12 and to reach Shanghai, China, October 14. He sees in the mission fields visited great opportunities for the Church.

Some dread has been felt as to the scarcity of recruits to the Methodist itinerancy. It is comforting to know that at the last session of the Tennessee Conference eight were admitted on trial, and at the session of the Holston Conference eighteen were admitted on trial. That does not look as if Southern Methodism has need to go out hunting up the men who feel called to the ministry and urge them to respond to the call.

Centenary Church, St. Louis, has completed her seventy-five years of history. Bishop Hendrix delivered the anniversary sermon. Murray Carleton, a member for more than forty years, made an address. The pastor, Rev. Dr. C. W. Tadlock, who presided, giving a few felicitous remarks, appeared a mere youth by the side of some of the venerable participants in the congregational singing.

Mrs. Mary Wilkinson, of New Orleans, the granddaughter of Bishop Keener, has given to our new university in Atlanta some most valuable and interesting things from the collection which she inherited from her illustrious grandfather. Among these rare treasures of historic interest are the New Testament of Bishop Asbury and Bishop Asbury's razor; a wax image of John Wesley made with Wesley in the presence of the artist, which Bishop Keener believed was the only original likeness of Wesley in America; letters of John Summerfield and a statuette of Stephens, our first missionary to Mexico, who fell there as a martyr by the hands of a fanatical mob.

Our two Methodisms make an annual pilgrimage to a sacred spot in Mount Olivet Cemetery, near Baltimore. It may well be called the Westminster Abbey of American Methodism. In all the mighty movement of Methodism is there such an aggregation of dust representing the great personalities who had the leadership and planting of Methodism in the Western World. This annual pilgrimage pays tribute to such heroes as Bishops



JOSIAH COBB FREEMAN Who Died in Cleburne, Texas, September 17, 1914.

Brother Freeman was a member of the Methodist Church since 1867, and was an active worker, holding important offices and representing his Church in the conferences. He was a man of large information and a lover of good literature. A good and useful man has gone from us.

Asbury, George, Emory and Waugh; also of Jesse Lee, Robert Strawbridge, Reuben Ellis, and others of our worthies. They are not forgetful of these men who built more wisely than they knew.

Bishop Oldham, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will, during the session of the North Georgia Conference, deliver a series of addresses on missions. He comes in response to an invitation from the Conference Board of Missions. With Bishop Denny to preside, Bishop Wilson to deliver the address on Church Extension, Bishop Hoss to be a visitor and Bishop Oldham to lead missionary evangelism, all at one session of the conference, is sufficient to make that a historic occasion.

Dr. Thos. N. Ivey, of Nashville, recently delivered an address at the Bishops' Lot in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Baltimore. In Mt. Olivet many of the early Methodist worthies are buried, among the number being Francis Asbury, Enoch George, Beverly Waugh, Robert Strawbridge, and Jesse Lee. In the special service held the afternoon of October 14 tribute was paid to these honored men of the past. On the following day the pilgrimage to Sam's Creek, Maryland, was made, on that historic spot were gathered the representatives of our own and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The late Mrs. Sue T. Cameron, of Marfa, Texas, who died in 1909, made provision in her will for \$1500 in the interest of the Board of Church Extension and for \$1500 in the interest of the Woman's Home Mission Society of our Church. The will was contested, and the case has been in the courts in El Paso, Texas, for several years. Dr. McMurry, of the Board of Church Extension, advises that the defense of the Board of Church Extension has been successful and that payment is being made on the bequest both to the Board of Church Extension and to the Woman's Home Mission Society.

To the Oldest Bishops, Young Local Preachers, Presiding Elders, D.D.'s, R. F. D.'s and Professors in the Whole Connection;

Dear Brethren: I have not words sufficient to express to you all my appreciation of the letters which have reached my bedside since you all heard of my misfortune of getting a lick hard enough to knock me flat down. I will say, Thank you all. Write again when you can.

They tell me at my bedside that I am improving and that the Lord will raise me up to finish the great work which he started me to doing.

I was in hopes I would meet my brethren at the Central Texas Conference, but I have my fears now; but the will of the Lord be done. I believe the Lord has a great work yet for me to do, and if so, he will raise me up, and the brethren will meet me and help me to do it. Again I thank you for your prayers and sympathy in this great affliction. Good bye. Pray for me. The same old brother, I. Z. T. MORRIS.

P. S.—I send my love, especially to old Brother Blaylock (poor old fellow). How could we preachers have gotten along without him? But we can get along the rest of the way without him; but help him and send him by seeing me in Fort Worth. I. Z. T. M.

The above letter was dictated by Brother Morris, even though he is hardly able to talk, with the request that it be printed as an open letter. I never saw such unflinching faith as Brother Morris possesses, faith in God and faith in mankind. His condition does not change very much.

Thanking you for past favors and asking your prayers for us in our work. MRS. I. Z. T. MORRIS.

AUTUMN ECHOES FROM WEST TEXAS 1914.

By Elsie Malone McCollum.

The heat of summer is over, the hazy, dreamy days of autumn are here; the harvest is past, the grain is in the garner, and the cotton fields are white with the fleecy staple. Men and women, boys and girls, all bending low, or walking on their knees, are picking the cotton and putting it into long sacks, which they drag by means of a strap over the shoulder. Picking cotton appears to be easy work, but there is a vast difference in the ability of the pickers. It is, at least, a work that gives one an appetite and insures a good night's rest. The women in the cotton fields wear sunbonnets, and the men large hats to protect them from the sun.

There are children, boys and girls, whose happy voices call to each other from various parts of the field, and some of these children are expert cotton pickers.

When I turned my attention to the young men and the young women in the fields, I was convinced that Cupid is just as busy among the people of rural occupations, as among those who spend their time in luxurious idleness, or in the whirl of commercial life, in the city's crowded thoroughfares, for I saw a broad shouldered, stalwart young man, as he stayed within talking distance of a pretty girl. I saw her blushes and shy glances, as he would occasionally put a handful of cotton into her sack. When both sacks were full, he would take hers with his own, and carry both to the weigher. Next, he would empty them into the wagon which was to carry the cotton to the gin. Then he and the pretty girl would begin to fill the sacks again. As I beheld their happiness, I felt sure that even Maud Muller herself was not such a perfect picture of "simple beauty and rustic health," and I could not repress the wish that the "judge" would not pass by, and sow the seeds of discontent in her heart.

When the noon hour arrives, the cotton pickers stop to eat their lunches; but first they cut several watermelons which grow in the cotton field or in a separate patch near by; for nearly all cotton growers out here raise a great many melons, and the cotton pickers are welcome to all that they can eat. West Texas produces melons as fine as grow anywhere; and, as frost does not often come earlier than the middle of November, they last until late in the fall.

Large yellow pumpkins are in great abundance at every farm we pass, and they seem to be laughing over the prospect of Hallowe'en cheer. We will now leave the cotton fields the melons and pumpkins, and go to the pecan groves along the Brazos River. Squirrels are frisking gaily in the pecan trees, and are enjoying the nuts before the nutting parties are allowed to gather them or thrash them from the trees. A little farther back from the river, the woodman's ax rings merrily against the hard crooked mesquite trees, for each stroke of the ax gives promise of a cheery fire when the Texas blizzard comes.

A mesquite grove looks, at a distance, very much like an old, worn out peach orchard. Mesquite wood, when dry, makes as good a fire as hickory. Then it will take high polish; but the trees do not often grow sufficiently large for manufacturing purposes.

The red man roams these plains no more, and the buffalo which once furnished both his pastime and his meat, is now found only in a few parks and on the Goodnight Ranch, farther out on the Plains. Only an occasional antelope may be seen. He still looks upon man as his enemy, and he seems to place but little confidence in the man-made laws for his protection; for, at first sight of hunting jacket or gun, he sniffs the air, and whirling round, wisely trusts to his own fleetness of foot to save him from the proverbial accidental shot or from a stray bullet from an unloaded gun.

Jack rabbits are numerous and very destructive to crops and gardens; but they still hold the championship on the race course of mountain, field or plain.

Both the Bob White and the Mexican blue quail are whistling in the nearby corn fields, and as they rise and whirl r-r-r over head, and fly to other fields, they furnish a tempting target for the hunter's gun.

The handsome, but self-assertive scissors-tail in their gaudy uniforms of red trimmed hats, gray coats and white vests with yellow trimming, are congregating, chattering and quarreling as they discuss their approaching departure to spend the winter in the land of the Aztecs.

One who has always lived in a country where trees are larger and more varied, may miss the coats of many colors with which nature be-

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decks the forests at this season, but the air is fresh and pure, and the sky is clear; and as we gaze over the broad expanse, rejoicing, it would seem in the light of Heaven's smile, our hearts invite a song of praise; for we have realized that this, too, is God's out of doors.

REV. L. BLACKSTOCK, THE DEAF MUTE PREACHER, IS DEAD.

In last week's Advocate Brother Crawford called attention to the sickness and distress of Rev. L. Blackstock, who was as he thought in San Angelo. Lest some are moved to respond to the appeal made through the Advocate, I hasten to say that Brother Blackstock has been in heaven and his wife and baby in Arkansas more than three weeks.

Brother Blackstock, like hundreds of these unfortunate white plague victims who are deceived into coming to this section, died in loneliness and poverty, and Brother Weeks and I raised money to bury his body, and the Board of Charities sent his wife and baby to their people at Malvern, Ark. It was said he had relatives able to help him in sickness and in death, but help to bury his dead body did not come.

Like hundreds of others, this poor fellow was led to believe that he could regain his health by coming here when he was in the last stage of the fatal disease. He was nearly dead when he reached San Angelo. Such base deception is positively criminal, and the Lord or the Legislature hasten the day when doctors and others, preachers included, shall be prosecuted for misleading the sick in order to be rid of them. Dozens and dozens of these poor people are shipped into this section of the State to die among strangers in poverty and without attention. If a doctor has no better judgment than to believe that these hopeless cases can get well his license should be taken from him, and if his conscience will allow him to lie to a dying man when he knows the awful poverty and loneliness, before his patient in a land of strangers, he should be prosecuted.

Brother Blackstock had also come under the foolish teachings of some crank somewhere, and was made to believe that God would heal him for the asking, without the co-operation of human instrumentalities and obedience to God's laws governing the body.

Well, for weeks the poor deaf and dumb fellow lay there with scarcely a mouthful of appetizing food save what we carried to him. His poor deaf and dumb wife knew not how to prepare the most common food. His meager allowance from the Mission Board was gone and we were looking about for some means of caring for them, as the people of San Angelo must do for hundreds of such cases, when God took the case in hand. In the dim flickering light of a little greasy oil lamp at the hour of midnight I saw him bleed to death like a butchered hog, while his poor, lonely sick wife ran about the place screaming like some wild thing. Over in the corner in the shadow lay the poor, helpless fifteen months old baby boy. Not a relative, not an acquaintance of former days to shed a sympathetic tear. Only three or four strangers in an hour like this. Oh the horror of that scene in the shadows of the hovel of poverty! And the scene is multiplied many times each year in San Angelo.

Now, any who want to help may send their contribution to the wife and baby at Malvern, Ark. They are in abject poverty.

And reader of these lines, will you, for the sake of suffering humanity, help to prevent those of your family or among your friends who are hopelessly sick, going to a strange land unless they have relatives, friends or money to care for them?

C. W. HARDON.

THE 100 PER CENT ROLL.

Kingsville Station, West Texas Conference, Rev. O. F. Hatfield, pastor, reported as on the 100 Per Cent Roll every steward reading the Advocate.

Epworth League Department

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

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For the world is full of roses, and the roses full of dew.
And the dew is full of heavenly love that drips for me and you.
—James Whitecomb Riley.

This is the month of conferences, the time of reconstruction in our Churches, the time of closing of the old book and the opening of the new for another and better year's work. This is the opportunity for the Epworth League to come to the support of the pastor, new or old, and help him start things off with a vim and vigor that can be depended upon to last.

The Leaguers of Dallas were much pleased last Sunday to have a glimpse of the faces of our former State Third Vice-President, Mrs. S. M. Lillard, and her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Lillard were here to attend the State Fair and stayed over Sunday to visit the Churches of this city. We are always glad to welcome our Leaguers from other parts of the State to this "the city of the hour."

How many members of your League subscribe for and read the Texas Christian Advocate? The Advocate is the specialized tool of Texas Methodism and the Epworth Era is the specialized tool of Southern Leaguehood. Civilized man has long recognized the futility of trying to work without proper tools and a workman is known by the tools he uses.

It does one good to note the large number of new chapter charters being issued to Texas Leagues. The last Era records two new Senior League charters—Honey Grove and Beaumont—and four new Junior League charters—Quinlan, Richards, Odem and Ben Arnold.

Britton, Texas, has Camp 44 of Knights of Ezelah. Sulphur Springs, Texas, has charter No. 4 of Girls of Epworth. Welcome to these two, our youngest, organizations, our little brothers and sisters. Just as we expected,

THE LOS ANGELES CONFERENCE AND ELSE.

From Dallas to Los Angeles is something of a trip, but an occasional familiar face on the train and a restful stop over in El Paso and scenery along the way that is ever shifting and changing, make the journey interesting. I had the pleasure of an hour or so with Bishop Morrison, who was en route to the New Mexico Conference. It is always a pleasure to travel with such agreeable company. In El Paso I had a short visit with Dr. C. W. Weddell, pastor of Trinity Church, and got only a glimpse of things in that most interesting border city.

Trinity Hotel for men is already one of the best known buildings in Los Angeles, though it has been in operation only about a month. The baggage man on the train knew about it and gave me definite directions that enabled me to go straight to it. As I approached the magnificent structure and saw the immense electric sign inviting all men to find shelter under the Trinity Church roof my heart swelled with pride and I was glad that our own beloved Church had provided this great plant in the heart of this bustling, bustling, stirring city. But more about the Trinity building further on.

Bishop Mouzon opened the first session of the Los Angeles Conference in Trinity Church, Los Angeles, on Wednesday morning, October 14, on time. His opening addresses each morning were a feature of the conference session and were attended by many not members of the conference. These addresses were enjoyed and appreciated alike by all and were most favorably commented on.

This conference is not large, only thirty-eight appointments, many of them small and poor, but some of them will rank with the best anywhere. The territory embraces Southern California and the entire State of Arizona. It will be remembered that the last General Conference was memorialized to set off Arizona into a mission conference of its own and include all of California in one conference, but the plan failed.

Dr. Gross Alexander was the only Connectional man present. He kept the Methodist Review before the brethren. By his sermon and addresses he contributed much to the session of the conference. His family spent the summer in Long Beach and he spent a month or so there just before conference. He likes California.

Dr. C. F. Reid was present and represented the missionary interests and the Laymen's Missionary Movement. The conference gave

Texas is helping to lead right out with new and highly interesting work. This is a great work and it will appeal to our boys and girls of the adolescent age as nothing we have offered them before has done.

If you are interested in this work write to our newly elected officers for information—Superintendent of Girls of Epworth, Miss Ollie Ferguson, Corpus Christi, Texas; Superintendent of Knights of Ezelah, Mr. J. Richard Spann, Coronado Institute, San Marcos, Texas.

FIRST CHURCH, HOUSTON.

Following is a list of the officers recently elected: President, George H. Stubblefield (second term); Vice-President, L. Edward Brazelton; Recording Secretary, Durrah U. Cunningham; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Jessie C. Bridges; Treasurer (third or fourth term), Mr. Alvin Beyer; Epworth Era Agent, Mrs. Charles Brewer. The President has appointed the following Superintendents: First, Robert F. George; Second, Rev. L. A. Graham (our assistant pastor); Third, Miss Agnes Carraway; Fourth, Miss Olive Branch. Prospects are very bright for an interesting and very helpful year's work ahead.

JESSIE C. BRIDGES.

STEREOPTION LECTURE ON "AFRICA" AVAILABLE.

Dr. E. H. Rawlins, of the Central Office, has a splendid stereopticon lecture on "Africa" which may be had by arranging with the Central Office. Dr. Parker had the slides of this lecture at Epworth this summer and presented a few of them one evening. Everyone who saw them was delighted and regretted that a break in the electric current prevented them all being shown. These pictures may be had on the easiest of terms.

EPWORTH, FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE NEWLY ELECTED SUPERINTENDENT OF BOYS' WORK.

Regardless of the adverse circumstances that may have affected the attendance at Epworth-by-the-Sea this year, I am sure that the conference could not have been a greater blessing to those of us who were present. It was like stepping out from beneath the hovering shadows to where an expansive skylight was generously opened Godward. The magnificent location contributed a delightful physical environment and the strong Christian spirit of the Leaguers seemed to permeate Epworth-by-the-Sea with an atmosphere that lifted every one to a higher and nobler plane of thought and endeavor. Everyone sought to harmonize their lives with God, and the pleasures seemed to be more delightful, the bathing nicer, the fishing better, the songs sweeter and the will of Christ a more sacred guide to follow. I wish that every Texas Epworth Leaguer might experience the real Epworth-by-the-Sea spirit next year.

J. RICHARD SPANN.

formerly lived at Nocona, Texas. W. D. Stout, of the colored Methodist Church and who has the whole State of California in his district and works for a living besides, was present and talked and sang and took the usual collection. He is doing a great work for his race on the coast. Among the ex-Texans I met here were Judge R. C. Porter from Dallas, Morgan Duke from Tyler and R. C. Mitchell from Italy, and I am under obligations to them all for thoughtful courtesies. They are every one full-fledged Los Angeles boosters.

Sunday was a great day in Trinity Church. Bishop Mouzon preached morning and evening to audiences of about 2500 each. I have never seen two better looking or more attentive audiences than these two. The great magnificent auditorium, the superb \$25,000 organ and the big surpliced chorus choir of 150 voices, with the able sermons from the pulpit, are drawing immense crowds of interested listeners.

I asked Dr. Selemcan to give me some facts about his work and he later handed me the following which is so complete that I send it herewith in his own words:

"Trinity Church, Los Angeles, had 232 additions this conference year, making a total of 1101 members reported to the Annual Conference. She ranked last year thirty-fifth in the list of fifty leading Churches in the denomination. Her present membership would entitle her to rank twenty-fourth. She raised last year \$31,000 in cash; \$11,000 of this was for current expenses.

"Perhaps no Church in Methodism has passed through a more marked transition in a brief time than the transition from the little frame neighborhood church at Ninth and Grand, to the great auditorium with a seating capacity of 2500 people. This auditorium has been comfortably filled at every service since the opening on September 20, and several times people have been turned away for lack of room.

