

# ALABAMA BAPTIST

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Established 1874. Vol. 45, No. 26.

Organ Baptist State Convention

Office: 1705 Third Avenue.

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

Published Weekly. \$2.00 a Year

On the back page you will find advertisement of the Central College and Conservatory at Tuscaloosa. Dr. Giles has place for a few more scholars.

The Bridgeport Baptists are rejoicing over the erection of a new house of worship. We will soon be ready for the shingles on the roof. Yours truly—Mrs. C. C. Boyd.

The Cullman Association will meet one and one-quarter miles of Hanceville on Tuesday, October 27, instead of October 29, as published some time ago. Come to see us. Fraternally—J. E. Creel, Clerk, Bangor.

We would be glad to welcome you at the Cahaba Association, which meets Wednesday after the third Sunday in October with Pisgah church, in Perry county, about 14 miles east of Marion. Fraternally—W. B. Alexander.

Rev. Arch C. Cree, of the Home Board, has a wonderfully informing article in the Methodist Review on "The New Day in the Rural Church Life of the South." It is worth volumes of the so-called "Rural Life Strides," in which the highest idea seems to have a civic center with a social director.

Mrs. Hearn, Joy and myself arrived here yesterday. In a few minutes will go up for the opening of the seminary. We are very grateful for the privilege of being here for study during this winter, and I am sure it will be a great help to us in the work when we get back to China. Yours most sincerely and thankfully—T. O. Hearn, Louisville, Ky.

I keep forgetting to say a word about our licensing Brother W. A. Goss to preach. We did so two weeks ago. He is a fine, worthy brother, a sturdy, firm, Christian gentleman. I believe he will make good wherever given a chance. Please say some words in his behalf and ask the brethren to give him an opportunity to get before the people. I heartily endorse him.—John W. Inzer, Avondale.

A committee on pastoral supply from the First Baptist church, Savannah, Ga., have invited me to take the pulpit for several weeks. I have accepted the invitation on the condition that my going shall in no wise hamper them or interfere with my future plans. All the meetings held through the summer and fall have been remarkably successful. Many other invitations have come to me recently. I do so much wish I could hold them all. I am sending this line to the paper, that my friends may address me there. Brother Metcalfe and his family have arrived in Dadeville. They have been most heartily welcomed by our people, and Brother M. has made a most favorable impression on the entire citizenship of the town. Hoping to see you soon, and with best wishes, I am sincerely—W. D. Hubbard.

## VIRGINIA GOES DRY

We congratulate Dr. Pitt on the splendid campaign he waged for prohibition in the Religious Herald, and we rejoice in the valliant service rendered by the brilliant McDaniel of Richmond and other Baptist pastors. We are glad Baptists took such a leading part in the fight against whisky.



Dr. Geo. W. McDaniel

By a majority of more than 30,000 the voters of Virginia have just placed that state in the "dry" column. It was generally expected that the majority of the counties would favor state-wide prohibition but that the larger cities would return strong majorities against the proposition so that many were distinctly surprised when Petersburg, Roanoke and Newport News gave large "dry" majorities. Only about eight of the 100 counties of the state voted against prohibition. This victory of the temperance forces makes an important addition to the long and growing list of states which have been made "dry" by state-wide prohibitory laws or virtually so by local option laws.

The will of the voters of Virginia will go into effect on Nov. 1, 1916, and the state legislature which goes into session on Jan. 1, next will enact special laws for the government of the state under prohibition. The manufacture of whisky within the bounds of the state will be prohibited but persons, firms or corporations now engaged in the manufacture of wines and certain other liquors whose alcohol content is comparatively small may continue in business provided their product is sent outside the state into territory in which its sale is legally authorized. When the "dry" measure is in operation it will be a violation of law for individuals or social clubs to sell or give away any liquor within the confines of the state.



Dr. R. H. Pitt

I write this word congratulating the Blue Mountain evangelistic force in their successful achievement of adding to their strength Pastor W. C. Reeves, lately of the Immanuel Baptist church, of Buffalo, N. Y. Brother Reeves is a No. 1, and Brother Martin need not fear to use him for a big gun. Reeves is a Texas man, who has sojourned in New York for only two years. I am sure he is glad to be back in the south. I was with him in college and seminary, too, and am happy to say that we will begin another meeting at the Tabernacle this month, with Reeves doing the preaching. He will doubtless make his headquarters in Birmingham.—John W. Inzer, Pastor Avondale Baptist Church.