"The acoustics of the auditorium are so perfect that a pin dropped on the rostrum may be heard in the farthest part of the room. The \$25,000 pipe organ is the finest west of Chicago.

"We have 167 men now rooming in our hotel, although all of the rooms have not yet been fully furnished. We expect a long waiting list by the first of 1915.

"The publicity given us by the Associated Press is bringing hundreds of people every month to our services as visitors. We are making use of our modern moving picture machines by giving a free exhibition Sunday morning from 9 to 9:30.

"Our Sunday School meets in four departments and has five small auditoriums seating from 250 to 350 each, besides numerous club rooms and class rooms.

"Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Marshall arrived one month ago from Nashville, Tennessee, and have outlined a program of religious education which includes the best results of the leading students of pedagogy.

"Special pains will be taken to properly entertain the numerous visitors to Los Angeles exposition year. A bureau of information will be maintained and visitors will be made welcome.

"The outlook is exceedingly hopeful."
In his pulpit ministry, patient work and other duties, he is handling the whole situation with the skill of a master.

But probably to Rev. R. P. Howell, the present presiding elder of Los Angeles District and the former pastor of Trinity Church, more than to anyone else belongs the credit for this great enterprise. He had a vision that by much thought and prayer and patience and hard work has finally been wrought out into the greatest building of the kind in the world that I know of. As the years come and go and the splendid plant turns out products of the highest and finest type his part in its inception and construction should be remembered with gratitude as a just tribute to his vision and perseverance.

On Monday morning, just before adjournment, Bishop Mouzon delivered an address on "The Reorganization of American Methodism," with the plan adopted by our last General Conference as his text. The address was tactful, masterful, instructive, interesting. The first floor of the auditorium was comfortably filled and I have never heard an address more frequently punctured with applause. As a mark of interest the Los Angeles and Pasadena preachers' meetings of the M. E. Church adjourned to hear the address. Two district superintendents of the M. E. Church sat directly behind me and their comments to each other indicated that they were not only greatly interested in his treatment of the theme, but agreed with him on nearly every point. After probably fifteen minutes of the address one of them said to the other, "That man is on to his job," and I think he was right.

The conference, by resolution, indorsed Southern Methodist University and voted an appropriation to the support of the theological school. Conference adjourned Monday at noon.

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

By Rev. W. P. Andrews.

Bishop Mouzon closed his round of Conferences in the Western District with the Pacific Conference, which was held in the city of Stockton, Cal., opening Wednesday, October 21, and closing at noon, the 26th. As usual, this was a very harmonious Conference, save that a few mutterings of dissatisfaction were heard after the reading of the appointments. This was to be expected. It could hardly be otherwise.

As in the Conferences in the Northwest, and in the Los Angeles, our new Bishop won his way to the hearts of all. He is spiritual, an

able expositor of the Word, is brotherly in the chair and out of it, and yet is a firm presiding officer. His method of conducting the Conference is new among us. The first hour of each session, or the greater part of it, was devoted to Scripture exposition, the text being 2 Corinthians, 1st to 5th chapters. These expository addresses were clear, strong, orthodox, and were highly appreciated by preachers and laymen.

Reports were heard in open Conference only from the supernumeraries, the supernumeraries and undergraduates. The elders' names were called and their characters passed in rapid succession. One of the most interesting hours of the session was "Book Hour." The Bishop and Dr. Gross Alexander briefly reviewed a number of books, especially recommended for preachers. W. C. Everett, of the Dallas house, was on hand and took a number of orders during the session.

Another most interesting hour was the hour set apart to hear the fraternal delegate from the California Conference, Dr. S. D. Huttenpiller. The address was truly fraternal and well received. Even better received was the response of Bishop Mouzon, who devoted nearly thirty minutes to a discussion of the plan of union proposed by the Commission on Federation and adopted by our General Conference. He believes strongly in union, and that the proposed plan, with or without modification, should prevail. He insisted that the two M. E. Churches must get closer together or drift farther apart. He made similar speeches at all the Conferences on the Coast, and in addresses before preachers' meetings of the M. E. Church, telling them of some essentials in any plan to make it feasible. Indications are that all the Conferences of the M. E. Church in the West can be depended upon to favor substantially the plan of the Commission.

There was quite a shaking-up of the preachers. Of the old presiding elders, only J. J. N. Kenney, of the San Francisco District, was left undisturbed. Harold Govette, of the Fresno District, exchanges places with W. R. Thornton, in Oakland. C. P. Moore, Sacramento District, having served out his quadrennium, gives place to J. A. Batchelor, and was read out as Commissioner for the San Francisco and Oakland Memorial Churches. This means that he is expected to resume the matter of raising funds for these important enterprises, left off by Brother Batchelor a year ago. The plan adopted last year, leaving the matter in the hands of the pastors and presiding elders, was a failure. After eight successive years (under missionary rule), much against the wishes of his flock, J. A. R. Fry leaves Berkeley to take charge of Fitzgerald Memorial Church in San Francisco. J. T. McClure comes from Texas to succeed Brother Fry at Berkeley. He comes highly recommended, and we expect much of him in this university city. J. W. Horn goes from San Francisco to Selmas. J. A. Wiles, Fresno, and Mark Hodgson, Merced, exchange places.

A. S. Cecil and Jas. Nealey joined the ranks of supernumeraries. Jos. Emery, D. D., and Henry Neate, were added to the roll of supernumeraries. The former has spent fifty-six years as a preacher in California and Oregon, having begun his ministry in the Pacific Conference in 1858. He is now about four score years of age. He has served in almost every capacity, from pastor of a mission to presiding elder of a district, college professor and Indian Agent. He is greatly beloved by his brethren. Henry Neate is an Englishman, who has been with us for thirty-seven years. He is a good preacher and a man of fine spirit.

The reports show the membership in the bounds of the Conference to be 8492, a slight falling off during the year. Owing to the financial stringency, the financial reports were not quite up to last year's.

The sum of \$447 was raised on the Conference floor on expenses of preparing headquarters at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. We are expecting a great Exposition, notwithstanding the little trouble across the waters, and are hoping for a large representation from the South.

Our next session will be held in San Francisco. It is devoutly to be hoped that Fitzgerald Memorial Church will be ready for it. O, that our people everywhere might be impressed with the importance to the entire connection of this great enterprise.

THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

The St. Louis Conference has again come and gone and the brethren are all in their places and begin the new year well.

Dr. J. W. Lee is very much at home on the St. Louis District, and I predict great things not only for this district, but for the St. Louis Conference as well.

Dr. J. A. Rice was at St. John's one Sunday and delighted our people, both socially and in the pulpit.

I have been transferred South. I will remain here until my conference convenes. This is the first vacation I have had in fifteen years. I hardly know what to do with myself.

I read the Texas Christian Advocate every week with great interest and profit. Top of the season and a great year to you.

THEODORE COPELAND.

St. Louis, Mo.

As prisoners in castles look out of their grated windows at the smiling landscape where the sun comes and goes, so we from this life, as from dungeon bars, look forth to the heavenly land, and are refreshed with sweet visions of the hour that shall be ours when we are free.—Boecker.

Birth Stone Rings

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

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APRIL—Diamond (Opal).	OCTOBER—Opal.
MAY—Emerald.	NOVEMBER—Topaz.
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We make these Rings in sizes to suit. Prices with either of above Birth Stones in Solid Gold setting, \$3.00, postpaid.
Write for our Complete Ring Catalog.

G. P. BARNES & CO.,
Watchmakers and Silversmiths,
504-506 W. Market St. Louisville, Ky.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS.

I suppose that it is the lot of every one to have shadows as well as sunshine in his life. These shadows should not be of a spiritual nature, so as to shut out the face of the loving Father, but they often come of a worldly nature, in the way of disappointments and afflictions. They often come because of our human blindness, and sometimes because of our carelessness. Sometimes the darkest shadows enable us to appreciate the sunshine the more, and "there's never a cloud but has a silver lining," and "from behind a frowning providence God shows a smiling face." God intends that the shadows should be blessings in our lives, as well as the sunshine. The shadows make the sunshine appear brighter and cause us to appreciate the sunshine the more. The sun is never appreciated quite so much as when the storm-clouds have overhung our sky and shut out her rays for a time. So when our human blindness and our careless indifference brings the clouds we appreciate the sunshine of prosperity and gladness the more.—Methodist Recorder.

Under the rasp and worry of a hundred cares a day it is easy to lose one's temper, and worse, one's hope. When wronged again and again by one's fellow, it comes easy to give up faith in humanity—which is a long step nearer to the fatal position of giving up faith in God. But a large part of such depression and complaint is due to impatience—to an unwillingness to wait upon the Lord, giving Him time to reveal His purposes in human life, and abiding the day of fuller revelation.—Selected.

PRESSED HARD

Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When people realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach.

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavour of the 'coffee' and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family were so well pleased with it that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but not in so marked a degree as in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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.
—sold by Grocers.

Woman's Department

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF MERTON, TEXAS.

Number of members, 17; amount in treasury, September, 1913, \$66.28; amount raised this year, \$100.75.

Disbursements during the year: Lumber to repair parsonage, \$11. Conference collections, \$20. Interest on church debt, \$40. Cash for Methodist Orphanage, \$8. Six months' phone rental at parsonage, \$9. Two boxes of goods donated by the members and shipped to the Rescue Home, San Antonio. Clothing of one orphan at the Orphan's Home. Many donations were made for the benefit of the needy in our own community. Balance in treasury, \$47.45. **MRS. J. C. HELM,** Press Reporter.

WEST TEXAS WOMAN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Let every auxiliary get ready for the Week of Prayer, November 2-9. Better still, let every member prepare to enjoy this season and make some sacrifice of time and money for the great work for homeless girls at Vashti Industrial School, and for the girls' school at Rio, Brazil.

No greater work was ever enterprised than the preventive institution at Thomasville, Georgia, where girls too old to be received into orphanages are saved from lives of want, or sin, or shame by finding homes where Christian influence transforms these neglected little ones into Christian women, capable of self-support. I believe that were the men and women who are interested in the betterment of humanity from the standpoint of National pride only to become informed of this great work at Vashti Home, the Missionary Council would soon have means of enlarging this plant.

Let us go to the Great Source of Power in prayer that this may be a season when we may be of use to Him in the advancement of His kingdom and let sacrifice be the measure of our love to His needy children.

Publicity Superintendents of West Texas Woman's Missionary Society.

My supply of report blanks was exhausted before I had finished my mailing list last quarter. This explains why you failed to get your blank. Please do not let this discourage you, and again I am asking you to send me news items. After a summer of inactivity, caused by my illness, we must get to work in haste.

Urge your auxiliary to use the "queries" as a program for one meeting. The instructions are fine. You have doubtless received the leaflet.

MRS. J. MIDDLETON WOODS, Publicity Superintendent.

SOCIAL SERVICE CATECHISM.

1. How can I encourage the Church attendance of our clerks?

By not shopping after 6:30 on Saturday, thus giving them the opportunity to prepare for the Sabbath.

2. How can I encourage Sabbath observance?

By abstaining from buying anything on the Sabbath; such as meat, milk, bread, ice, cold drinks, etc. In this way I can help to make it possible for all business to be suspended on the Lord's day.

3. What part can I have in relieving the present labor conditions of women and children?

By informing myself of our State legislation regarding the hours, age, salary and conditions under which they work and using my influence toward better legislation.

4. What can I do to help relieve the congested conditions of slum life?

By raising the standard of rural schools and Churches and social life and by making farm life more attractive to the boys and girls.

5. In what ways can I help to make the poor feel they are a real part of the Church?

By dressing more simply myself and by giving them a more cordial welcome into all the privileges of the Church.

6. In what ways can I help to make the Christmas season one of "joy and good will"?

By making my festivities more worship and less celebration; my gifts more love and less paying of obligations; and by doing my holiday shopping early; thus making it possible for the clerks to enter into the Christmas spirit.

Dear Sisters:

From studying the reports and letters I have received I find that very little is being done in the Social Service work; and I believe it is because of the lack of clear understanding of what the work really means. We must get definitely outlined in our minds the aim and scope of the work, before we can undertake it in any intelligent or effectual way.

There is a very distinct difference between social service and charity. Charity simply ameliorates sin and suffering, while social service aims to remove the cause and to do away with it altogether. Perhaps by this homely illustration I could make it plainer. A child falls in the mud. Charity picks it up and washes off the mud; social service will drain the mud puddle. Charity would play the good Samaritan; social service would clear the road of robbers. Social service is love at work. It deals with the truth, not as an end itself, but as a means to a life. To quicken man; to rouse him from sloth and sin; to startle self-

complacency; to smite the conscience; and to lift the soul to God is its aim.

The service of righteousness means more than that we should individually keep from wrong. It should be our ideal and our passion to see to its rule in all the earth. Our need today is not more societies for relief, but more righteousness; righteousness in every place of power, incorporate in our institutions, regnant as law, giving to men not charity, but a larger Christian justice. For if the Church were doing her full duty, spiritually and socially, and had always done it, there would be no place for fraternal orders or welfare bureaus. And only as the Church sees and fronts this larger task will her rightful leadership be maintained.

The Church has too long regarded itself as organized solely for the conduct of worship and the preservation of doctrine. It has chosen to deal with only a part of man's life, the greater part undoubtedly, but a part which can not be severed from the rest. Now religion must deal with evil along all lines of its development. The individual is so entangled with the lives of others, past and present, that his single will does not control by any means all of his own life conditions and acts. He is the product, first, of his own will; and, second, of his heredity and environments. Religion has commonly addressed itself to the first and ignored the second. And once we realize the social mission of the Church, and get a vision of what is to be done we are ready to enter upon a more aggressive policy.

We can not be blind to the fact, however, that most Churches have little understanding of the social problem in all its terrible significance, and little of the true social spirit. We have been too long absorbed with the problem of the Churches themselves, particularly with their maintenance and too absolutely concerned with the ministry of the inner life to have a larger outlook upon the needs of the world. Most of our Churches have yet to be awakened, informed and organized for social ministry. And if the Church does not adjust itself to the new claims of God's will, God will, for the obedient, fashion a new Church.

The moral relation of the physical conditions necessitates the Church attention. Density of population may mean the disappearance of decency, no parks, no play grounds, may mean crowded saloons, juvenile crime, burned out lives. If child labor stunts the joyfulness, the strength, the intellect of those upon whom the Republic is to depend; if cleanliness, companionship, the food, and the reading in county jails is to affect the character of the future free citizens, how can any right-minded person be indifferent to these conditions.

Jack London, when he had dwelt with the people of the Abyss in East London, was right in his indignant cry, "Man can not be worked worse than a horse is worked, he housed and fed as a pig is housed and fed, and at the same time have right character and wholesome ideals and aspirations."

Jesus' conception of life was that it was all sacred. His ministry did not limit itself to the soul, but included the common wants and anxieties of the average life. His love caused him to have compassion upon hunger, and weakness, and disease, as well as upon vice and crime. The following of him, the application of his spirit to the society of our day will carry us far. If it is Christian to remedy, it is Christian to prevent. If it is Christian to feed the starving, it is Christian to dig canals by which irrigation will prevent famine. If it is Christian to cure children diseases, it is Christian to clean the streets and avert disease. The Church, with its great numbers, great wealth, great privileges, may be, should be the inspirer, the backer of all social beneficence.

There are today three kinds of social service effort. The oldest is that palliation of existing evils. The Roman Catholic Church has for centuries carried on this kind of endeavor through their hospitals and infirmaries. The Baptist Church is also of recent years doing the same hospital work. Our rescue work and co-operative homes will be classed in this division.

The second kind of effort is the preventive, the endeavor to prevent if not the existence of evil, then its spread and growth. Someone has said, "Evil is not a necessary or providential part of the universe as man knows it. Evil can be prevented. Let us prevent as much as we can." Think what preventive medicine has done in the control and prevention of contagious diseases, such as smallpox, diphtheria, meningitis, etc. In 1884 the German Empire enacted legislation regarding compulsory vaccination of soldiers, and since that time not a single German soldier has died of smallpox, while many hundreds of thousands of men have passed through the German Army.

The work done in our Vashti Home, and day nurseries, represents this line of work directly supported by the Council.

The third class of social endeavor is the constructive class, the kind that builds up good and thus eliminates evil. This is the very best that can be done. It is teaching, which is the most constructive influence in the world toward building up intellect and character; and to build up intellect and character is to deprive evil in some measure of its sway. Our Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s have led in this work. Their organizations

have become small universities. They not only develop the intellect, but the physical as well. Our Churches are now recognizing the value of this work, and our institutional Churches are becoming more numerous. They are doing the very best work, because they not only develop the mental, physical and the social sides of men, but the spiritual also. They give the Christ touch that the others can not.

This division opens up broad fields for us as social service workers. We will consider that of labor. Let us find out what the actual conditions are in industry; the cause and result of strikes; the kind of harmful labor to which our women and children are subjected, and what remedies can be affected. There are at present two States that pension widows; considering it greater economy to the State to give the mother a chance to rear and educate her children than to later support them in prisons and asylums. There are three States that maintain laws supporting the minimum wage boards. Let us study the conditions of the schools, Churches and society of the rural communities. We can work for the introduction of agriculture and domestic science in the schools, so that the children will be educated for the farm and not away from it. We must study our own community and learn what evils exist, then act as we believe our Savior would.

Since I have been studying this great subject there has come to me a new vision of our Lord's Prayer. I wonder how many of us really pray it. If we are children of the kingdom and are every day praying, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as in heaven," then we must be up and working. And may that beautiful hymn of Charles Wesley be our daily aim, "To serve the present age, my calling to fulfill; O may it all my powers engage to do my Master's will."

Very sincerely,

Your Fourth Vice-President,
MRS. PARIS SMITH.

HUTTO AUXILIARY.

I shall endeavor a story to tell, Not of fortune or fame, But of Hutto Church which we love so well. Our pastor, Rev. J. E. Matlock is as solid as a rock.

His heart for others is always yearning To tell the Gospel story his spirit is ever burning; So his perfume fills the air, So his tender smile sheds its fragrance rare.

Mr. Paul Matthews, our superintendent, is pushing us on in the lead, He is always a regular attendant And the pupils try to follow In the same given speed.

Our young people's class is holding the banner high— We are numbering twelve strong— And we aim to point our banner to the sky. Miss Richey, our teacher, has a heart that's all aglow.

If you could only see her You'd love her, I know. God knows the way, he holds the key, And guides her with an unerring hand As she gently teaches us of Thee. The Primary Department is a noble little band Of smiling boys and girls, Who are always willing to do what they can.