I came here last Monday morning to assist Brother Long in a meeting. We are having large crowds and a good meeting. This is my second time with this people, and I find them a fine people to be with. Will close here Sunday night. May God bless you in your work. Pray for me.—Curtis S. Shugart, Lincoln.

Brother Crumpton writes: "Numbers of pastors have promised to help November 1 on the debt paying. Of course we want the cash where possible; but good pledges will do. I have some pledges now, payable January 1 and April 1. We have several thousands pledged for October 1. I have heard from a good number of these already, and hope to hear from the others."

Pastors, be sure and give your people an opportunity to have a part in the debt-paying campaign on Sunday, November 1, by explaining to them the situation.

The DeKalb County Association meets with Chavies church on October 13; 14 and 15, six miles west of Fort Payne, Ala. Let all the representatives of our mission boards be present. Yours—T. A. Ventress, Clerk.

In the meeting at Bethel last week there were 45 additions, instead of 25, as the paper gave it. Having a good meeting here at Barton. Sixteen additions to date (Thursday). Good interest in the meeting. Respectfully—Oliver E. Dobbs.

On Wednesday after the fourth Sunday in August we closed a splendid revival at Harmony church with 18 additions. Rev. B. M. Barnett, of Georgiana, assisted us there. He did us good work. To God be the glory.—R. Thereall McLeod.

The Clay County Association will convene with Pine Grove church, six miles east of Lineville, on Wednesday, October 21, 1914. Those coming by rail will be met at Berwick, on the A. B. & A. railroad, with conveyance to carry them out. We hope to see our editor and Dr. Crumpton present. Yours in His service—R. E. Owen.

Please change my paper from Linden, Ala., to 228 New York Hall, Louisville, Ky. The seminary has had a fine opening. The prospects are bright for a very successful year. The number of Alabama boys here is smaller than it has been for several years, though the total number of students exceeds that of a corresponding date last year. Fraternally—W. K. James.

The Elmore County Baptist Association will convene with the Goodhope church, on Wetumpka and Tallassee pike, seven miles from Tallassee, 11 miles from Wetumpka and four miles from Eclectic, on Tuesday, November 3, 1914, and continue in session two and one-half days. An interesting program has been arranged, and as this is the first session and as each Baptist church in the association is entitled to three delegates for the first 50 members and one additional delegate for each 25 members, or fraction thereof, above 50, it is hoped that a large delegation will be present.

We are now comfortably located in the commodious pastorium at Pine Apple. I want to say that we have had a warm welcome here. We found the pastorium nicely cleaned and the pantry well filled waiting for our arrival. I have looked around a little, and things look good to me. I am impressed that this is a great field. If I am not deceived, and I can't believe I am, we will make a forward march in the future. Come to see us at the association, the 7th of October. I will be glad to take you to the pastorium. Yours fraternally—W. A. Tharp, Pine Apple.

## WAR TIMES IN EUROPE AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN TOURIST

By J. S. DILL, D. D.

In a large party of 30, under the expert guidance of Dr. J. J. Wicker and son, we had toured the Orient. Going by way of Hamburg we had a bird's-eye view of Germany and Austria and Hungary and Serbia and Bulgaria. We had seen Constantinople and visited Athens, its ancient ruins and its city of progress. We had gone to Jerusalem and down to Jericho and the Jordan. We had visited Nazareth and had sailed on the Nile. We had traded in the markets of Damascus and had climbed the great pyramid of Egypt. We had sailed across the blue waters of the Mediterranean and were enjoying the great sights in historic Rome. Our prospect was for an itinerary that would show us the best things in Italy, and then give to Mrs. Dill and myself a week of rest amid the grandeur of the Swiss Alps. But this was not to be. When we arrived at Naples our ears caught the far distant rumblings of a storm. We thought it would remain upon the horizon, and little dreamed that it would cross the pathway of our travels.

But when we reached Rome we found that it was spreading fast. A storm worse than any elemental upheaval of land or sea, whether whirling hurricane, belching volcano or trembling earthquake was enveloping the whole of Europe. The war between conflicting interests in the great powers of the continent was about to break forth in all its fury. For more than 20 years it had threatened, but now at last had come. But our party under the optimistic guidance of Dr. Wicker took council of their hopes and not of their fears and continued our itinerary. When we reached Venice, August 5, we found that matters were indeed serious. Germany and Austria were arrayed against Russia and France and Belgium, while England had thrown her great power in the balance and declared war against Germany. Italy might any day be drawn into the titanic struggle, and was mobilizing her army for any emergency that might arise. If no hand stayed the storm the greatest war of history would be fought to the finish.

We American tourists were face to face with serious difficulties. The government had taken over the railroad and all public utilities for war purposes, and we could not get through Switzerland and France to our different ports of sailing. All sailings of the ships of the French, English and German lines, on which we held return tickets already paid for, were called in, either for military use or for fear of capture by the enemy, and unless this condition changed there would be no use in going to our port. Banks were shutting down on travelers' checks and we might at any time find ourselves without money and in a strange land. The American consul at Venice cheered us with news that the United States government was fully aware of our condition and would arrange for vessels to bring us in home. But this would be much delayed and a very trying experience. We would be packed in inferior vessels, and our endurance greatly taxed. We hoped not to have to resort to this, but took off our hats to Uncle Sam. August 8 we pushed on to Milan as being the end of our Italian itinerary, and also as the best place to plan for the return home. It was convenient to Genoa, from which port we might get a sailing under some neutral flag, and was near the French border so that if the way opened we could go through to the French and English ports. We found several courses possible. Under direction of the embassy, small Italian vessels were sailing, but the accommodations were poor and the prices extortionate. For steerage, and no one who has not seen it knows how bad it is, a hundred dollars in gold was charged. Better class accommodation was held at \$250. The consul suggested that by waiting quietly at Milan until the rush was over we could get cheaper rates and better accommodation. But the hardest thing to do in the world is to wait. Then if Italy took up arms it would be worse instead of better. The only other chance was to risk a trip through France to our ports in the hope that our vessel might sail. These chances were considered with great hesitation as to what to do. Whichever way we turned there were risks to be taken.

Finally as the news came that the English and French were becoming masters of the sea and that their ships might run with safety, in the hopes of getting our sailings, for which we had already paid and held our tickets, we decided to make the dash to get through France. So, under the skillful guidance of Dr. Wicker, 28 Americans, two-thirds of them women, and with 51 large suit cases, besides small hand baggage, we left Milan August 13. Modane was the border town between Italy and France, and here first of all our hopes were centered. Would the French authorities allow us to pass? It was 11 o'clock at night when we reached this point. Our American passports, endorsed by the French consul at Milan, were satisfactory, and at 1 o'clock we passed over the French border and faced what hardships might be before us. We had no fear of personal danger, but only of delays and trials that might be beyond the endurance of some of the ladies of our party. We could only secure third-class railroad coaches, no cushions, and hard wooden seats, looking as if modeled after some implement of torture that had been handed down from the Inquisition

period. But we were glad to get them, and rejoiced that we were moving in the direction of home. At once there came to our sight the evidences of war. Unable to sleep we peered out into the pale moonlight. At every railroad bridge and tunnel and at regular intervals along the track we saw soldiers on guard, and at every station soldiers and munitions of war being transported. All of this could not keep us from enjoying the scenery along the way, for we were passing through the French Alps. As dawn at last crimsoned the sky we found ourselves looking up the great snow-capped mountains. The same heights had looked upon warring Europe since Caesar marshaled his legions against Gaul. They were now to witness a death struggle with the modern engines of war. By 10:30 that morning our journey was halted by a delay at a small town that kept us until 2 o'clock before we could get another train. We were not allowed to remain in the depot, but found our way to the street and the small park near the station. Hundreds of others, soldiers and motley crowds of refugees, were here, and it was with difficulty we found a resting place. At another station that afternoon we were stopped for an hour and a half, while three great train loads of soldiers, horses, cannon and all kinds of military stores were hurried past us to the front. We reached Dijon at 9 o'clock that night, a point within a hundred miles of the battle line. Dr. Wicker called out to his party: "All out and 10 minutes to change cars; every one get a seat where you can." Such a rush and such confusion! I soon had Mrs. Dill in a fairly comfortable compartment, and she guarded my seat while I helped with the baggage. We hustled it from one train across to the other, piling it in the aisle wherever we could. The aisles are at the side of the car, not at the center. Along the aisle near my compartment we piled it breast high, barely leaving room to pass. The first jar of the train it came tumbling down and filled the aisle so that one had to climb over valises three feet high to get past. There was no conductor to order otherwise, and there it remained until nearly morning, under the special guard of us who happened to be near it. At last we reached Paris, had changed cars six times, had only two benches and nowhere to sleep except sitting up on hard benches; and this for 43 hours over a journey usually made in a comfortable sleeper in 16 hours. We were exhausted, but happy to have made the trip, and still be able to live and tell the tale.