The rest of our Sunday School is just as good As any that I've mentioned; Only it would take too long To give all attention.

So we pass from the Sunday School And its happy, golden rule To our Ladies' Missionary Society. Women, who from every rank, Are noble, free and frank; Women of thought and reading true; Yes, and of light and leading too.

We are satisfied with Jesus, But the question comes thus— As we ponder o'er his goodness, "Is Jesus satisfied with us?"

Mrs. Matlock is our President, And she can not be beat; She is always there, Through winter's rain or summer's heat.

As long as Mrs. Tisdale acts as First Vice We may expect things to be moving awfully nice. She has charge of the little Christian Workers—

Sunbeams of love and hope and cheer— Who, in life's shady places, Brightens up the shadows that often gather here.

Mrs. McCormick, Second Vice, Is lively and full of fun, And can always suggest something sensible that ought to be done.

Our Third Vice, Mrs. Stearns, Greet the society with a smiling face. She is ever ready to do her part, Whatever the task, wherever the place.

Sister Greer, the Fourth Vice, Whose happy heart pays its toll In ever striving to reach the goal; Although she is among the oldest of them yet, The society evening she never forgets.

Without Mrs. Barkley, our Secretary, The society would certainly be lost. The work that centuries might have done, She does what ere be the cost.

But our society would not be complete Without Sister Matthews and her reports so neat.

For planning entertainments she is great, And her name is written high upon the slate. Jesus shall reign, where ere the sun Does his successful journey run; His kingdom spread from shore to shore Till moons shall wax and wane no more.

With the glow of life around us, The star of hope before, In sisterhood of service We count thy mercies o'er and o'er.

O Master, guide us as we try To lift thy banner high, We realize there's much yet to be done Ere life's brief race is run. The harvest fields are whitening, An-laborers are few; So we'll try to follow his footsteps While yet there's work to do.

The work which we count so hard to do God makes it easy, for he works too; The days that are long to live are his; And close to our need his helping is.

May he recall us in his perfect love, Until he calls us to his beautiful home above.

LEE GREER.

RAINBOW FLOUR Makes Better Bread

Because the flour is better, and the flour is better because the wheat from which it is made is absolutely pure soft wheat, grown in Denton County, brought to us right from the farmer.

You won't have to apologize for your bread when you use "Rainbow Flour." No flour can be better or purer than the wheat from which it is made. We grind the finest wheat produced in the South. Get a sack from your dealer. Absolutely pure soft wheat flour and guaranteed.

FREE If you have used this flour, write us and we will send you a useful souvenir; if you haven't, write us why.

KRUM MILL & ELEVATOR CO. Krum, Texas
Located where the wheat is grown.

BANKING INSTITUTION WILL FURNISH SEED CORN TO FARMERS OF ITS COUNTY.

The Texas Industrial Congress has often called attention to the interest of the Texas bankers in better farming. Here is an instance, peculiarly valuable at this time when farmers should plant other crops than cotton, that offers a useful suggestion to bankers and progressive business men:

The First State Bank of Dallas is preparing to furnish four or five hundred farmers of Dallas County with enough seed corn, free of cost, to plant not less than one acre. The corn is to be of an early maturing variety, especially selected from small stalks bearing large ears, and is to receive a thorough germination test before it is supplied to the farmers.

"We know," said Judge George W. Riddle, president of the bank, "that the Texas farmer can grow corn if he uses good seed and right cultural methods. We intend to put out the best obtainable seed about corn planting time next year, and are arranging for its purchase now. The cultivation of the crop will be under the direction of Mr. W. H. Ross, demonstration agent for Dallas County; we will ask each farmer to bring us in next fall not less than fifty ears specially selected and tested, which will be distributed among the farmers the following year, thus giving rise, we plan, to a continuous process."

"A great trouble with corn in Dallas County, we have found, has been the drought, which cuts it off about two weeks before maturity. By the use of this specially selected and tested seed from early maturing plants and with the use of right cultural methods, along the lines laid down by Colonel Exall in the Texas Industrial Congress contests, we expect this selected corn to mature early enough to escape the effects of drought."

"The use of a germination test, assuring seed of good vitality, is one of the most valuable requirements in connection with this undertaking, as it alone will greatly increase the yield. Another great benefit to the farmers is that they must select the best seed ears for seed and test them when the corn from this distribution has matured."

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The association met in regular session Thursday evening at 7 p. m. and was called to order by the President, Rev. R. W. May. Not all the members were present, yet the meeting was a great benefit to all present. Upon invitation Dr. Frank Seay, Professor of Philosophy and New Testament Greek, addressed the meeting on the subject, "Has the Influence of the Ministry Declined?"

The great military leaders, literary men and philosophers were cited, but after all, with all their greatness, did they come as close to the real needs of men and influence them as much as men like Wesley, Knox, Luther, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Paul, Jesus? Asbury, Brooks and Beecher still live in the hearts of thousands. The Methodist circuit-rider and the Baptist preacher have done as much, perhaps, to make America what it is today as any other group of contributors.

Is the influence of the pulpit less than it used to be? Yes, for all influences are declining. Civilization has advanced from the stage where influence is easily wielded. In missionary fields influence is greater than in our home congregation, but this does not mean that our home congregations are becoming less Christlike. On the contrary we have occasion to be glad that the standard has been so raised that each individual is more for himself than was formerly the case.

Instead of the two former agencies, the Church and the State, we now have seven—the Church, the State, the Press, the University, the School, Literature, and Business. Perhaps of all the representative groups, the editor, the doctor, the lawyer, etc., the influence of the preacher has declined the least, for who has more influence in the average community even today than he who leads the religious life? The men who are moulding life in Texas today are such men as Moulton and Truett.

In closing, Dr. Seay said that the great opportunity for the Christian ministry is unexcelled and in turn the responsibility equally as great.

ROBT. E. BROWN, Publicity Correspondent.

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

About the time men learn their lesson and get ready to live they die.

Rheumatic sufferers find Hood's Sarsaparilla a permanent cure for their inflamed and swollen joints and stiff muscles.

While men are preparing to enjoy life and use it, it is gone.

A 1/4 OF A CENTURY

In looking forward seems a long way off, but in looking backward today and yesterday grow close apace. If an Advocate Machine bought twenty-five years ago is still doing duty, it is fair to presume that one bought today, with ordinary care, will be the silent wonder in the household twenty-five years hence.

THE ADVOCATE MACHINE

Is built on honor. It is not a "contraption" thrown together merely to sell, but is designed to do the work that you would expect of a sewing machine, equal in all respects to one that ordinarily sells for \$75.00. We are not in the sewing machine business, as a business, but rather as a convenience to the Advocate readers—to save them the "middleman's" profit and in order to do this we ship the machine direct from the factory to your station. The cut shown is an exact reproduction of the Advocate



NEW MODEL DROP HEAD AUTOMATIC LIFT.

And you can buy with the absolute assurance that it is the very last word in sewing machines. But better still you buy it with a two-edged guarantee: that of the factory, one of the most reputable in the country, and our own. You would take no chance if the factory alone gave you a guarantee.

ORDER NOW

For immediate shipment or Christmas delivery. It's none too early to prepare for that Christmas gift to wife or mother.

\$25-50

Buys the Advocate Machine, with attachments complete, freight prepaid, and includes one year's subscription to the Texas Christian Advocate.

Address **BLAYLOCK PUBLISHING CO.** Dallas, Texas.

THE PASSING DAY

Whether it be through love or fear it matters not, but the loyalty of the Germans to the Kaiser has been a stimulus in this time of carnage. Their latest effort to obey the Kaiser's order to "do or die," with special reference to the entry into Calais has been a heroic one, but they have done little more than to "die." But the allies in their resistance have also paid a big toll, but the loss is nothing as compared to the Germans. The fight of a fortnight along the Yser Canal is indeed the most spectacular of the war. While the English, French and Belgians have been doing great work on land they have been backed up by the great guns of the British and French fleets, their fire being directed by British aviators. Now, it is reported the Germans have abandoned the attempt to hack their way along the Belgian coast to Calais. The inundated country, the resistance of the remnant of the Belgian army, under King Albert and the activity of the British warships were factors that contributed towards the change of plans. The scene is now shifted to the Ypres region, held by the English army, reinforced by Indians and territorials. Though long forecasted, the new complication has arisen by the action of Turkey. The Ottoman government tried to wiggle out of the hole they got themselves into and plead in their note of apology the act of hostility was without authority but England and Russia were unwilling to accept the plea. The Porte did not "fire" the German crew that manned the two warships recently purchased from Germany and which bombarded the Russian port in the Black Sea. Turkey yielded to the "Siren Song," and is now engaged in real war. England seems not to consider Turkey as any great strength to the Kaiser's army. If England is correct, when the shade of peace settles over Europe there will be no Turkey—"Crow" will be the best that can be served to the vanquished. What action Italy will assume is still in doubt. The belief is she will now throw off her mantle of neutrality and before many days the wires may flash the word that Italy has entered the fray.

The long expected has happened—England and Germany have met at sea and the result was the unexpected. The engagement between battleships off the coast of Chili proved disastrous to England and two of her warships went to the bottom and one sought refuge in the harbor of Coronel. The Germans lost six men, but no damage resulted to their ships. Not the least of the week's events was the action of Great Britain in closing the North Sea to all shipping except that which places itself under protection of the British fleet. All cargoes destined for German or Austrian consumption must now run the gauntlet of British inspectors in the English Channel, the Strait of Gibraltar or the Suez Canal. It was the act of what seemingly was a neutral vessel, in placing a mine in this sea, that roused Great Britain to this step. Now the sea is mined and so thoroughly mined and patrolled that the only safe passage way is through the route prescribed by John Bull, Esq.

There is yet much of the war that has not been told. There has been in the past week or so some loosening up by the censor's, but real definite news is still lacking. It is known that fighting continues and death is in the wake of every army movement. Whether it be a forward or backward move, its trail of death is there.

H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island system, is working on plans whereby the 1915 cotton acreage in Arkansas and Oklahoma will be greatly reduced, and the land thus available will be planted to crops that will furnish food for human consumption as well as for live stock, says the New York Evening Post. No legislation will be required to further this plan, nor will pledges be asked from farmers for reducing their cotton acreage. The plan is outlined as follows: Each year Arkansas sends out practically all the money which the cotton crop brings for food for her people and their live stock. The State sends approximately \$23,000,000 to the North for meat; practically all the flour used comes from Northern States. Condensed milk is shipped in by the train load. All of these foodstuffs can be produced in Arkansas on land that is now devoted to cotton.

Fire originating in the kitchen of the Star Hotel at Bronson, Texas, at midnight Friday wiped out two business blocks, comprising fifteen business buildings, and did damage amounting to \$66,300. Insurance probably will not exceed \$20,000 or \$25,000. The only buildings left standing are the new brick bank building and small frame Santa Fe depot.

Paul May, Belgian Minister to Mexico, who protested against the alleged maltreatment of a citizen of Belgium who was trying to hide a priest from the wrath of Constitutionalist soldiers, has been summarily dismissed by the Mexican Government. The protest made by the Belgian Minister referred to anarchistic conditions. After writing two notes, which were unanswered, he threatened to bring the Mexican authorities to a realization of their duties of foreigners. In reply Minister of

Foreign Affairs Fabela gave the Belgian representative twenty-four hours in which to leave the country, saying: "Please inform your Government this action was taken purely against your personality and in no manner against Belgium or its worthy people, with whom the Mexican Government desires to maintain most friendly relations."

With a formal appeal to Methodists to contribute \$5,000,000 during 1915 as a fund to support retired ministers or their widows and orphans, the Washington conference of Methodist Episcopal clergymen selected to raise the money adjourned October 29. This conference was the initial step in the campaign to provide a relief fund on the 150th anniversary of the founding of Methodism. Another conference will be held in Chicago shortly after the new year.

Foreign orders for clothing, trunks, harness, tinned meats and the like in the Chicago and neighboring markets, it is said, now are amounting to \$7,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The British Government has \$1,000,000 in gold to be used against a purchase. The meat packers are said to have enough European orders on hand to keep running full time for a year. Wisconsin knitting mills are swamped with military orders. Course for coats, harness, shoes and light tonnage automobile trucks are among other Wisconsin commodities being sold abroad.

"It is this country's duty," said Colonel Roosevelt, addressing the students at Princeton, "to put itself into such shape that it will be able to defend its rights if they are invaded. I have seen deliberate plans prepared to take both San Francisco and New York and hold them for ransoms that would cripple our country and give funds to the enemy for carrying on war."

Mrs. Charles Leland Hamill, of Longview, Texas, was re-elected president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at a meeting held in El Paso last week. Mrs. W. G. Taliaferro was Mrs. Hamill's opponent and so interesting it became that Miss Elise Griffing, of Dallas, the First Vice-President, who presided, was forced to make an arbitrary rule that any delegate who left her seat on the floor of the convention to speak or confer with others would be counted out of the voting.

A Hutchinson, Kansas, mouse, by short circuiting wires in the city electric light plant last Thursday stopped street cars and all industries depending on electric motors for power were put out of business for an hour.

Sir George Parish, representing the British Government, who has been in Washington for a fortnight consulting with Treasury officials and bankers from various sections of the country relative to an adjustment of credit conditions between this country and Great Britain, held a conference last week with the committee controlling the affairs of the New York Stock Exchange. Sir George, it is said, outlined to this committee his views on the economic aspects of the war as affecting England and America and particularly with regard to the reopening of the various exchanges in this country. He was of the opinion that resumption of business by American houses should be as soon as possible. He thought that many of the obstacles recently in the path of financial and commercial progress had been removed and he saw infallible signs of restoration of confidence both here and in England.

The battleship Kansas and the transport Hancock sailed last Friday with a full complement of marines aboard for Haitian waters as a step for the protection of American citizens and other foreigners in that republic. Port Au Prince, capital of Haiti, held by the rebels was the destination of both vessels, the Kansas having been ordered from Vera Cruz and the Hancock from Dominican waters. Orders for the two vessels to proceed with all possible speed for the Haitian capital had been sent out by the navy department following receipt of unofficial advice stating that Davilmar Theodore having proclaimed himself president, was marching against Port Au Prince.

A group of New York bankers made a loan last Friday of \$10,000,000 to the French Government, as a checking account against the purchase of supplies in this country. The account has opened the way, in the opinion of New Yorker bankers, for Germany and Austria to negotiate similar loans with a view to having them made available to pay for shipments of cotton and other supplies from the United States. There are indications that agents of the German Government were in touch with Wall street bankers and that overtures had been made looking toward a loan to Germany. As to the amount of this loan and that desired by Austria, reports varied. It was believed, in addition, that England and Russia might pursue a similar course.

Suit for \$1500 of penalties for the alleged statutory offense of shipping six bales of re-compressed or rebaled cotton without freeing them from all or any dangerously exposed or protruding parts of the ties, bands or buckles was filed in the Forty-Fourth District Court at Dallas last week against the Shippers' Company and Warehouse Company of Dallas. The suit was brought for penalties of \$250 per bale on the six bales of cotton alleged to have been improperly shipped.

The first official indorsement of President Woodrow Wilson for a second term as the Nation's Chief Executive was given last week by Texas Democrats assembled in the convention tent at the State Fair Grounds to observe Woodrow Wilson Day, the third anniversary of the day he made the speech which really placed Texas in the Wilson column at Baltimore. The clause pledging Texas Democrats who participated in the meeting to his cause followed: "Resolved, That so great is our faith and confidence in the patriotism, statesmanship, ability, unselfishness and goodness of heart of President Woodrow Wilson that we enthusiastically and heartily register it as our deep conviction that he should be nominated for a second term and triumphantly elected through the suffrages of his admiring fellow-citizens."

Negroes working on a number of farms in Runnels County have been warned by placards to leave the county immediately. The cards were fastened on the tents of the cotton pickers. A wagonload of these laborers at once gave heed to the warning and left. People in the northern part of the county are considerably worried, believing that serious trouble will ensue, since many negroes are continuing their work.

Postmasters throughout the country have been advised of the temporary suspension of the postal money order business between the United States and Mexico. The suspension was declared at Mexico's request. Postal officials said they knew of no reason other than unsettled conditions in the southern Republic.

During October \$99,562.88 was paid into the State Treasury on land sales and leases, according to the monthly report made by State Treasurer J. M. Edwards. Of this amount \$79,620.08 was credited to the avail-

able school fund and \$19,942.80 to the permanent school fund. To the public school fund, purchasing first payment, was credited \$7,929.95, permanent; public school, open accounts, \$78,810.65, available; \$11,739.12, permanent; public school, rentals, \$51.64, available; University, open accounts, \$73.41, available; \$258.87, permanent; game, fish and oyster, \$308.15 available; Deaf and Dumb Institute, open accounts, \$263.92, available; \$114.96, permanent; Blind School, open accounts, \$112.43, available.

According to a letter received by M. Tsuruda, a Japanese resident of San Antonio, Professor Shigetaka Shiga, eminent Japanese journalist, traveler, geographer and historian, will reach San Antonio November 5, to make arrangements for the erection of a monument to the heroes of the Alamo. Rumors of the professor's prospective visit had been received before, but the letter to Mr. Tsuruda conveys the first definite information concerning the pilgrimage from the Orient. Professor Shiga was born in Nagasaki, where 400 years ago was fought a battle for Japan's freedom which parallels the battle of the Alamo. This stone will form the central design of the monument. On one side Professor Shiga has engraved the inscription: "To the Memory of the Heroes who died for the freedom of their country." The monument will be dedicated in 1915, with a poem in Japanese, composed by Professor Shiga, eulogizing Bonham for his deeds of bravery.

Russell Engledove, a Paris, Texas, negro, lost his life last Thursday in an effort to save the life of Henry Nelson, another negro, at a vinegar plant where both were employed. Nelson had gone down in an empty tank to wash it out preparatory to making vinegar and was overcome by gas. Engledove went down and tied a rope around his waist and while the men above were pulling him out Engledove was overcome by the acid gas. Nelson was resuscitated shortly after being rescued. Several minutes elapsed before Engledove was brought up with a rope and grabhook, the men fearing to descend in the tank. When he was brought out life was extinct.

General Carranza's reported willingness to discuss conditions of the evacuation of Vera Cruz, provided the United States sets a date for withdrawing General Funston's forces caused Washington officials to state plainly that Carranza gave the required assurance for protection for those who had served General Funston and complied with other conditions which had been the subject of negotiation.