Paris was under martial law and not the Paris of the tourist. No one could come in or go out without special permit. From the proper authority we at once secured our credentials to abide awhile. All public institutions like the Louvre were closed. Three-fourths of the shops and great stores were closed, and there was little to detain even those who for the first time were in this great city. At night lights flashed from side to side high above the city, searching the heavens for German aeroplanes, bent on mischief. It was so very comfortable thought that there would be no discrimination between American tourists and French belligerents, if a bomb were dropped into Paris. So we speedily addressed ourselves to the task of getting away. We were glad to get to Paris, but still more anxious to get away. I scarcely washed away the worse travel stains when I hastened to my ship's office for news. I was overwhelmed with delight. I found that while my ship was in government service, the Espagne, another ship of the French line, was to sail on my date, August 22. The terms of my tickets entitled us to a transfer, and Mrs. Dill and myself were soon booked for this substitute vessel, to sail in one week. My joy knew no bounds as I ran out of breath back to the hotel that Mrs. Dill might rejoice with me. In fact, I went so fast and was so beside myself with joy that when I put on brakes I found myself two squares beyond the hotel, and it took me several minutes to inquire my way back. We at once thanked God for this good news. We had decided that Europe was an unhealthy climate, and we were pining for the pure air of the "Pearl of the Piedmont." It looked as if everybody in Europe wanted to fight somebody else, and as we did not know anybody we wanted to fight, it was a good time to go home. My soul chanted the song, "I wish I was in Dixie," and it never sounded sweeter. Ever since war conditions arose we had tied our purse strings. Many Americans were already stranded, and we did not know what might happen to us. We would not even buy "post cards," but now I told Mrs. Dill that we might indulge ourselves. But about the time we had squandered \$2 on fruit, and needed baths, and haircuts, and such like luxuries, it suddenly came over us as to what would happen if the tide of war changed and our vessel did not sail. Again we tied the purse strings. With us we realized that in war times the only certain thing is that everything is uncertain.

About 150 miles to the coast was Havre, the port from which the Espagne would sail. We had about a week ahead of us. The morning paper announced a

small river boat running on the Seine from Paris to Havre, especially for Americans sailing from that port. With joy in the prospect of a sail on the historic Seine, I hastened to engage passage for myself and wife. At the office I inquired the price of tickets. The agent answered, "Two hundred and fifty francs." I promptly replied that he misunderstood my inquiry, for I did not wish to buy his boat, but only ride on it. I turned off laughing and left him with a sickly grin. A hundred dollars for Mrs. Dill and myself for a hundred and fifty mile ride was a joke indeed. We decided that the quicker we could get in sight of our ship the safer and happier we would be, so with farewells to our friends of the Wicker party we took an early train on Tuesday for Havre. The accommodations were the same as those which brought us to Paris, third class, many and long stops, 10 hours for a usual three hours' run. Eight long trains of English troops passed us—infantry, cavalry, horses, cannon and all sorts of military stores. Havre was a port for landing the English expedition, and they were being rushed to the front. Fine looking fellows they are, and eager for the conflict. One officer to whom I spoke seemed sure of victory and that he would be back home to his Christmas dinner. God only knows.

We found a good hotel at Havre. Nourishing food and a quiet and much needed rest of four days was a blessing to us. We watched the coming and going of soldiers. The flags of France and Belgium, England and Russia mingled in the decorations of the city. They floated from every public building and flaunted in the windows at shops and private homes. They streamed from the vessels plying in the harbor, and the colors of the allied armies were woven into the adornment of the men and women. But it all means war, grim, cruel, terrible war. A great and terrible struggle is on, and God only knows the end.