George E. Roberts of Fort Dodge, Iowa, director of the mint, has resigned. It was announced at the treasury department that his resignation would be effective when accepted by President Wilson. Mr. Roberts, recognized as an authority on finance, has written extensively on the subject and was consulted frequently by the administration when the new currency law was being framed. He is a Republican, but it was said at the treasury his resignation was entirely voluntary and would be accepted with regret.

Three steamships, bearing heavy cargoes of cotton, cotton products and wheat, were cleared from Galveston for European ports Thursday. The total cotton exports were 18,175 bales, valued at \$691,128; 176,567 bushels of wheat, valued at \$2,012,264 at the market price. Several steamships are now taking cotton, according to the records of the Cotton Exchange.

The Texas Levees and Drainage Association held their second annual meeting at Dallas Thursday. The organization was perfected only last year, but has proved most active in its efforts for the betterment of Texas. Plans were discussed whereby a model drainage law, which is in use in other States, may be presented to the Legislature of Texas. It is thought that the measure will be approved by the law-makers, as it means the reclamation of many acres of fertile land in all parts of the State.

Postmaster General Barleson awarded a South Carolina firm the contract for supplying the Postoffice Department's annual supply of wrapping twine, about a million and a half pounds, at 1 1/2c for cotton cord. It is estimated that \$20,000 will be saved this year by the substitution of cotton for jute twine, heretofore exclusively used.

At a meeting in Dallas Friday a preliminary organization to be known as the Farmers' Prohibition League of Texas was formed. The purpose of the league is "to organize the farmers of this State who are opposed to the liquor traffic, and to assist in all proper ways in the South and in the State." Prohibition clubs composed of farmers are also organized in each farming community in the State, and through these clubs prohibition literature is to be distributed broadcast throughout Texas. The league is also pledged to "aid the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, the Fraternal Labor Union and all other organizations to improve the welfare of the farmers and the laboring classes and better their conditions."

J. A. Kemp, chairman of the executive committee Texas Bankers' Association, has addressed a letter to the presidents of bankers associations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Tennessee, enclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by the Texas Bankers' Association in convention recently, "indorsing constructive action relative to the cotton situation in the South and urging the bankers of the States named to take similar action." It is also stated that executive committees be formed by the State Associations to co-operate with the Texas committee and other committees in the South that immediate constructive action may be taken along the lines embraced in the resolution referred to.

The suit of the State against the Texas Business Men's Association will go over until the next term of the local District Court, which will convene in December. Assistant Attorney General Luther Nickels said today that the answer of the defendants had just been filed and that as next week is the last of the present term he will ask that the case go over, explaining that he has not had time to study the answer and prepare to meet them in the arguments to be had.

Convicts in prisons throughout the United States have been requested by the Joliet (Ill.) Prison Post in its November issue, to give their views concerning the best means for a discharged prisoner to make an honest living. The paper says theorists have failed to solve the problem, and that only prisoners themselves are capable of finding some solution.

However luring as an object of sport, or dainty tid-bit he may be on the table a quail is worth much more alive and sheltered on the farm. Protected he will faithfully patrol the fields and capture and make way with the worst foes of the farmer, including the army worm, cotton boll weevil, chinch bug, potato bug and noxious weed seeds which other birds scorn to touch. One

Bob White was found with 400 pigweed seeds concealed about his person. Another, 500 seeds of ragweed. A third, in addition to other food had consumed 550 seeds of sheep-sorrel, while a fourth had 640 seeds of pigeon-grass and several had from 50 to 100 seeds of jewel-weed. Every quail tenant which lives on the farmer's land has been estimated to be worth \$25 to him. This would make a dressed quail weighing four ounces worth \$6.25 an ounce. A quail with life, happy in his good service to the farmer, the amount of good cheer and good fortune this mascot of the field will bring can not be estimated in dollars and cents.

The Department of Commerce in its report just issued says the value of food stuffs sold abroad in September was \$98,450,822, nearly double that of September a year ago, when the total was \$48,786,624. The war demand for what brought exports for the three months ending with September to the highest point ever reached in any corresponding period. Total exports, including flour in terms of wheat, in the three months aggregated 871,250,000 bushels, compared with 59,000,000 bushels in that period a year ago. For September the exports of flour were about normal, but the wheat sold abroad was more than twice that exported during the month. The wheat total was 26,000,000 bushels. France bought 7,572,000 bushels, the United Kingdom 6,640,000, the Netherlands 2,201,000, while other European Nations bought 5,390,000 bushels. More than 2,560,000 bushels were exported to Canada, while another effect of war was the shipment of 880,000 bushels to Brazil.

The Government, through the Public Health Service, says the substitution of beans and peas for cotton would help eradicate pellagra in the South. "If you would avoid having pellagra you must eat an abundance of beans, peas, milk, eggs and lean meat as a part of the regular diet," says the service in a statement issued through Assistant Secretary Neuman. "By using the foods regularly, not only will pellagra be cured when the disease is not too far advanced, but prevented. This actually happened in at least one institution where, in 1913, seventy-five cases of pellagra occurred. As a result of change of diet not a single case is known to have developed this year. It appears, then, that pellagra is not another example or class of diseases, like scurvy, which can be prevented and cured by an abundance of food of a proper character, and this fact suggests the advisability of farmers in the South cultivating beans and peas and raising dairy cattle instead of cotton at a time when the market for the latter abroad has been all but destroyed by foreign wars."

W. E. Ryan, an American mining engineer who had been held in the Santa Barbara district by Maclovio Herrera, has been liberated after the payment of a ransom of \$40,000. The release of the American, who was held by Villa originally and later by Herrera, was ordered by General Carranza as soon as he learned of the situation. The American Mining and Milling Company is authority for the statement that the sum was paid for the American's release.

With the assignment of terms of service to the directors and the selection of R. L. Van Gundy of Fort Worth as deputy governor and J. W. Hoopes of Galveston as cashier, the organization meeting of the directors of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank closed its meeting at Dallas last Friday. The directors gave out a statement covering the work accomplished by them. This statement shows that all of the organization work for the organization of the bank had been accomplished and that left to be done is mostly matters of detail which will require the personal supervision and attention of the bank governor, his deputy and the cashier. The selection of the office will be left to the board of directors and Governor Oscar Wells. In appointing the term of service each class made its assignments. In class C, E. O. Tension, chairman and Federal reserve agent, was appointed for three years; Felix Martinez, two years; W. F. McCaleb, one year; Class B, J. I. Culbertson, three years; Marion Sansom, two years; Frank Bell, one year; Class A, E. K. Smith, three years; B. A. McKinney, two years; Oscar Wells, one year. The directors announced that with the organization of the Federal reserve system of the United States that several million dollars will be available for loans at once. A statement from the Controller of the Currency shows that the Federal reserve banks will have a fund of more than \$400,000,000 for loan purposes. This money, according to the regulations of the system, will be loaned to the member banks, and they in turn will place it among their customers. The total capitalization of the entire system is in excess of \$109,000,000 and the capitalization of the Dallas bank is \$5,000,000.

The biggest convention of osteopathic physicians and surgeons ever held in this part of the country will convene in Enid, Oklahoma, November 13 and 14. The program has just been completed. Several hundred delegates will be present. It will be the third annual session of the Southwestern Osteopathic Association in conjunction with the Oklahoma Society. Dr. H. C. Wallace of Blackwell, Oklahoma, is president; Dr. Eugene F. Pellette, Liberal, Kansas, vice-president; Dr. H. W. White, Kansas, secretary; treasurer; Dr. C. E. Willis, of Wichita, convention secretary, and Dr. M. A. Mitchell, of Enid, assistant secretary. Some of the most distinguished osteopaths in the country are listed on the program.

The new Union Station at Kansas City was formally opened at midnight, October 31. The first regular train to run into and depart from the station were those of the M. K. & T. Railway. The depot was built at a cost of \$6,000,000, but the total outlay was \$9,000,000; this represented the cost of ground for depot and terminals and attendant facilities. The new depot is one of the world's largest, and is exceeded by none outside of the Grand Central and Pennsylvania in New York. Four hundred officials of railroads running into Kansas City took part in the great celebration over the completion of the station.

A St. Louis factory has been offered a contract by the French Government for heavy army shoes, but the company can not accept the contract until it ascertains whether it can get enough leather in America to make the type of shoes desired. The French agents said the contract would keep the heavy shoe factories busy for several months.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, against whom there have been no open charges, but much idle gossip, because of his Austrian origin, has resigned his position as First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, because, it is thought, of a newspaper campaign against his holding such a high command. The King has appointed him a member of the Privy Council.

The St. Louis nurse of the little Gerhard child, who was arrested at Muskogee, Ok., with the child, escaped from a Pullman at 2 o'clock Monday morning at Bonville, Mo., while being conveyed to St. Louis. One of the train crew saw the child lowered from the window of a sleeping car. Then he saw a woman climb from the window, take the

HOW I CURED MY CATARRH

TOLD IN A SIMPLE WAY

Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity.

Heals Day and Night

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house.



Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I AM FREE--YOU CAN BE FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hacking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality. But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz; Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine. That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me."

SAM KATZ, Suite B651,
1325 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

child in her arms and disappear in the darkness. The traina nurse, Maudie Davis, attorney for the child's father, who was on the train with the father and a detective and Davis and the detective set out in pursuit. They found the nurse and the child in a wheat field a hundred yards from the station. The nurse and child were taken back to the train and to St. Louis where Miss Kruskus was locked up and the child taken to the home of its parents.

The Texas City Steamship Company has been consolidated with the Southern Steamship Company, the latter company conducting the transportation business. Instead of sailing from New York as formerly the fleet of eight steamers will ply between Philadelphia, Texas City and Port Arthur, abandoning the New York terminal. The new arrangement, it is stated, means reduced tariff rates to shippers between the North and Texas ports, but guaranteed weekly sailings from Philadelphia.

The Standard Oil steamer, Platania, detained at Stornaway, Scotland, by British authorities, has been released and has proceeded to Copenhagen. The British embassy notified the State Department that this had been done after the Danish government had given assurances that the cargo of illuminating oil would not be re-exported into Germany.

Criminal indictments were returned Monday in New York by the United States Grand Jury against twenty-one directors and former directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, including Wm. Rockefeller, Theodore N. Vail, Geo. F. Baker, William Skinner, Chas. F. Brooker and John L. Billard. The indictments charge conspiracy in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law to monopolize commerce. Under Section 2 of the law, under which they were returned, the maximum penalty for conviction is one year imprisonment and \$5000 fine. The late J. P. Morgan was named in the bill as one of the conspirators. Bail was fixed at \$5000 for each defendant.

Commissioner of Insurance and Banking Collier Monday announced that a large number of State banks are sending their annual reports of average daily deposits for the year ending November 1. The first report received was from the First State Bank of Grand Sa. It is estimated that the contributions to the guaranty fund this year will be \$125,000 which will make the amount in the guaranty fund exceed \$1,000,000.

The new Federal war tax which became effective November 1, will be paid due November 30, and penalties will be charged after that date. Provisions of the new special tax assess bankers \$1 on each \$1000 capital, assess brokers \$50, customs brokers \$10, other brokers \$30, commission merchants \$20, low-alley proprietors \$5 per alley, pool room men \$5 per table, theaters and show houses with 250 capacity \$25, 500 capacity \$50, 800 capacity \$75 and over 800, \$100. All assessments are annual.

Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., Sunday. His death was caused by typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of four weeks. General Chaffee was born in Orwell, Ohio, April 14, 1842, and entered the regular army as a private in 1861. The military career of Gen.

Adna Romanza Chaffee covered a wide field. He was active and prominent, particularly in the Civil War, the Spanish War, various important Indian campaigns and in China.

"In the recent fighting near Przemysl two Generals reported to the commander, the Bulgarian General, Radko Dimitrieff, who is leading the Russian Army investing Przemysl, that they were unable to hold out, owing to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

W. H. Doughty, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has announced the apportionment of the school fund for November, the per capita apportionment being twenty-five cents. This is the first apportionment made for this fiscal year of 1914-15, and the total amount is \$274,115, of which amount \$162,101 goes to the common school districts and \$106,814 to the independent districts.

A special steamer carrying a cargo of food supplies for the starving Belgians will be sent from New York to Rotterdam at the earliest possible date, it was announced by the Belgian relief committee. This decision was reached after several days of communication by cable with United States Ambassador W. H. Page and Henry Van Dyke in Holland, following the perfection of complete working co-operation at the American committee in London.

Attorney General Loomis has construed the Allison liquor law with special reference to the opinion recently rendered by the Court of Criminal Appeals in the Elmer Pesde case. The Attorney General points out clearly that the court's opinion in no way affected the provisions of the act which prohibits soliciting or taking orders for intoxicating liquors in dry territory. It develops that since this opinion was rendered by the higher court, certain newspapers have carried liquor advertisements, which the Attorney General holds to be strictly against Section 6 of the Allison law, which is no way affected by the court's opinion.

The Rockefeller Foundation has determined to employ its immense resources for relief of non-combatants in the countries affected by war. Jno. D. Rockefeller, Jr., President of the Foundation, had stated that "I stand ready to give millions of dollars if necessary." In pursuance of this philanthropy, the Foundation will send a commission to Europe in a few days to report first hand as to how, when and where aid can be rendered most effectively. At a cost of \$75,000, it already has chartered a ship and loaded it with 4,000 tons of provisions for the relief of the starving Belgians.

The A. A. Fielder lumber yard burned in Sherman at an early hour Sunday morning, entailing a loss of \$50,000, partly covered by insurance. The residence of Dr. J. R. H. Davis, near the yard, was also practically destroyed. The loss of residence and household goods is estimated at \$7500, with \$2000 insurance.

Early Monday morning Gatesville suffered a fire loss of \$70,000. The fire, of unknown origin, was first discovered in the rear of R. M. Arnold's drug store. The buildings destroyed were the property of Dr. H. H. Burt, of this city, and valued at \$15,000. Arnold Drug and Jewelry Company, loss \$10,000; Dr. W. S. Dubose, \$5000; Dr. Bailey, about \$2000; Lee Hoard, \$1500; W. F. Gresham, about \$1000; Gulf States Telephone Company, loss estimated at about \$15,000 or \$20,000. All the property was covered by insurance, though the loss will, in many instances, prove great.

What is said to be the largest consignment of flour to a single consignee from an American port is being concentrated at New Orleans for the Netherlands government. Already 14 carloads, shown on railway waybills as 44,722,000 pounds, have arrived here. An equal amount will soon be in transit, it is stated. The flour was milled in Kansas and it is understood will be transported to Europe in vessels of the Holland-America line.

Rescued alive from his deep well prison after ninety hours of agonizing suspense, only to die soon after, Engineer William Chapman buried by a cave-in at Wheat's reef, Pa., had undergone an experience scarcely more nerve-straining than that of his wife, daughters and neighbors, constantly at the bedside all those anxious hours. Mrs. Chapman and her elder daughter had knelt by the bedside in prayer for the rescue of the husband and father, while neighboring farmers worked on in their last fond labor of love, and physicians with pulmotons stood ready to try to revive the long entombed man. The wife swooned and collapsed just as the husband, released at 6:30 o'clock, kissed her. He died an hour later.

That crime flourishes in Chicago because Chicago is least protected against lawlessness of any city in the world was the statement of Judge Marcus Kavanaugh in an address to members of the Irish Fellowship Club at the Hotel La Salle in that city. "While Chicago is not the most lawless town in the world," Judge Kavanaugh said, "it is the most lawless town in the world because of the part of sheer patriotism to make public the fact that the thief, the holdup man, the burglar, and the murderer may pursue his calling here with less fear of molestation and better chance of escape than in any other great metropolis in the world."

The "White Ribbon Special," carrying more than two hundred representatives of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, to the forty-first annual meeting of that organization at Atlanta, Ga., left New York Tuesday afternoon via the Pennsylvania and Southern Railway. Among the temperance workers on the train were Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York State branch of the union; Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, president of the Connecticut branch, and Miss Esther F. Elfrat, head of the New Jersey Women's Christian Temperance Union.

All sorts of Mexican money passes in Vera Cruz nowadays at its face value, no matter whether it is in the form of National Bank bills, Hacienda bills, which were printed by the millions in Mexico City, or the constitutionalist bills of Carranza or Villa. The fractional currency bills are even more varied, but no one ever thinks of refusing one, no matter by whom issued. Many are issued by local banks in Vera Cruz. Others are in the form of tickets—very like milk tickets in the United States. All are equally good. Street car fares are six centavos, or 1 1/5 cents gold. A first class fare from Vera Cruz to Mexico City, (Continued on page 16)

CHURCH DEDICATIONS.

Our new church at Pilot Point will be dedicated on Sunday, November 15, 1914, by Bishop E. E. Hoss. All former pastors and presiding elders are cordially invited to be present. G. A. LEHNHOFF, Pastor.

On the second Sunday in November Dr. G. C. Rankin, of Dallas, will dedicate our church at Petrolia, Texas. All former pastors are cordially invited to attend this service. JOSEPH D. THOMAS, Preacher in Charge.

CONFERENCE NOTICES.

CENTRAL TEXAS.

Mr. W. G. Crush, General Passenger Agent of the M., K. & T. Ry, has advised that the General Passenger Agents at their meeting in Memphis, Tenn., had declined to make a reduced rate to the Central Texas Conference at Hillsboro. The lay brethren will understand that they can get the usual track rate that is on sale on the M., K. & T. Ry, every day.

The presiding elders of the Central Texas Conference who have not done so will please send names of delegates and of those who are coming up for admission on trial and orders. Hillsboro will entertain all members of the conference and members of Boards and all others entitled to entertainment, but conditions in our town compel me to say that we will not find it possible to take care of the wives of preachers and delegates except in those instances where they are specially invited by friends. We regret having to say this, as we had hoped to remove the limit and invite all. JNO. R. MORRIS, P. C.

The presiding elders of Central Texas Conference will please meet in the stewards' room in First Methodist Church, Hillsboro, November 10, at 2 p. m. HORACE BISHOP, P. E.

The Examining Committee will meet the class for admission on trial in the Central Texas Conference at Hillsboro at 9 a. m., at such place as the Committee on Arrangements may designate. All applicants are requested to be on hand promptly at that hour. S. J. RUCKER, D. L. COLLIE, Committee.

Rev. J. N. Vincent is Statistical Editor for Cenet District. Hand your reports to him first morning at Hillsboro. Pastors, send at once to Smith & Lamar for new blank reports. The old blanks will not do. C. E. LINDSEY.