Sure enough our vessel sailed on Saturday evening. It was packed with Americans going home. As the ship moved out of the harbor the stars and stripes floated at the mast. To a thousand rejoicing hearts it was indeed "Old Glory," and we were surely going home. People of means were taking steerage passage and sleeping on deck. One man with his family had in his pockets tickets worth \$700 for return passage on a German ship, but was sleeping on deck and glad to do it, for he was going home. We had scarcely passed out of the British Channel, leaving behind us the warring nations, when the sea began to rise in angry mood. From day to day the warring elements increased in violence and on the fourth day rose to a gale. The waves rose high and shouted defiance one to another, and between them lay an abyss like the jaws of death. Our ship pitched and rolled as billows dashed against us and spit their drenching spray high upon the upper deck. The fifth day the waters began to calm. That evening I watched the sunset. We were fading towards our western home. From behind still lingering clouds the sun shot forth golden glory. The agitated waters of the ocean were gilded with its light. From the ship's prow hastening towards the setting sun, the waters seemed transformed into a golden stairway, and the dancing waves of the far horizon seemed a radiant throne of glory. The sun had gained the victory and sunk in light too reluctant to look upon. The next day there was a great calm. The ocean was like an inland lake and its placid waters a sea of glass. Every heart rejoiced and all were of good cheer. Our vessel plowed the quiet waters and each wave from its prow only embraced the succeeding waves, then kissed it and ran away to laugh. Has all this a meaning to us Americans? Behind us the tumult of warring Europe, before us our peaceful homeland. May we not teach the nations to war no more? Here Germans and Frenchmen and Slavs and Austrians and Italians meet in the common citizenship of the Anglo-Saxon republic of America. May we not teach that all men are brethren? May God give to our country the calm that comes from the teaching of Him who said, "My peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."—Baptist Courier.

To the German-American the Kaiser appears as the man who for 26 years has worked and striven for the maintenance of peace throughout the world more than any other human being; who had hoped to die in peace; who did his utmost to prevent this war, the most awful calamity since human beings are on this earth; who, when he clearly saw that to wait another moment meant certain destruction, perhaps annihilation to Germany, bravely drew his sword with hands that are as clean as can be, and who now is fighting in honor against by far the greater part of Europe.

This war will see the greatest collection of guns yet assembled in battle, inflicting a loss to stagger the imagination. Already their havoc has been seen at Liege and elsewhere. At Mukden, in the Russo-Japanese war, 3,000 guns were used, and the casualties were 160,000. At Port Arthur, where artillery was the principal weapon, the defenders had 34 per cent casualties and the assailants 42.6 per cent.

# The European War

## Picked Paragraphs Concerning The Great Conflict Raging in the Old World

Every Frenchman in this struggle is filled with the sense of suffering wrong. That sense nerves his heart and makes strong his hand.

War is not a quarrel or conflict between the individuals of whom nations are composed. It is a national matter. In this case it is Germany and Austria-Hungary against France, Russia and Great Britain.

The beautiful monument to the Confederate dead in Arlington is that of a woman resting her hands on a ploughshare. It is a touching tribute to those whose deeds are memorialized, and the men of the south are proud of the symbolic woman representing the shrine of their bravery.

A story has been circulated that the Russians are preparing to avenge Louvain by treating the city of Berlin in the same way as the Germans treated Louvain. Many of the population who can get away are going to Norway, Denmark and Switzerland.

The color of war news depends on its source. As Josh Billings said, it is better not to know so much than know so much that isn't so, but we can nevertheless get a fair sense of the situation by striking a sort of average and reading between the lines of the conflicting reports.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, brands the charges of German atrocities as "pure inventions" and the claims of victories for the allies as "English lies." Each side in short is accusing the other of wholesale exaggeration and falsehood—as if facts could be altered by misrepresentation.

The Kaiser will have a hard nut to crack before he dictates terms of peace within the world's gayest capital. German military text books concede that Paris is the greatest fortified city. Frenchmen believe it impregnable. American military men say it ought to hold out at least one year against a besieging army of 500,000 men.

The German frontier, 738 miles in length, follows no natural feature. At the present time about seven separate lines of railway connect different parts of Russia with Germany's Baltic ports and with Berlin. The majority of the roads are very bad, and most of the country offers the greatest obstacles to the movement of troops, and especially for the transport of artillery and cavalry.