The Committee of the First Year will meet Tuesday, November 10, at 10 a. m., at the church. Those members of the class who have not completed their examinations will meet the committee at that time. Those who have will please hand their certificates to me not later than Wednesday morning. C. L. BROWNING, Chairman Committee.

CHURCH EXTENSION NOTICE CENTRAL CONFERENCE

If you contemplate applying to the Conference Board for aid on church or parsonage, procure blanks from Rev. C. R. Wright, Fort Worth, Texas, and after filling out your application accurately, be sure that it is in his hands not later than the first day of the conference session. This is important, attend to it now. J. J. CREED, President Board.

The class of the second year will meet committee at such place as the host will designate at 1 p. m., Tuesday, November 10. Let those who attended summer school and those who took correspondence course bring certificates and grades. M. A. TURNER, Acting for Committee.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Board of Missions of the Central Texas Conference will meet at the Methodist Church at Hillsboro, Tuesday, November 10, 2 p. m. Every member of the Board is urged to be present at this time. Let the Chairman of the various committees have written reports ready. W. H. MATTHEWS, Pres. M. S. HOTCHKISS, Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Rev. J. W. Head is the editor of Statistics for the Hillsboro District, Central Texas Conference. HORACE BISHOP.

REMEMBER THE SUPERANNUATES.

To the Brethren of the Central Texas Conference: In these times of stress and strain let us not forget the superannuates. Even if every dollar of the assessments is paid the amount will be insufficient to meet the actual needs of these disabled, but honored sons of God. The laymen are urged to co-operate heartily with pastors that full assessments may be reported. E. P. WILLIAMS, Chairman Joint Board of Finance.

BIBLE CLASS FEDERATION—IMPORTANT.

Rev. Chas. D. Bulla, superintendent of Wesley Adult Bible Classes, has authorized this scribble to call a meeting of the representatives of such classes in the Central Texas Conference to convene at Hillsboro at 3 p. m., Friday, November 13, for the purpose of organizing a Conference Bible Class Federation. Representatives from many sections of the Conference can leave home in the early morning, attend this meeting and participate in the organization, and get home again that same night. Owing to the fact that Hillsboro will be entertaining the conference, delegates to this meeting will be expected to take care of themselves. This will be the first conference in Texas to organize such a federation. Let each Bible Class send at least one delegate. E. HIGHTOWER.

INCREASE IN ASSESSMENTS, CENTRAL TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Let us rally to the call of our General Board of Missions. For several years we have made no advancement in our assessments and none in our collections, for missions. The calls by our General Secretary have passed unheeded. The General Board has made considerable increase in the assessments on the Church, and the Central Texas Conference is called on for its part of the forward movement. Let us do our best and cheerfully assume our part. This is no time for retrenchment. The opening fields, and greater needs caused by war conditions in the East call on us for great enlargement. Our advancement in missionary matters has

not kept pace with the advancement in other lines of Christian endeavor.

For reasons, the Central Texas Conference is less able to undertake this increase than many others, but let there be no hesitancy on our part to "attempt great things for our God." If the war in Europe does not terminate soon, it will be difficult for us to meet this increase; should it close soon, great prosperity will come to this nation. There will be a demand for everything we can spare, and high prices will be paid for our goods. The assessment for Foreign Missions is \$20,850 and for Home Missions, \$6,672 for next year. This gives total increase of \$8,422. Let us with unflinching courage undertake this greater task. M. S. HOTCHKISS.

WESLEY BIBLE CLASS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Rev. C. A. D. Bulla Superintendent of the Wesley Bible Class Department, has sent the following letter to the leaders of the Wesley Bible Classes in the Central Texas Conference: October 26, 1914.

Dear Fellow Worker: The Church has made it the duty of the Superintendent of the Wesley Bible Class Department to promote the organization and enrollment of Wesley Bible Classes and the formation of City, District, Conference and State Wesley Bible Class Federations.

The Wesley Bible Class Federation is a fact—and more, it is a success. The South Carolina Conference formed a Wesley Bible Class Federation in October, 1913. Four hundred delegates were in attendance at the meeting in delegates were in attendance at the meeting in the Federation was held March 17-19, 1914, in the same city. This meeting in every respect surpassed the first.

There are now two hundred and fifty Wesley Classes in the Central Texas Conference, and it is important that a Conference Wesley Bible Class Federation be formed for the improvement and extension of organized Bible class work.

A preliminary meeting, looking to the formation of a Conference, will be held in Hillsboro, Texas, Friday, November 13. Your Bible Class is earnestly requested to send a representative to this meeting. Inasmuch as the Annual Conference will be in session at that time it will be impossible to make provision for the free entertainment of delegates.

Your co-operation in this movement will be greatly appreciated. Sincerely yours, CHAS. D. BULLA.

TEXAS.

Committees on Examination will take notice of the places where they are to meet, and make their calls accordingly. Admission on Trial will meet in the First Presbyterian Church, Class of the first year in the First Methodist Church, Class of the second year in Wesley Chapel, Class of the third year in the First Christian Church, Class of the fourth year in the First Baptist Church. JAS. F. CARTER, Pastor.

The railroads traversing the territory of our conference have been asked to give us the usual rates for our session at Bay City, and the report of their action has not reached my hands. I feel sure we will get the rates. Ask your agent a few days ahead, and if he has not received instructions, buy to nearest junctional point and then return. If you can't get rates at all, take receipt, and present it at conference and we will try to get a refund. Dates of sale asked for November 16 and 17, with return limit to 25th. O. T. HOTCHKISS, Sec.

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

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

NOTICE TO CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

I would like very much to have the correct address of all the superannuate preachers and the conference claimant fund beneficiaries. Also a statement of their condition. J. W. GOODWIN, Secretary Joint Board of Finance.

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

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

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

The class for admission on trial in the Texas Conference will meet at the Methodist Church in Bay City, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, Nov. 17. Let members come prepared for written examinations. S. W. THOMAS, C. U. McCLARTY, C. B. GARRETT, Committee.

The class of the fourth year will meet at the First Baptist Church at Bay City on November 17th, at 2:30 p. m. Let all who

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

In this department may be advertised anything you want to buy, sell or exchange. The rate is TWO CENTS A WORD. No advertisement is taken for less than 50 cents. Cash must accompany all orders. In figuring cost of advertisement each initial, sign or number is counted as one word. We cannot have answers addressed to us, so your address must appear with the advertisement. All advertisements in this department will be set uniformly. We display or black-faced type will be used. Copy for advertisements must reach this office by Saturday to insure their insertion. We have not investigated the merits of any proposition offered in these columns, but it is intended that nothing of a questionable nature shall appear. You must make your own trades.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—Get particulars of one of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make \$4000 yearly. Address E. M. FEETMAN, Sales Manager, 522 Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP CO., 4034 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Gartside's Iron Rust Soap (U. S. registered patent No. 1477) removes iron rust, ink and all unwashable stains from clothing, marble, etc., with magical effect. Good seller, big margins. Home-to-house agents and store salesmen wanted. The original, 25c a tub. Beware of imitations and the penalty for making, selling and using an infringed article.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

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

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine, "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer since the rich, rather. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2000. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. BARBER, 435, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

CONFERENCE EVANGELIST.

Am ready to book dates for meeting for ensuing year. Write me early. J. C. WILSON, Conference Evangelist, Alpine, Texas.

FEATHER BEDS.

FEATHER BEDS—If you are looking for a real bargain, send us \$10 and we will ship you one first-class new 40-pound feather bed; one pair 6-lb. new feather pillows (all new, live, sanitary feathers and best feather proof ticking); one pair full size blankets; one full size comfort; two pairs nice lace curtains; and one pair nice lace union shams; 11 at retail, all for \$10. Your money back if not satisfied. Mail money order today or write for circular and order blanks. CAROLINA BEDDING COMPANY, Dept. 117, Greensboro, N. C.

GET A FEATHER BED—SAVE \$7.50. ONE forty-pound bed, 40-pound pair of pillows, all new feathers, Amoskeag ticking with Ventilators, pair full size blankets; one full size comfort; retail value \$17.50, shipped for \$9.92. Delivery guaranteed; money back if not satisfied. Agents wanted. Mail money order today, or write for full details. SANITARY BEDDING COMPANY, Dept. 127, Charlotte, N. C.

hold certificates from the Summer School of Theology and the Correspondence School be sure and bring them. W. F. PACKARD, H. B. SMITH, C. T. TALLY, Committee.

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

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

All persons coming to the Texas Conference over the Santa Fe Railway will arrive at Sealey at 8:23 a. m. and 8:33 a. m. Will leave Sealey at 7:15 a. m. and arrive at Bay City at 10:35 a. m. All persons coming over the I. & G. N. by the way of Milano Junction will make good connection, and will arrive at Sealey; leave out of Sealey and arrive at Bay City as above stated. All persons coming by the way of Houston will leave out of Houston as follows: Over the Brownsville 8:20 a. m., arrive Bay City 11:35 a. m.; over the Southern Pacific 9:40 a. m., arrive Bay City 2:30 p. m. No night trains will be met. JAS. F. CARTER, Pastor.

NORTH TEXAS.

NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE—VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

I have been transferred to the Los Angeles Conference and have asked Rev. L. D. Shaver, Krump, Texas, to act as Secretary of the Board of Church Extension until the meeting of our conference. All communications will therefore be addressed to him. (Signed) I. H. GRIFFIN, Sec. N. Tex. Conf. Bd. Ch. Ex.

The Class for Admission on Trial will meet the committee at Waples Memorial Church Tuesday, December 1, at 10 a. m. Written examinations. If you have certificates from the Summer School of Theology or Vanderbilt, place them in the hands of some member of the committee Tuesday. E. L. FAGER, T. N. WEEKS, W. R. McCARTER, Committee.

Will the presiding elders please send me at once the names and addresses of all applicants for orders and for admission on trial. Will those who desire entertainment for their wives please notify us not later than Nov. 10. On account of the large number of trains entering the city, the hourly arrivals of interur-

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks. Commence \$75.00 month. 3000 appointments coming. Sample examination questions free. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. M-102, Rochester, N. Y.

ANY intelligent person may earn steady income corresponding for newspapers. Experience unnecessary. Address PRESS CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, Washington, D. C.

HONEY.

SOUTHWEST Texas honey, none better. Two sixty-pound cans worth for \$12.00; two sixty strained, \$16.00; 10 one-gallon bottles worth for \$13.00. Freight 50c per 100 pounds additional. W. H. LAWS, Berville, Tex.

PURE extract honey in 50-pound cans, two in case, 9 cents pound; a. b. Taylor. Cash with order. One gallon prepaid to any part of United States, \$1.71. B. ROBINSON, Taylor, Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

CHRONIC INDIGESTION CURED. Send me your name and address. I'll tell you how to cure stomach troubles after all medicines fail. Don't despair. HAUTE PRESLEY, Silver Point, Tenn.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Rarest of rare bargains in high grade, best makes, standard pianos received in exchange. Lowest payments. Write for booklet 202. THOS. GOOGAN & BROS., Dallas, Texas. EVERY home should have a piano. Let us send you prices, terms, etc., concerning our special plan WILL A. WATKIN COM. PIANO, Watkin Building, Dallas. Established 1882.

PERSONAL.

BROTHER accidentally discovered root cause tobacco habit and ingestion. Gladly send particulars. T. B. STOKES, Muskogee, Florida.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ROSEWOOD CHICKERING PIANO, 50 lb. light, new sounding board, hammers and strings, sweet toned, bargain price, easy terms, freight paid, sent on trial. Pianos also all on postal or send in letters. WILLIAMS PIANO & ORGAN CO., Dept. 333, 14 West Wash St., Chicago.

U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS.

INTELLIGENT men and women, over 18 wanted for U. S. Government life \$100, \$25 to \$150 month. Thousands appointments each year. No payoffs. Common education. Full unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions open to you. FRANKLIN INST. T. L. I., Dept. M-702, Rochester, N. Y.

VEHICLES.

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

San cars from Dallas, no attempt will be made to meet incoming trains. The church is on West Main Street and all Sears street cars pass the church doors. Arriving come at once to the church to receive your assignment. Chairman of Examination Committees will receive due notice of the meeting place of their committees. E. L. EGGER.

NORTHWEST TEXAS.

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

There has been such a demand for journals this year that the supply is exhausted and the usual conference supply will be very limited. Let every preacher put a copy in his grip for conference use. O. P. KIKER, Editor Journal.

Austin District—First Round.

- Garwood Cir., Nov. 3, 6. Eagle Lake, Nov. 7, 8. Flatonia, Nov. 8, 9. Hyde Park, Nov. 15, 16. Walnut at Walnut, Nov. 14, 15. Columbus, Nov. 21, 22. Wrenn Cir. at Wrenn, Nov. 22, 23. West Point Cir. at West Point, Nov. 25. Bastrap, Nov. 28, 29, 30. Smithville, Nov. 29, 30. Fred Allen Memorial, Dec. 2. McJade at McJade, Dec. 5, 6. Lagrange and W. at L. Dec. 9. Liberty Hill at Liberty, Dec. 12, 13. Leander Cir. at Merrittton, Dec. 13, 14. Elgin, Dec. 19, 20. Manor, Dec. 20, 21. Ward Memorial, Dec. 27, 28. Webberville Cir. at W., Jan. 2, 3. University Church, Jan. 4. First Church, Jan. 6. V. A. GODBEY, P. E.

Obituaries

The space allowed obituaries is twenty to twenty-five lines or about 175 or 180 words. The privilege is reserved of condensing all obituary notices. Parties desiring such notices to appear in full as written should remit money to cover excess of space...

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

REV. G. V. RIDLEY, M. D.

George Vincent Ridley was the fifth son of George Martin Ridley and Martha Young Ridley. He was born in Maury County, Tennessee, March 2, 1840 (possibly 1839) and died at Rosenberg July 21, 1914. A history of the ancient Ryedales and their descendants in Normandy, Great Britain, Ireland and America shows the name as follows: Riddell, Kulle, Ridlon and Ridley. The great-grandfather of George Vincent was Captain George Ridley, who came from Virginia to East Tennessee, later to Nashville, and there built what was known as the Block House, about 1790. The father, George Martin Ridley, with his family, came to Texas in 1852 and settled at San Marcos. After a few years the family moved to Kerr County. The mother was first a Cumberland Presbyterian, but became a Methodist with her husband. Both parents were devout and intelligent Christians. In the atmosphere of this godly home the son, when 16 years old, experienced the joys of conscious salvation; a few months later was licensed to preach, and, at this early age, served, as supply, a short pastorate. Brother Ridley's itinerancy began in 1863. His recommendation for admission came from the Victoria District, which, at that time, was in the Texas Conference. His appointments have been as follows: 1864, Texana, junior preacher under O. A. Fisher; 1865-66, Eagle Lake and Colored Mission; 1867, no appointments of the conference on record; 1868, Columbia; 1869-70, Richmond and Wharton; 1871, Hempstead Circuit; 1872, Hempstead and Harrisburg. At the close of this year, at his own request, he was granted a location; but reentered the conference in 1878 and was appointed to Hempstead, which he served 1879-80. It is probable that he also served Richmond a second time, 1881. At the close of this year, because of physical conditions, he again entered the local ranks, remaining local until 1887. On his re-admission into the Texas Conference he transferred to the East Texas Conference and was appointed to First Church, Beaumont, which he served four years, 1888-91. His other pastorates have been as follows: Orange, 1892-93; Nacogdoches, 1894-95; Jefferson, 1896; Jacksonvill, 1897; Trinity and Lovelady, 1898-99; Malakoff, 1900; Mineola, 1901-3; Gilmer, 1904-6; Mt. Pleasant, 1907-9; Rusk, 1910; Athens, 1911; Rosenberg, 1912-14. From the beginning Dr. Ridley's itinerancy to its close there is a period of fifty-one years. Deduct the nine years in which he was local and it will be seen that he was forty-two years a pastor. In his young manhood he prepared himself for the practice of medicine and dentistry. When not in the traveling connection he engaged in the practice of these professions at Hempstead. In him a strong body was joined to a good intellect. This was shown both by his long life and the unflagging activity of body and mind. He was a continuous worker. In the homes of his people—the rich and the poor, the well and the sick, but especially the poor and the sick—he was sure to go. That home not convenient to the church, whose inmates were not so situated as to be able to attend public worship, was sure to be visited by this pastor. Those who had moved into the community without bringing certificates of Church membership met in him a pastor who insisted that a Church home was necessary for a good life. His love for the pastorate never grew old. In his 75th year he was reading new books, making new sermons, visiting from house to house, attending carefully to the details of his charge and, when the face of the country was covered with water, he was the busiest of the busy in rescuing those in danger. It was said of him: "Had he been less concerned for others he might have lived longer." Rarely gifted in language and blessed with the habits of a student, he acquired a splendid working knowledge of Latin, Greek, German and Spanish. Perhaps it was his interest in young life that kept him young in spite of what the calendar said. His record for helping the young people that they should make the most of things most important was well sustained in his last pastorate. "The little children loved him," was the beautiful tribute paid him by many older people who, also, mourned his departure. Of the things that made him a suitable leader and companion for young people may be named this: He was a man of clean lips. Those who knew him well and were in close association with him, heard only chaste language. He spoke no words that brought a blush to the cheek or would tarnish the lips of a maiden. Dr. Ridley was twice married. His first wife was Miss Somie Jerome Menefee. The marriage took place June 7, 1863. Her death occurred in San Antonio August 9, 1887. In Beaumont November 26, 1888, he and Miss Cortez Keath were united in marriage. To this union four children were born. An infant son died in 1894. Three daughters, with their mother, are passing through a sense of loneliness which comes only to those deprived of a husband and father, whose relation to them may be expressed by the word "Beautiful." Sister Ridley,

in a letter referring to his diaries, says: "I find touching entries which I wish you could read. They express a spirit of devotion, abiding faith, deep humility, earnestness of purpose. To me one of the loveliest of his virtues was the brotherly love that always abounded in his life." More than once our brother felt himself deeply injured by those whom he trusted, "but these experiences, though severe, did not make him morose or distrustful," nor did he ever speak unkindly of those who caused him grief. Kindness dwelt in the heart of our brother. "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

CHAS. F. SMITH.

Brenham, Tex., Oct. 20.