Eastern Prussia is strongly defended. The first class fortresses like Thorn, Königsberg and Posen can be called models of fortification for the whole world. Nearly every German town and many villages are prepared for defense, and all the roads of the empire were built with strategic uses in view. Russia cannot say the same thing. Everybody knows that in Russia there is hardly a single good road, and that though the Russians after the Crimean war worked very hard to prepare the Vilna and Warsaw areas for hostilities, they must confess, as Generals Dragonisoff and Kuropatkin did, that Germany in 30 years did immensely more than Russia in 50.

Not long before the war King Albert's family and Emperor William's exchanged visits, and they had long cherished a special fondness for one another. Little Princess Marie, the Belgian royal baby, took a great liking to the Kaiser and used to climb up in his lap. The Kaiser's sons who are now with the German armies were the most intimate friends of King Albert. Both he and Queen Elizabeth are of German blood, with Austrian connections, and they had to sacrifice their nearest and dearest ties in order to remain loyal to Belgium. It is not strange that Emperor William counted confidently on Belgium's remaining neutral and allowing the German army to pass through to attack France.

Germany will fight until its army is utterly crushed and its every resource exhausted. This was revealed through an announcement by the official press bureau which stated that the German government, through the newspapers, had issued orders that all boys between the ages of 16 and 19 must undergo military training. Germany already has called out her last regular reserves, which include men up to 60 years of age. Boys under the age of 19 have not been summoned for army duty up to the present time, but the orders issued indicate that Germany expects the war to be prolonged and that it wants its boys to have full military knowledge when they become old enough to be subjected to draft for active service in the army.

A banquet was given in Washington in celebration of the signing of the new treaties. Secretary Bryan suggested a menu which represented all the nations in question and included French olives, Spanish omelette, English mutton chops, Chinese rice and American ice cream. Under the ice cream he had this quotation: "Diplomacy is the art of keeping cool." At the head of the menu card was written, "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and at the foot was "Nothing is Final Between Friends." The last quotation was the answer which Secretary Bryan gave to Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, when the latter inquired if a certain note on the alien land controversy was "the last word."

The origin of the Hapsburg, the royal house of Austria, is more wonderful than a romance. The founder, so goes the story, was Rudolph, of Hapsburg, a young Swiss count, poor and obscure. One day, while riding in the chase, he came to a stream beside which was a monk who was in great distress at not being able to cross over. He told the young count that he had been summoned to give the last sacraments to a dying person, but was unable to perform that duty. The count leaped from his horse, helped the monk to the saddle, who crossed the stream and hurried to his destination. The next day the monk sent the horse back with the warmest thanks. "God forbid," said the count, "that I should ever ride a horse that has carried the Savior to a dying man," and sent the horse to the monk as a gift to the church. In course of time the monk became chaplain to the prince elector to Mentz. A new emperor was to be chosen. The monk persuaded his patron to present the name of Count Rudolph to the assembled electors, and the poor Count of Hapsburg was astounded one day to find that he had been chosen to wear the crown of the holy-Roman empire.

The Pathfinder says: "We hear the term 'German-Americans' used very freely nowadays. This brings to mind what Emperor William said several years ago when some one wanted to introduce to him a 'leading German-American.' His response was characteristic and to the point: 'There is no such thing as a German-American; he must be either a German or an American,' he said. That is true and proper. When a German leaves Germany and comes to this country and settles he becomes an American in spite of himself. It is right that he should retain his sympathy for those institutions of the Fatherland which he believes in, but after having once cut loose from the Old World and cast his lot with the New his entire point of view becomes changed and he can never again be what he was before. Emperor William meant to rebuke those who occupy a non-descript position and try to be both German and American at the same time."

The words of Gen. Frederick von Bernhardi, in his great book, entitled "Germany and the Next War," are almost prophetic in the light of recent events. In 1911, immediately after the Morocco incident, this distinguished German officer wrote: "We have fought in the last great wars for our national union and our position among the powers of Europe; we now must decide whether we wish to develop into and maintain a world empire and procure for German spirit and German ideas that fit recognition which has been hitherto withheld from them. We must make it quite clear to ourselves that there can be no standing still, no being satisfied for us, but only progress or retrogression; and that it is tantamount to retrogression when we are contented with our present place among the nations of Europe, while all our rivals are straining with desperate energy, even at the cost of our rights, to extend their power."