PAYNE—Martha Ann Payne (nee Wells) was born in Walker County, Alabama, November 23, 1844, and died in the 70th year of her age at her home in Houston County, Texas, August 28, 1914. Her parents came to Texas when she was 7 years old, settling first in Smith County, but a few years later removing to Houston County, where she spent the remainder of her life. She was married to Jeremiah E. Payne on July 19, 1864, who, with eight children, thirteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild, remain to mourn her departure. Her parents were earnest Christians, and when about 12 years of age she professed faith in Christ and united with the Methodist Church, proving herself an active worker until age and infirmities prevented. Her faith was vital and practical, seasoning and controlling her every day life. From the earliest recollections of her oldest children she continually set before them a consistent and godly example. Her prayers rose daily; she prayed much in secret and it was the over-hearing of one of these talks with God that turned the heart of at least one of her sons to Christ and who later was called into the ministry. She was in ill health for some years before her death, suffering much of the time, but her sorrows and pains were borne with patience and resignation, while faith kept strong and true to the end. A faithful, loving wife and mother is gone, and many there are who sorely miss her, but her loved ones know where to find her. May they gather one by one until all are with her in the home on high.

D. H. HOTCHKISS.

SUTTLE—J. I. Suttle, or Uncle Jimmie Suttle, as he was so frequently called, was born in North Carolina November 23, 1831; died October 20, 1914. He came to Texas on an early day, lived most of his time on a small stock farm in Callahan County, Texas. He professed faith in Christ when young, united with the M. E. Church, South, and lived a very devout Christian life until the hour of his death. It was the providence of God for this scribe to have formed his acquaintance in 1892, and to be his pastor many years since that time. Grandpa Suttle was a good man; he lived well and as a consequence he died well. He leaves an aged companion and one daughter (Mrs. Earley), his only living child, three grandchildren, several great-grandchildren and a host of friends to follow on in his good example. We held the burial service in the home in Abilene, where he had lived for many years. Rev. George Smallwood, of the Tuscola Church, and Rev. C. W. Hearon, pastor of First Church, Abilene, were present and paid a high tribute to the occasion. We laid away his remains in the beautiful cemetery in Abilene to await the resurrection morn. We say good-bye, but not forever; we will meet you in the sweet by and by.

T. H., P. C.

BASS—Just before dawn of August 15, 1914, on this earth, it broke in heaven with Mrs. Kate Bass (nee Burrows). She had been sick for some time, and for several months had suffered constantly, and just a short time before she left this earth she asked her loved ones to pray with her, after which she lay back on her bed and told them good-bye, she was going to see her babies, and died in a few minutes. She had been a member of the Methodist Church since childhood. Her father, Dr. H. A. Burrows, was a pioneer Methodist preacher in Northeast Texas. She was the mother of eight children. Two of them went before her, leaving six—two boys and four girls—to battle through life without her. Thy will, not mine, be done, be it sunshine or sorrow. Her husband,

W. H. BASS.

CASS—William Burr Cass was born in Tennessee June 20, 1849. He was married to Mrs. Cordelia Arthur in Tennessee in 1870, from which union four children were born, all of whom are now living—B. F. Cass, of Quanah, Texas; Mrs. Mary Tuggle, of Chickasha, Oklahoma; Mrs. Maggie Garrett, of Beaumont, Texas, and R. G. Cass, of Hardeman County, Texas. He was the grandfather of eighteen grandchildren, fifteen of whom survive him. There is also one stepson, W. N. Arthur, Henrietta, Texas. Two brothers survive him, one living in Bell County, Texas, at Eddy, the other living in Haskell, Texas. He moved to Texas and settled at Temple in January, 1881; lived afterwards at Troy and Pendletonville, thence to Henrietta, and to Quanah, where he lived for nine years, save one which he spent near Siloam Springs, Arkansas. His serious sickness which culminated in his death began in Arkansas. It was the impression of his friends here that he thought he was going to die, and that he exerted all the strength that he had left to get back to Quanah that he might die here where he had a little home and where his two boys lived. He was married the second time some two years ago to Mrs. A. J. Tucker, with whom he lived most pleasantly until his

death. He was looked upon by many here as one of the most exemplary men in the town during his sojourn among them. Many in Troy and Pendletonville will remember him for his faithful and earnest work for the Methodist Church while he lived there. While he was never a man of much wealth, yet he was exceedingly liberal toward the Church of his choice, and never allowed anyone, however rich, to excel him in liberality and work for the advancement of the Methodist Church. He professed religion when about twenty years of age, joined the M. E. Church, South, and ever lived a consistent member thereof. His first wife was a devoted Christian, and preceded him to the better land; all of his children are Christians and members of the Methodist Church, and are following him on to the home above. His life was a great success, both as regards his own personal salvation and the rearing into Christian manhood and womanhood his children. It is universally admitted here that you always know where to find Brother Cass on issues that involved a moral principle, and in relation to his Church. If you needed his presence he was always ready to give it; if you needed money, and he had it, you could always depend on getting it. He loved his fellowmen, was a faithful husband, a devoted father, a consecrated Christian, and a loyal son of the Church. He despised littleness and, though poor as far as much of the world's goods are concerned, yet his faith was such as that he planned great things for God. He has joined his faithful wife, the mother of his children. His children are all on the way; one by one they will cross over, and the meeting of the entire family around the blessed throne after awhile will be glorious and sweet. May God sustain the bereaved and lead them on and on until in triumph they shall plant their glorified feet on the shores of eternal joy in a union that shall never end, is the prayer of the pastor,

G. S. WYATT.

ROZELLE—Sister F. M. Rozelle (nee Henderson) was born in Bibb County, Alabama, October 7, 1829, and was married to F. M. Rozelle May 23, 1848, and died at the home of her son, W. F. Rozelle, October 21, 1914, at the age of 85 years, and was buried in the Shiloh Cemetery, three miles from Alto, Texas. Sister Rozelle joined the Methodist Church when a young girl and was a good, faithful member until her death. She was the mother of twelve children, seven of whom are living; 133 grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Three years ago Sister Rozelle, better known as Aunt Mandie, was struck with paralysis, from which she never recovered, but in all her suffering she never complained, but was faithful until the end, when the Lord called her home. Aunt Mandie has left a host of friends and relatives, many of whom were gathered around her at the funeral, with broken hearts. But weep not, loved ones and friends, as one who has no hope, for we can't call her back, but we can go to her.

C. B. FULLER, Pastor.

CHIVERS—Little Sam G., infant son of L. H. and Mattie Z. Chivers, was born April 19, 1914, and on October 22, 1914, his little spirit was carried by angels back to Him who gave it, there to await the homecoming of the fond father and mother, around whose hearts its infant life of love and innocence had gently entwined the silver cord of love, by which from the windows of heaven it will gently draw the loved ones homeward. The home is sad and lonely now, but a few days of faithful service and God will take all the loved ones home to Jesus, where little Sammie has gone to live.

J. B. PARR.

SWITZER—C. L., the son of J. G. and Mattie Switzer, was born June 27, 1909, and died of diphtheria October 19, 1914. C. L. bore his grandfather Dabney's name. He won the affections of parents, grandparents and all who knew him. He was a patient little sufferer, but after three days' struggling, though loved ones anxiously watched, the angels came for his spirit. He swept out through the pearly gate to the home which God has prepared for his children, where it is said: "Their angels do always behold the face of my Father," and "of such is the kingdom of heaven." Heaven has one more attraction, though the home is left lonely and sad.

W. T. JONES, P. C.

CHANCELLOR—Granville, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chancellor, was born August 28, 1912, and departed this life September 15, 1914. After an illness of two weeks God took him. Little Granville was an exceptionally bright child. He was a ray of sunshine in the home, the idol of his parents and affectionate sister. As I was his pastor I was often in the home and always met with a warm welcome from Granville. Words of comfort in times like these are a seeming mockery, and nothing can lift the clouds but to talk with the loving Father, who is able to heal our wounds and soften our grief. Dear parents, though in this life you may never again hear the music of your darling's prattling voice or feel the caress of his fingers upon your cheek, yet blessed be God, some day the mists will be lifted and the day of reunion will dawn; and if you are faithful the loving Father will place little Granville in your arms never more to be separated, in that glorious home where there will be no more parting.

J. D. WOMACK, P. C.

Cushing, Texas. It's a good arrangement of Providence that joy is a prospective quality born of hope and sorrow is a retrospective quality born of hopelessness. Let us, then, leave our sorrows in the dead past and push forward into the joyous future after God's legal lure.

MRS. ALMYRA PROBERT WILLIAMS AN APPRECIATION.

By Rev. Jno. M. Barcus.

Mrs. Almyra P. Williams was born in Tipton County, Tennessee, January 24, 1835. Her father was Noah Smith and her mother was Miss Eliza McFerrin, a sister of Dr. John B. McFerrin. In early life she was soundly converted and united with the Methodist Church. At the age of 23 she was united in marriage to Rev. Edmond J. Williams, a traveling preacher in the Memphis Conference and later of the North Mississippi Conference. Failing health compelled her husband to cease traveling and take a superannuate relation. About thirty years ago he followed his two boys to Texas and settled in Fort Worth. It was in this city that he took his transfer from the Church militant to the Church triumphant on December 2, 1889.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Williams continued to keep house until the marriage of her daughter, Minnie, to Rev. J. Sam Barcus, since which time she has made her home with them.

For many years she has been practically an invalid. Her eyesight gradually failed until she was almost totally blind. She had her full share of the trials and sorrows of life, but amid it all she maintained a beautiful, serene and unswerving faith in the good providence of God. She was passionately fond of her



MRS. ALMYRA PROBERT WILLIAMS.

children and their welfare was always her chief concern. She watched with pardonable pride their development in the Christian graces and their growing usefulness in the Church of God. She maintained to the very last an intelligent and lively interest in everything that concerned the cause of Christ, and especially the Church to which she belonged. When her physical condition permitted she never failed to occupy a place in the regular services of the Church. While she was modest and retiring she never hesitated to lift her voice, whenever opportunity offered, in prayer and song and testimony. There was never any note of doubt or uncertainty nor even a tinge of pessimism in her testimony. Concerning her own spiritual state she could say with St. Paul: I know whom I have believed and am persuaded he is able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day. Concerning the Church, she had an abiding faith in its ultimate triumph and could say with David: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

In her philosophy of life she was an optimist. She loved to believe in something good in everybody. She accepted and practiced St. Paul's admonition, " whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things." This was her attitude toward individuals, toward society and toward the Church of God, and she usually found something worthy of commendation. Thus living, she got the most out of life herself, and so lived that every life that touched hers got therefrom some good, some little grace, one kindly thought, one aspiration yet unfulfilled, one glimpse of brighter skies beyond the gathering mists. Thus living she was fully prepared, when the time came, for an abundant entrance into that society in heaven whose robes have been washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. Like Enoch, she walked with God along the road of life until in the eventide she came so close to the gates of the eternal city that God said, "It is enough, come up

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higher," and the gates opened and her loved ones on earth said, "She is not here, for God took her home with him."

They do err who think and speak of death as the ultimate fact of human experience and say that death ends all. It is not so. Human biography does not end when amid the falling clouds the minister says, "Earth to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes."

In an important sense death is the beginning of life. The changes of the world have always been from death to life. Scientists tell us that ages ago this was a dead world, but now the whole earth throbs with life. There is scarcely a cliff so barren but that some evergreen decorates its side or it is garlanded by some blooming flower. The Scriptures tell us that while the outward man perishes, the inward man, which is the real man, is renewed day by day and is constantly expanding. This is the reason. Mortality must give place to immortality. The perishing mortal frame can not hold the immortal, expanding, ever-growing spirit.

So we bury the mortal remains of our loved one and turn away from the thought of dust and ashes to a contemplation of the house not made with hands, eternal, in the heavens. While the group of loved ones on this side close her eyes and fold her hands and whisper, "She is gone," the group on the other side grasp her extended hand and shout in triumph, "She is come!" The eyes that grew too dim to see the faces of loved ones here, have opened to gaze with rapture on the faces of those she loved long since and lost awhile. The ears that grew too dull to hear the melodies on earth are today ravished by the heavenly harmonies led by the choir invisible. The feet that were tired and dust-stained from the journey of four score years along the road of life are now walking with the vigor of immortality the golden streets of that city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God. So we say

Rejoice with our loved one deceased— Our loss is her infinite gain.

"Up to the beautiful giver of life, Up to the dwelling where cometh no strife, Up to the city where falleth no night, Up where the Savior's own face is the light, Up to the beautiful mansions above, Safe in the arms of His infinite love, Our dear ones are gathering home."

Three friends shall meet again Who have loved, Our embraces will be sweet, At the dear Redeemer's feet, When we meet to part no more.

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ARE WE DOING OUR DUTY AS CHRISTIANS?

"Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."—Matt. 25:45.

The question that we stand face to face with is, have we done all we could for Jesus today? Have we forgotten the one that died for our sins? Have we put pleasures and comforts first? Stop and think. We are rushing through life "money mad and pleasure-seeking," not giving a single thought as to the salvation of our fellowman, not stopping long enough to see what road we are traveling ourselves. What excuse can we offer to our God? "Neglect not the gift that is in thee," amend your ways, and your doings. When you joined the Church did you accept Christ, and expect to get to heaven by faith alone? That won't save you. You see that by works a man is justified, and not only by faith, so then, as we have opportunity, let us work that which is good towards all men. Stop and think where are you going, what are you doing to help your neighbor? Have you done anything to the least of them? Right now, today, you should check that mad rush down the road to destruction. This greed, money mad and pleasure-seeking head-long race we are running will carry us on and on right in the darkest pit of hell and torment. According to our works will we be judged. Are your works acceptable in the sight of God?

Have you buried your talent? Church member, let us wake up, do your duty, let your neighbor know that you are a child of God. Must Jesus bear the cross alone? Only as we bear the cross of Christ in forgiving, serving, saving love to the sinning, suffering world can we escape the condemnation of being guilty parties in the sins and sorrows under which it suffers. Are you a follower of Christ and playing the Judas act? When Judas saw that Jesus was condemned he repented; he did not intend by betraying Jesus to cause his death.

That is the way of the devil. Before we sin he does not let us see the evil of it lest we repent. But after the sin is done he lets us see it, to cause us remorse, and to drive us to despair. Are you betraying Jesus? Do thirty pieces of silver mean more to you than everlasting life? Just remember that trains for heaven have no baggage cars, and your worldly possessions cannot be checked. What would you gain if in your greed for wealth you get a large bank account, own a few rent houses? Do you know that in heaven there are no real estate offices. Rents are never collected, as God has promised all that enter therein will have a mansion free of charge. I ask you are you a Church member or a Christian? Being a Church member should mean being a Christian also, and according to Jesus' teachings we must use our talent. Can you remember speaking to some one lately about his soul? Did you in your rush this day sow a kind word, or a smile? Did you think as much about saving a soul as you did about saving the cotton crop? Is your conscience troubling you in any business deal? Did you misrepresent the goods you sold, and was the price right? All in all, did you chloroform that old conscience of yours and forget God's commandment, "All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them?"

Now we should get our talent out and let your customer know that you are a child of God. Let us help Jesus bear the cross. Let your friends know what joy you have serving God. If a friend would do some deed of kindness for you, would you try to keep it quiet? No, you would praise his name wherever you went. Have you done as much for Jesus? Stop, for God's sake, stop, look over the field. Do you see anything to do? Stop this mad rush for money and pleasure, give your own soul a chance. Do you realize that you must reap what you sow? Are you sowing to the wind? Your harvest will be whirlwinds. Look out that others don't have to help you reap. Are you sowing picture shows, card parties, style and the devil knows what? Are

you trying to lead some sinner to Christ and still smoking and chewing that filthy tobacco? Let us clean ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. "Be ye clean that bear the vessel of the Lord."

I wish we could see and realize what we are to lose by our world-living. Really where do you expect to spend eternity? God wrote the ten commandments on two tablets of stone, and it seems like we have become stone blind. Do you love your neighbor as you love yourself? A true Christian can see farther on his knees than some Church members can with a telescope. In fact, it seems that some folks join the Church to keep from trembling when it thunders. You can tell by the honey where the bees have been. So let us be out and out for what we claim, show the world which side you are on. The world may sneer and jeer at us, but God will bless us. That alone is worth more than all else. Let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not. On the other hand, we only punish ourselves when we hate the other fellow. The question is, "Do you know more about your neighbor than you do God? Have you done all you could for Jesus?" "And now I commend you to God and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you the inheritance among all them that are sanctified." May God bless each and every one of us, and show us how to be a blessing to our fellowman.

RUPERT D. LORD, Tyler, Texas.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque District—First Round. Melrose Cir., Perry, Nov. 7, 8. Clayton Cir., Snyder, Nov. 14, 15. Gallup, Nov. 21, 22. Watrous, Nov. 28, 29. San Jon Cir., San Jon, Dec. 5, 6. San Marcial, Dec. 12, 13. Vaughn Cir., Vaughn, Dec. 19, 20. Tucuman, Dec. 26, 27. Albuquerque, Jan. 2, 3. GEO. H. GIVAN, P. E.

Pecos Valley District—First Round. Elida Cir., Nov. 6. Rogers Cir., Nov. 7, 8. Portales Cir., Nov. 8, 9. Artesia Cir., Nov. 9, 10. Texico Cir., Nov. 13, 14. Texico, Nov. 14, 15. Clovis, Nov. 15, 16. Clovis Cir., Nov. 16, 17. Hagerman, Nov. 21, 22. Dayton and Lakewood, Nov. 22, 23. Sacramento Mis., Nov. 28, 29. Hope, Nov. 29, 30. Artesia, Dec. 1, 2. Rocky Arroyo and Queen, Dec. 5, 6. Carlsbad, Dec. 6, 7. Malaga and Lake Arthur, Dec. 7, 8. Lovington Cir., Dec. 12, 13. Eunice Cir., Dec. 13, 14. Toyah Valley Cir., Dec. 19, 20. Pecos, Dec. 20, 21. Odessa Circuit, Dec. 21, 22. Roswell, Dec. 27, 28. S. E. ALLISON, P. E.

WEST TEXAS

Beeville District—First Round. Nov. 7, 8, Mission, Conference Saturday p. m., Preaching Sunday, a. m. Nov. 8, McAllen-Mercedes, at McAllen, Conference 3 p. m., preaching 8 p. m. Nov. 9, Pharr, preaching and conference 8 p. m. Nov. 10, Santa Rosa, at La Faria, 8 p. m. Nov. 11, Edinburg, at Edinburg, 7 p. m. Nov. 12, Harlingen, 7 p. m. Nov. 13, San Benito, 7 p. m. Nov. 14, 15, Brownsville, Nov. 15, Raymondville, 7 p. m., conference after preaching. Nov. 20, Calallen, at Calallen Nov. 21, 22, Bishop, conference Saturday, a. m., preaching Sunday, p. m. Nov. 23, Robstown, 7 p. m. Nov. 28, 29, Aransas Pass. Nov. 29, Gregory, conference 4 p. m., preaching 8 p. m. Nov. 30, South Bluff, at Portland, 9 a. m. Nov. 30, Sinton, 7 p. m. Dec. 4, Mathis, at Mathis, 3:30 p. m. Dec. 5, 6, Alice Station, Dec. 6, Fallurrias, conference and preaching, 7 p. m. Dec. 7, Skidmore, at Skidmore, 10 a. m. Dec. 9, Beeville Cir., at Beeville, 3 p. m. Dec. 9, Beeville Sta., conference 4 p. m., preaching 7 p. m. Dec. 12, 13, Floresville, Dec. 13, 14, Karnes City, Dec. 14, 15, Cenedy, conference and preaching, at 7 p. m. Dec. 17, Oakville, at Oakville, 7 p. m., preaching, conference, 4 p. m. Dec. 20, Berclair, at Berclair, Dec. 23, Corpus Christi. T. F. SESSIONS, P. E.

Cuero District—First Round. Victoria, Nov. 7, 8. Goliad, Nov. 9, 10. Port Lavaca, at Pt. L., Nov. 14, 15. Seadrift, at S., Nov. 18. Ganado and Louise, at G., Nov. 21, 22. Edna, Nov. 23. Nursery, at N., Nov. 28, 29. Midfield, at M., Dec. 5, 6. Palacios, Dec. 6, 7. Provident, at Cordie, Dec. 12, 13. Yoakum, Dec. 19, 20. Hallettsville, at H., Dec. 20, 21. Cuero, Dec. 27. El Campo, Jan. 2, 3. Runge, Jan. 10, 11. Smiley, at S., Jan. 17, 18. Nixon, Jan. 18, 19. Pandora, at P., Jan. 23, 24. Stockdale, at S., Jan. 24, 25. Laveria, at L., Jan. 30, 31. The District Stewards will meet in the Methodist Church at Cuero on Tuesday, November 17, at 7:30 p. m. A. W. WILSON, P. E.

Lampasas District—First Round. Bertram, at Bertram, Nov. 7, 8. Burnet, at Burnet, Nov. 8, 9. Kempner, at Clayton, Nov. 11. Cherokee, at Cherokee, Nov. 14, 15. Llano Sta., Nov. 15, 16.

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

CENTRAL TEXAS

Brownwood District—Fourth Round. Brownwood Sta., Nov. 7, 8. J. H. STEWART, P. E.

Cisco District—Fourth Round. Cisco Mis., at Central, Nov. 7, 8. C. E. LINDSEY, P. E.

Cisco District—Fifth Round. Breckenridge, at B., 7 p. m., Nov. 7. May, at May, 3 p. m., Nov. 7. Rising Star, 7 p. m., Nov. 7. Carbon, at Carbon, 10 a. m., Nov. 6. Sipe Springs, at Sipe Springs, 3 p. m., Nov. 7. Scranton, at Scranton, 3 p. m., Nov. 7. Wayland, at Wayland, 3 p. m., Nov. 7. Pioneer, at Crosscut, 3 p. m., Nov. 7. Romney, at Romney, 11 a. m., Nov. 5. Desdemona, at Desdemona, 3 p. m., Nov. 7. Eastland, at Eastland, 7 p. m., Nov. 7. C. E. LINDSEY, P. E.

Cleburne District—Fifth Round. Crosson, at Wades, Nov. 5. Barnesville, at Mt. Peak, Nov. 6. Grandview Cir., at Prices Chapel, Nov. 7. Brazos Avenue, 11 a. m., Nov. 8. Lillian, at Cahill, 7 p. m., Nov. 8. W. W. MOSS, P. E.

Coronica District—Fourth Round. Rice, Nov. 5, at 8 p. m. Wortham and Richland, at W., Nov. 7, 8. E. A. SMITH, P. E.

Dublin District—Fourth Round. Adjourned Session of the Fourth Round. Bunyan, 2 p. m., Nov. 5, at Bunyan. Huckabay, 11 a. m., Nov. 6, at Huckabay. When a Church has met the salary in full, please report to me. S. J. VAUGHAN, P. E.

Fort Worth District—Fourth Round. Polytechnic, Nov. 8, 11 a. m. Weatherford Sta., Nov. 8, 8 p. m. JOHN R. NELSON, P. E.

Weatherford District—Fourth Round. Bethel, Nov. 7, 8. Waxahatchie, Nov. 8, 9. J. A. WHITEHURST, P. E.

Weatherford District—Fourth Round. First Church, at F. C., Nov. 11. JAS. CAMPBELL, P. E.

TEXAS

Beaumont District—Fourth Round. Woodville, at Wolf Creek, Nov. 7, 8. Warren, at Warren, Nov. 8, 8 p. m. Kountze, at Kountze, Nov. 15, 11 a. m. E. W. SOLOMON, P. E.

Brenham District—Fourth Round. Lexington Mis., Nov. 7, 8. Lexington Sta., Nov. 8, 9. Giddings, Nov. 9. Chapel Hill, Nov. 11. Brenham, Nov. 13. Bay City Mis., at Gainsmore, Nov. 14, 15. Bay City Sta., Nov. 15, 16. S. W. THOMAS, P. E.

Houston District—Fourth Round. St. Pauls, Nov. 8. Naty, Nov. 8. Valasco, Nov. 11. Harrisburg, Nov. 15. Humble, Nov. 15. J. KILGORE, P. E.

Jacksonville District—Fourth Round. Mt. Selman Cir., at Mt. Selman, Nov. 7. Bullace Cir., Nov. 8. Trans-Cedar Cir., at Pauline, Nov. 14. Athens Sta., Nov. 15. J. B. TURENTINE, P. E.

Marshall District—Fourth Round. Hall's Ile, at Winterfield, Nov. 7, 8. Marshall, Summit Street, Nov. 11. Harrison Ct., at First Ch., Marshall, Nov. 14. F. M. BOYLES, P. E.

Marlin District—Fourth Round. Jewett, at Oakwood, Nov. 8, a. m. Fairfield, at F., Nov. 8, p. m. Teague, Nov. 9, p. m. Wheelock, Nov. 15. J. P. BETTS, P. E.

Navasota District—Fourth Round. Brazos County Mis., at Wellborn, Nov. 8, 9. Millican, at Millican, Nov. 9, 10. Conroe, Nov. 12. Cold Springs, at Waverly, Nov. 15, 16. Willis, at Willis, Nov. 16. E. L. SHETLES, P. E.

Pittsburg District—Fourth Round. Cason, at Cason, Nov. 7, 8. Daingerfield, at Daingerfield, Nov. 8, 9. Hardy Memorial (Wednesday), Nov. 11, 7:30 p. m. First Church, Texarkana, Nov. 12, 7:30 p. m. Pittsburg Cir., at Reeves Chapel, Nov. 14, 15. Pittsburg Sta., Nov. 13, 15. O. T. HOTCHKISS, P. E.

Tempan District—Last Round. Melrose (Chireno), Nov. 7. Nacogdoches Station, Nov. 13. Appleby (), Nov. 14. Timpan Station, Nov. 15. J. W. MILLS, P. E.

Tyler District—Fourth Round. Murchison, at Murchison, Nov. 7, 8. Marvin, Nov. 9. Mt. Sylvan, at Sabine, Nov. 14, 15. This is a very important round. Let every official member be present. J. T. SMITH, P. E.

NORTH TEXAS

Bonham District—Fourth Round. Bailey, at Hickory Creek, Nov. 6, 8. Trenton, at Trenton, Nov. 11, 12. Dodda, at Dodd, Nov. 21, 22. Lladonia, Nov. 29, 30. W. W. WATTS, P. E.

Bowie District—Fourth Round. Crafton, Crafton, Nov. 7. Dundee, Nov. 14. T. H. MORRIS, P. E.

Dallas District—Fourth Round. Grand Prairie, Nov. 8, 9. Trinity, Nov. 10. First Church, Nov. 11. Cochran and Maple Ave., Nov. 14, 15. Tyler Sta., Nov. 16. Munger Place, Nov. 17. Oak Lawn, Nov. 18. Oak Cliff, Nov. 20. Ervay, Nov. 26. O. F. SENSABAUGH, P. E.

Decatur District—Fourth Round. Bryson and Jernyn, at J., Nov. 7, 8. Jackboro Sta., preaching, night of Nov. 8. Alvord Sta., at A., Nov. 14, 15. Chico Sta., at C., Nov. 15, 16. Mexican Mis., at C., Nov. 16. Bridgeport Mis., Nov. 21, 22. Decatur Sta., Nov. 22, 23. S. C. BIDDLE, P. E.

Gainesville District—Fourth Round. Marysville Mis., at M., Nov. 7, 8. Rosston Mis., at Gladys, Nov. 14, 15. Era and Spring Creek, at Era, Nov. 21, 22. Sanger Sta., Nov. 22, 23. Myra and Hood, at Myra, Nov. 28, 29. Denton St. Sta. (Q. C. Nov. 27), Nov. 29, 30. J. F. PIERCE, P. E.

Greenville District—Fourth Round. Fairlie Mis., Nov. 7, 8, at Fairlie. Wolfe City Sta., Nov. 8, 9. Celeste Sta., Nov. 14, 15. Lee Street Sta., Nov. 15. Caddo Mills Cir., Nov. 21, 22. Floyd and Salem, Nov. 28, 29, at Floyd. C. M. HARLESS, P. E.

McKinney District—Fourth Round. Renner, at R., Nov. 7, 8. Richardson, Nov. 8, 8 p. m. Copville, at C. L., Nov. 14, 15. McKinney, Nov. 15, 8 p. m. Princeton and Wilson Chapel, at P., Nov. 22. Plano, Nov. 22, 8 p. m. Anna and Melissa, Nov. 23, 2 p. m. (Q. C.) Plano, Nov. 24, 8 p. m. (Q. C.) Allen and South McKinney, at S. McK., Nov. 25, 8 p. m. (Q. C.) Weston, at W., Nov. 26, 10 a. m. (Q. C.) Richardson, at R., Nov. 27, 2 p. m. (Q. C.) Blue Ridge, at P. G., Nov. 28, 29. Farmersville, Nov. 29, 30. CHAS. A. SPRAGINS, P. E.

Paris District—Fourth Round. Avert Cir., at Lydia, Nov. 7, 8. Deport Cir., at Cunningham, Nov. 14, 15. Emberson Cir., at Mt. T., Nov. 21, 22. Centenary, Nov. 22, 23. W. F. BRYAN, P. E.

Sherman District—Fourth Round. Sherman Cir., at Friendship, Nov. 7, 8. Bells, at Everheart Memorial, Nov. 14, 15. R. G. MOOD, P. E.

Sulphur Springs District—Fourth Round. Como and Forest Academy, at Como, Nov. 7. Purley, at Martin's Ch., Nov. 8, 9. Yowell, at Yowell, Nov. 14, 15. Klondike, Nov. 15, 16. Sulphur Bluff, at Nelta, Nov. 21, 22. Brashear, Nov. 28, 29. Sulphur Springs Sta., Nov. 29, 30. R. C. HICKS, P. E.

Terrell District—Fourth Round. College Mt. Ct., at C. M., Nov. 7, 8. Elmo Mis., at Lawrence, Nov. 8, 9. Mesquite Cir., at Rose Hill, Nov. 14, 15. Hutchins and Wilmer, at W., Nov. 21, 22. Lanchester Sta., Nov. 28, 29. A. I. ANDREWS, P. E.

Abilene District—Fourth Round. View, at Elm Grove, Nov. 7, 8. Tuscola, at Tuscola, Nov. 8, 9. Trent, at Trent, Nov. 14, 15. Merkel, Nov. 15, 16. Nugent, at Nugent, Nov. 21, 22. Clyde Mis., at Buddley, Nov. 28, 29. First Church, Abilene, Dec. 5, 6. St. Paul's, Abilene, Dec. 5, 6. C. N. N. FERGUSON, P. E.

Amarillo District—Fourth Round. Ochiltree, Nov. 7, 8. Higgins, Nov. 14, 15. Glazier, Nov. 16, 17. Amarillo Mission, Nov. 21, 22. Amarillo, Polk Sta., Nov. 22, 23. Umbarger, at Day S. H., Nov. 29. Big Spring District—Fourth Round. Post City, Nov. 7, 8. Tahoka and Slaton, at T., Nov. 14, 15. Brownfield, at B., Oct. 22, 23. Plains, Nov. 28, 29. Coahoma, at New Hope, Dec. 5, 6. W. H. TERRY, P. E.

Clarendon District—Fourth Round. Clarendon Sta., Nov. 7, 8. Clarendon Mis., at Sunny View, Nov. 8, 9. Wellington Cir., at Fresno, Nov. 14, 15. Wellington Sta., Nov. 21, 22. Shamrock Sta., Nov. 28, 29. J. W. STORY, P. E.

Hamlin District—Fourth Round. Jayton, at J., Nov. 7, 8. Sylvester, Nov. 14, 15. Rule, at R., Nov. 21, 22. Rochester, at R., Nov. 16. Knox City, at K. C., Nov. 17. Vera, at V., Nov. 18. Peacock, at Brazos Valley, Nov. 28, 29. Spurr, 8 p. m., Nov. 30. Sagerton, at Sunny Side, Dec. 5, 6. G. S. HARDY, P. E.

Plainview District—Fourth Round. Turkey, Nov. 7, 8. Atton, Nov. 14, 15. Matador, Nov. 15, 16. Floydada, Nov. 16. Plainview Sta., Nov. 17. Happy, at Lakeview, Nov. 21, 22. Lockney Sta. and Mis., at Lockney, Nov. 28, 29. Plainview Mis., at Ellen, Dec. 5, 6. O. P. KIKER, P. E.

Stamford District—Fourth Round. Avoca and Bethel, Nov. 7, 8. Westover, Nov. 14, 15. Seymour Mis., Nov. 21, 22. Seymour Sta., Nov. 22, 23. Albany Sta., Nov. 28, 29. J. G. MILLER, P. E.

Sweetwater District—Fourth Round. Roby and Royston, at Roby, Nov. 7, 8. Sweetwater Mis., Quarterly Conference at Sweetwater, Nov. 14; preaching at Mary Neal, Nov. 15. Fluvanna, at Fluvanna, Nov. 21, 22. Sweetwater Sta., Nov. 22, 23. Blackwell, at Blackwell, Nov. 28, 29. Roscoe, Dec. 4, 6. B. W. DODSON, P. E.

Big Holiday Epworth Piano Sale

It is a real joy to build pianos in our fine, new factory, and we extend a hearty invitation to all you music loving folks who read this good paper, when in Chicago to call and see for yourselves how Epworth pianos are made, and to learn why they are so good, sweet-toned, reliable instruments. Now, we have found by experience that people like to take their time when thinking about the purchase of a piano, so I am making our SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER a little earlier than usual that you may get your piano before the holiday rush.

Send Name—Save \$100

The fine Epworth pianos started last spring are now ready for shipment and as they are taking an enormous amount of floor space, which we greatly need, I have decided to offer extra inducements for early buying shipments, even if I do have to give extraordinary terms on payment and a reduction from our net factory price. My Brother Carl, (C. S. Williams) general manager of all of our manufacturing, has given special time you to the selection of the wood of which we make our cases, and I think we now have on hand the finest kind of piano we ever turned out. The cases are not only more than 100 times as good, but the pianos have had plenty of time to get well seasoned and settled in the tuning, but best of all is the sweet, clear, singing tone, the result of extraordinary care given in the making of the sounding board.

Easy Terms—No Interest

If you will send me your name on the coupon below, I will mail you our beautiful Epworth catalog with pictures, special holiday prices and full terms of easy payment, also a book of letters from more than 100 thousands of Epworth piano owners in all sorts of the country. No matter where you live I will write you a letter and explain how I am willing to loan you money now so you may select with a beautiful looking, sweet-toned and most satisfactory piano in all your neighborhood, and want to keep it at the Special Holiday Price, you may do so on any of our easy terms of payment without reference or security. If after you have had the Epworth piano in your home for one full year you should not find it all I claim for it, or you expected of it, you are privileged to send it back to me at no expense of freight.

Thirty Days Free Trial

People have learned to their sorrow that there is a good deal of deception in the piano business as usually carried on, but when you look through our book of letters from two thousand Epworth piano owners, who selected their piano by our trial order plan, I think you will be glad of the chance to buy your Epworth piano by the same safe and economical plan. Answering this advertisement neither places you under obligation nor causes you any inconvenience whatever. You are not asked to travel or to pay for postage or traveling men to poster you. Send Name on Coupon or Postal for Holiday Offer.

Form with fields for Name, Address, and other details for the piano sale coupon.

MARRIED.

CRAIG KEEN—At the residence of Mr. Bulwer, Okalaska, Texas, Mr. Sam W. Craig and Miss Coa A. Keen, at 6 p. m., October 18, 1914, Rev. John W. Wardlaw officiating.

COOPER COOPER—January 15, 1914, at the groom's father's, Robert Cooper, near North Roby, Fisher County, Texas, Mr. Charles Cooper and Miss Fannie Ann Cooper, Rev. J. David Crockett officiating.

MORTON CHANCE—Rev. J. David Crockett, at the residence of the groom's uncle, J. A. Morton, six miles west of Roby, Mr. Alvin Morton and Miss Essie Chance, April 3, 1914.

CUNNINGHAM JOHNSON—Rev. J. David Crockett officiating, at the residence of Roby, Texas, Mr. J. E. Cunningham, of Amarillo, Texas, and Miss Grace Johnson, June 21, 1914.

DOWELL LOCKARD—By Rev. J. David Crockett, in the parsonage, Roby, Texas, Mr. R. E. Dowell and Miss Lillie Lockard, both of near Longview, Texas, September 17, 1914.

GILLILAND COX—October 11, 1914, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Ernest Gilliland and Miss Bertha Cox, all of Westbrook settlement, Jack County, Texas, Rev. J. B. Pharr officiating.

FORD BRATCHER—On the evening of Oct. 17, 1914, at 8:30 p. m., at the residence of the bride's parents, in Vera, Texas, Mr. Milton Ford and Miss Coa Belle Bratcher, Rev. C. D. Pipkin officiating. Their future home will be in Amarillo, Texas.

DONT.

Don't think because you have taken many remedies in vain that your case is incurable. You have not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It has cured many seemingly hopeless cases of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney complaint, dyspepsia and general debility—many cases that may have been worse than yours.

What this great medicine has done for others it can do for you. (Adv.)

"Between the great things we can not do, and the small things we will not do, there is great danger that we shall do nothing." There are not a few people waiting for an opportunity to be heroes, or something, unuseful brilliant, who in the meanwhile are not ordinary useful citizens. Buildings are never constructed from the cupola downward; it is only in lives that people fancy they can begin at the top without the trouble of laying a foundation.

SICK HEADACHES

People who have attacks every so often are suffering from a Liver-gall trouble or Gallstone disease. There is an obstruction in the flow of the bile whether due to catarrhal, inflammatory or infectious causes or to stones, backing the bile up into the stomach, causing those awful headaches, sick stomach with vomiting and that terrible retching. If these folks would only know of our GALL-TONE which may be taken at home to remove the underlying cause of their trouble, they might soon be cured of these attacks. As a Christian act, send us the names of any whom you know are subject to these spells and we will send them our GALL-TONE BOOK and full information. Address Gallstone Remedy Co., Dept. 918, 119 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Users report immediate relief and speedy cures. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, box 187, South Bend, Ind.

Vertical text on the left margin containing various small notices and advertisements.

You do not wish alum in your food

You desire to avoid it. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder contains no alum or lime phosphate. Its use is therefore a safeguard against objectionable mineral salts which are left in the biscuit and cake when made with inferior powders.

Chemists have shown that a large percentage of the chemicals of which alum baking powders are made remains in the food in the form of Glauber's Salt, hydrate of aluminum and other impurities.

Read the label on the can. Reject a baking powder unless the label shows cream of tartar. Buy and use

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Made from Cream of Tartar No Alum

A QUADRENNIUM

A Message to the Recent West Texas Conference Which, by Request, is Herein Transmitted to the Other Texas Conferences.

With the opening of the West Texas Conference there will close a quadrennium peculiar in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has been a period of four years in which all the Methodists of Texas, presiding elders, pastors and congregations have participated; a four years of history making—a four years abounding in such successes as have attracted the attention of the religious and secular world everywhere.

Exactly four years ago the West Texas Conference met in Austin, Texas; exactly four years ago, and in Austin, Texas, the West Texas Conference—in a sense, the Mother Conference—gave to the Methodist Church and unknowingly to the people West of the Mississippi River, a movement that founded Southern Methodist University. It was in Austin, Texas, also, only a few months later, that representatives of the Texas Conference met with the authority of all Texas Methodism behind them, and put into operation the campaigns that for four years have been pushed with a zeal, optimism and enthusiasm by the people everywhere that has affected the entire Church. A great Commission has been appointed by the recent General Conference and already there is in operation a University at Atlanta, Georgia, absolutely owned and controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and representative of the States east of the Mississippi, and Southern Methodist University has been founded and selected as a co-equal institution with the University at Atlanta, also owned and controlled absolutely by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and designated to represent the region of immense possibility west of the Mississippi.

Has there ever been a quadrennium so fruitful in growth of Christian Education heretofore?

And now the West Texas Conference comes back to Austin! It is fitting that every preacher and layman should carefully consider the events of the closing quadrennium. It is proper that the entire conference give thanks for the accomplishment of deeds that elicited "Impossible! Impossible!" four years ago. It is a signal time to rejoice. Not that the campaign is concluded, and that there is nothing left to do—for such a time will never come—but that we have found our strength, we have proved that we can do the impossible, that we can "take the land," that the GIANTS OF ANAK ARE MYTHS, AND THAT THE LAND IS a goodly land.

Let THIS NEW CHILD OF METHODISM ON ITS FOURTH BIRTHDAY MAKE A REPORT.

During these four years, Southern Methodist University has evolved from a vision in the minds and hearts of a few bishops, preachers and laymen, to a reality, with accumulated assets of approximately TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

In this good hour the administration of the University wishes to say to the Methodist preachers in the field that the victory is THEIRS. If there are to be words of praise and songs of victory they belong to the PREACHERS, PRESIDING ELDERS AND THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS. NO ENERPRISE OF METHODISM SUCCEEDS BEYOND THE LEVEL OF DEVOTION FROM THE METHODIST PREACHER. THE LINE OF SUCCESS AND CONQUEST ADVANCES OR RETIRES AS THE SPIRIT OF THE METHODIST PREACHER EBS AND FLOWS. THE SUCCESSSES OF SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY TO DATE MUST BE CREDITED TO THE PREACHERS OF THE TEXAS CONFERENCES. The hardships and struggles through which they have gone and the sacrifices they have made have not been in vain. And to those preachers the University now extends a vote of love and gratitude.

The laws of business have operated in this as in all other enterprises. "The spirit of Texas" has been conspicuous. The only plans that have failed and have been expensive have been the little plans. Every campaign that appealed to the masses as a tremendous undertaking, as "heroic," and has carried with it the possibilities of great results has been patronized, accepted and has wonderfully succeeded. Where money has been spent to get money the ratio of expense has been small.

These records should be a lesson to us for the future. When Methodism charges a company of men with the promotion of an enterprise they should remember that the success is a mutual success or the failure a mutual failure. That if the first call is accepted and responded to by all, there is a tremendous saving of time, money, labor and prestige. If the first call is not responded to, then there must be the added expense of another plan, more time, more labor, more expenditure. To those who do not respond to these two calls other campaigns must be inaugurated with more expense, and so on until the end is accomplished.

And the rate of expense is in proportion to the delay with which our people join in the campaign.

It may be useless to state it, but it is nevertheless true, that Methodism might have done in one year what it has done in four, and what a saving of Methodism and money it would have been.

But it is certain that Methodism is awake and will profit by its ex-

perience. After all, they have nothing to regret. Almost half of a million dollars have been collected and spent in building and improvements, and far-seeing leaders of ministry and laity have visited and investigated and gone away happy. The administration is proud of this record and eagerly solicits those who have yet to become enthused, that they "come and see." The most magnificent single school building in the South is Dallas Hall, valued at \$300,000, now complete. The last word in Men's Dormitories is now practically complete, and has cost \$150,000. A splendid block of land has been bought in the city opposite the City Hospital for possible use as a hospital site, and has doubled in value since purchased. One or two more tracts of land lying near the University have been bought, in order to control our settlement, and one of them sold in lots netted \$14,000 profit, which was used to defray campaign expenses. Splendid improvements are being made in the residence addition adjoining the campus, the street car line is being completed, and other splendid improvements being pushed to completion.

Thus far we have safely come!

But we now face new conditions.

The Bursar of the University estimates that 15,000 people have made subscriptions to the University, averaging a little less than \$70 each.

These subscriptions are made in notes bearing five equal annual payments, making an equivalent of 75,000 note to be handled by his office for collection. The people of Texas ought to stop long enough to consider what that means. It not only shows that only one in twenty of our Methodists has made any subscription at all, but it shows that an immense amount of time and labor must be consumed in the collection of these notes.

The Methodist preachers in Texas only can determine how much of these subscriptions will be lost.

They saw a great financial depression is upon us. That money is impossible now. The Methodist preachers of Texas must necessarily reply that Methodism has never yet allowed civil, political, religious or military strife to cut short its growth. The record is that in times of business depression, and even war, our Methodist Church has prospered most. If we had faith sufficient to start the University and to secure this immense volume of subscriptions it would be disgraceful and suicidal for us now to turn back and say "It cannot be done." Nothing is lost by optimism and perseverance. There are many who say that the people can and will pay, that the money is here, or will be here shortly. The University officials, always in the hands of the Methodist preachers, must now look up to them, realizing that the fate of the University depends upon the "thumbs up or thumbs down" of the Methodist preachers of Texas.

Sometimes the University officials feel that the preachers have committed the fate of the University to them; that some pastors say in their hearts, "Oh, well, the University has officials appointed to look after these things!"

And the officials at the same time are anxiously waiting for the preachers to say, "Come on."

A recent meeting of the Executive Committee has decided that the present Commissioners of the University will be allowed to return to their pastorates; that the University force will be limited to the smallest possible number and that instead of depending upon paid commissioners we must depend upon the co-operation of the pastors and the people. Whether this money will be really saved or not depends upon whether our pastors will help us or not.

But the greatest embarrassment of Southern Methodist University is the hundreds, even thousands of young people clamoring for the opening of the doors. Some thought that perhaps Southern Methodist University would not be patronized. Instead with all other Methodist schools full and running over we find the State University has nearly eight hundred Methodist boys and girls enrolled; that one out of ten of the students at Baylor University are of Methodist families.

The prospective students visit the University building daily; the correspondence is enormous. Without any question, if the University's endowment funds and dormitory facilities would allow, we might enroll one thousand students the first term. Other nationalities and denominations are equally interested, and men of large means visit us and tell us that when we open and prove the kind of work we do, we shall have their patronage and support. Beyond any doubt immense sums of money will be available if the Methodists "make good" at Southern Methodist University. SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY MUST OPEN, AS PER CONTRACT, IN 1915.

A delay of even one year would mean the loss of thousands of trained workers to the Methodist Church, and unknown amounts of money for its endowment and prestige. And this does not indicate in any wise loss of moral support and of credit among commercial institutions because of its failure to keep its promises.

Then back to our Mother Conference, the West Texas Conference; back to our beloved pastors of the other conferences, who four years ago sent us out on our mission; and back to the other conferences of Texas and the people we must come with the statement that we are still dependent. WE MUST PUSH THE CLAIM FOR COLLECTION AND SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY MUST BE OPENED IN 1915. WE MUST NOT PUT ASIDE, NOR DELAY.

Another quadrennium must show Southern Methodist University a potent factor in the progress of the Church, representative of the people west of the Mississippi, as ordered by the General Conference, worthy of the support that is so freely promised it, the pride of our Church and the salvation of the youth of the land.

Yours for Methodism,

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

PASSING DAY.

(Continued from page 13)

including a berth in a Pullman, costs \$19.60 Mexican, or \$3.92 American money, for an all night or all day journey.

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer has passed the first milestone in the work she laid out for herself to convert Mindanao Moroland to Christianity. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who started society on two continents by the announcement that she would personally undertake a mission among the wild and warlike Moros of Jolo, after spending a year in Jolo laying the foundation of her great work is now in Manila on her way to the United States, where she will secure new equipment and make additional preparation for carrying out her resolve. She will return later to her chosen field of Christian endeavor.

War supplies valued at more than half a million dollars are said to have been carried by the Chicago, of the French line, when two hundred passengers and more than three thousand tons of freight. Among the cargo were twenty-eight large motor trucks, 1000 cases of accoutrements and saddles, 5000 cases of horse shoes, 4000 cases of horse shoe nails, 75 cases of spades, 1000 bales of blankets, 200 cases of dried fruits and 1000 rolls of tarred paper to be used for covering the winter quarters of the French troops.

Governor Cole Hesse signed the Cotton Average Reduction bill Saturday. The bill was passed by a special session of the South Carolina Legislature and provides that not more than one-third of the land cultivated in South Carolina in 1915 shall be planted in cotton. It provides for a fine of from \$25 to \$100 for each acre planted in cotton beyond the specified limit.

A French aviator is reported to have brought down from the skies a German rifle bullet which he had caught in his hand. The story goes that he was flying at a height of about seven thousand feet when he suddenly became aware of a small black object close to his head. He thought it was an insect of some kind and

was sufficient of an entomologist to realize that a flying insect at such an altitude was a curiosity. So he stretched out his hand and grasped what to his amazement proved to be a bullet. He explained afterward that it was evidently a rifle bullet that had been fired almost vertically and had reached its utmost elevation. He arrived on his aeroplane just at the moment when the bullet slowly turned over and was about to fall again.

The Union stockyards in Chicago were quarantined last Saturday by the Department of Agriculture in order to facilitate the work of the government in stamping out foot and mouth disease, which has recently made its appearance in Indiana and Michigan. The quarantine will stop the shipments of cattle out of Chicago for ten days. It will not prevent the receipt of cattle by the Chicago packing plants, or the killing, dressing, or shipment of dressed meats. It will simply hold up for a time the function of the stockyards as a clearing house for stockyards, ranches and feeding farms of the Middle West. No cases of foot and mouth disease have been discovered in the Chicago yards, and the action of the Department of Agriculture was taken as a precautionary measure.

United States Senator Morris Sheppard will make a trip of inspection to the locks and dams below Dallas. The Steamer Commodore Duncan has been secured and the River Committee and Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will accompany the Senator and otherwise entertain him upon the occasion of his visit.

General Eulalio Gutierrez was elected Provisional President of Mexico Sunday night at the Aguas Calientes Convention. The election is for a period of 30 days. General Gutierrez is a close friend of General Carranza and rose with Carranza against Huerta. He defeated a force of Federals near Saltillo last January and in April expelled the Spanish residents from the city of San Luis Potosi. One of his greatest victories against the Federals was won at Vanegas in June. Commenting on the action of the Aguas Calientes convention, Foreign Minister Fabela said: "The high officers of this Government believe this convention had no right to name a successor to General Carranza. If General Villa and General

Zapata refuse to leave the country with Carranza we will have war. The only way to guarantee peace is for these three chiefs to leave the field. General Gutierrez is a brave and honorable soldier, but the convention must live up to General Carranza's demands." The convention was called after General Carranza had entered Mexico City. Its purpose was to compose the differences between revolutionary factions in the Republic; to decide upon details of a form of government for the country and to determine the presidential succession. Generals Carranza, Villa and Zapata all were represented by delegates.

Two Fort Worth firms have booked an order for 13,000 head of cavalry and artillery horses for the French Government. Three thousand have been shipped and the balance of the order will be accepted at the rate of 1250 per week. The prices paid range from \$115 to \$140 per head.

Deportation of Luis Hernandez, arrested at San Antonio, Texas, for threats against John R. Silliman, Consul at Saltillo, Mexico, and other Americans, was ordered by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor. The deportation authorizes Hernandez to proceed to Cuba at his own expense, but if refused admission to Cuba, he will be returned to Mexico. Department officials said Hernandez admitted the charges at a hearing. He asked to be sent to Cuba, as he said his life would be endangered if he returned to Mexico.

As the Japanese Embassy in Washington it was estimated that Japan's purchases of cotton in the United States this year will amount to approximately 600,000 bales. Last year the mills of the Orient took 375,000 bales from this country and in 1912 about 450,000 bales. Japan's industries are not disturbed by the European war; on the contrary, they are enjoying a strong boom, and particularly is this true of those producing cotton cloth.

Dr. C. C. Young, of Belen, Texas, has recently imported eighteen full blooded caracul sheep from Central Asia, which are now being transferred from Baltimore, where they have been in quarantine to Dr. Young's West Texas ranch. The caracul is a fur-bearing variety that flourishes in the Afghanistan country and consent is rarely given for them to be exported. It was only after considerable difficulty that Dr. Young was able to take the animals to the seaboard. Dr. Young hopes to acclimate the sheep in West Texas and cross them with the native variety, with a view of establishing the fur-bearing breed in this country. They are prolific in fur yields, which goes into the manufacture of the finest garments. In addition to his West Texas ranch, Dr. Young breeds the silver fox on his ranch in Canada on Prince Edward Island.

Another landslide in the Panama Canal Saturday locked the channel for several days. It is understood this slide is only an aftermath of the big slide last month. Colonel Goethals has stated there is no known way of stopping these landslides in Culebra Cut; that the engineers must content themselves with removing the mat as fast as it falls into the canal permanently adjusted themselves to the change in their base caused by the digging of the canal. This process may go on for many months. It is said, however, that navigation of the canal will not be seriously interrupted for more than a few days at a time.

At Dunfermline, Scotland, local sentiment against Andrew Carnegie because of his alleged pro-German attitude is so strong that the statue of the "Old Scot" which was erected by the citizens of his native town last June was pelted by a crowd. Carnegie films which have been exhibited at moving picture houses have been withdrawn.

The Imperial Hotel in Dallas was damaged by fire Tuesday morning to the extent of between forty and fifty thousand dollars. The hotel, which was built in 1889 and first known as the McLeod, was of brick and board construction, six stories and a basement and on its completion was said to be one of the finest hotels in Texas. The fire was discovered on the top floor near the elevator at about 6 o'clock in the morning and was not under control by the fire department until shortly after seven o'clock. The query is not how the fire started, but rather how was it stopped, and the Dallas Fire Department is the recipient of more praise for an excellent piece of work than was ever before tendered it. It is questionable, if in the history of modern day fire fighters anywhere in this country is there such a record of masterful handling of men and machines as was apparent at this fire. The fire which already had been burning for some time before the alarm was sent in, was confined to the top floor and roof. Two firemen were slightly hurt and several guests received minor injuries in making their escape from the burning building. Jno. Senechal, a local business man, saved several women and a baby. He was among the first to enter the building and though blinded by smoke, grasped his way through the halls and roused up sleepers and led them to safety. The property was insured it is stated for \$50,000.

The returns from the election held in many States Tuesday indicate "sweeping Republican gain" in normally Republican strongholds and usual Democratic majorities in Democratic States. Some surprises to be sure, the election of Hoise Penrose to succeed himself as Senator from Pennsylvania and the return to Congress from his own, the Danville District, Illinois, of Uncle Joe Cannon were among the greatest. The Democrats will retain control of the House and Senate, though the majority in the former will be reduced. The Senate will remain practically about as it was. Tennessee has again entered the Democratic column. Hooper, the Republican Governor, was defeated by Thos. Rye for Governor. Texas—well—the whole Democratic ticket from top to bottom was returned. The Republican, Progressive and Socialist candidates for the head of the State Government, combined hardly received a vote sufficiently large to be considered even as a complimentary vote.

OTHER HISTORIC DAYS OF PRAYER.

Sunday, October 4, was the eighth day on which the American people have been called to join their prayers—six times for peace, twice in memory of assassinated Presidents, Lincoln and Garfield. The dates and occasions are:

May 9, 1798, to avoid war with France.
January 12, 1815, to avoid war with Algeria.
September 26, 1861, to end the war between the States.
April 30, 1863, to end the war between the States.
August 1, 1864, to end the war between the States.
June 1, 1865, in commemoration of Lincoln.
September 26, 1881, in commemoration of Garfield.
The American people's prayers were offered on October 4, 1914, for the first time in behalf of peace between foreign governments.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Without spiritual vision, spiritual aims, spiritual ideals, no man, however shrewd a politician he may be, can ever become a great statesman. Every statesman has moral principle and a live soul.