The French army today claims the most deadly rapid field gun yet devised, and the fate of France and the fortune of her arms in this war depend largely on her grey guns and her artillerymen. Just as Germany has staked all on the massing of overwhelming forces of men, so has France elected to trust to her foot and field artillery. Germany has wittingly shut her eyes to the awful carnage of which the French guns are capable, hoping to rush and capture them by infantry. France is gambling that her guns will be able to annihilate any force that comes within their range. And she is ready to sacrifice any number of her own infantry merely to protect her guns from capture, to keep them in action. Which system will win? This is the question that military experts the world over are asking as they watch the mighty forces hurled at each other along the Franco-German frontiers.

The appalling power of artillery, which has increased out of all proportion to rifle fire, is responsible for the French theory of war. They have profited by the lesson of Port Arthur—an incident that may be repeated many times in this war—and know how to protect their larger guns with the flanking fire of smaller short-range ones, and not only repel, but actually annihilate, any number of men which may assail any of their forts or important strategic positions. French military authorities claim to have two light field guns far superior to any like guns possessed by any other nation.

The general belief is that the war will kill Franz Joseph, who is over 86. So people are giving a good deal of attention to the new crown prince, Archduke Karl Franz Joseph. He is not a striking young man; the training of an archduke does not tend to produce such. He is not only young in years—being born in August, 1887—but also young for his years.

The Franco-Prussian war cost France \$2.77 per man per day. The Boer war cost England £1 or \$4.86 per man per day. The Balkan war figured \$2.43 per man per day.

The Germans attack in close ranks and actually come on faster than they can be shot down. The more open formation of the French is also effective and with less loss to the attacking party.

Monsignor Joseph F. Mooney, administrator of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of New York, has sent to every priest in the archdiocese a prayer for peace, which will be used in all Roman Catholic churches as long as the war in Europe lasts.

From the birth of the republic to this hour every president of the United States has advocated peace through justice. From the first great Virginian to the last, all have abhorred what Thomas Jefferson called "the greatest scourge of mankind."

A quotation from French military regulations says: "Battles are, above all, conflicts of spirit. Defeat is inevitable from the moment when the hope of conquering fails. Success comes, therefore, not to him who has suffered the least loss, but to him whose will is strongest and whose spirit has the finest temper."

At Waterloo, June, 1815, 67,000 men under Wellington met 74,000 French on a front of 3 1/4 miles. At Mukden, February, 1905, 140,000 Russians met the same number of Japanese in a front of 40 miles. At the Marne, September, 1914, probably a million Germans met a million French and English on a front of 120 miles.

This European war problem will not be settled properly and permanently on a geographical, commercial or racial basis. Even a humanitarian basis falls short because it does not furnish a sufficiently high motive for permanence. If moral conditions remain unchanged the conflict may be renewed whenever national pride, jealousy or covetousness may so dictate. Only the acceptance by warring nations of the authority of the Prince of Peace will furnish a sufficient guarantee.

The war has practically dried up the channels of trade so far as cotton is concerned. For the first time in generations our cotton imports were greater than our exports in the month of August. In that month only 21,000 bales were sent abroad, or only 9 per cent of the amount for August, 1913. England took only 6,000 bales, against 77,000 bales last year; Germany only 52 bales, against 73,000, and France but five bales, against 53,000.

Americans who undertake to peep into the very crater of the European volcano incur grave risks, and unnecessarily bring embarrassment to their government. In spite of criticism, the government has well handled the great and sudden task of caring for stranded Americans in Europe, but there should be no unnecessary addition to that task. The most useful part an American abroad can play just now is to get accommodations and come home, where he belongs. He will relieve the anxiety of his friends and clear the cables of inquiries, thus making way for the relief of others.

Anthony Arnaux says: "The English casualty lists show an abnormally large loss in officers. This results from the tradition in the British army that an officer should not seek cover or lie down behind the line of his entrenched men. This is gallant, but it is not war from any standpoint. From a standpoint of an army commander it is folly. It is better to lose a hundred men than one officer, since you can make a fairly good soldier in three months, but to make a good officer takes years, and, besides, all men are not good material to make officers from."

In his famous essay, "Perpetual Peace," published in 1795, Emmanuel Kant, perhaps the greatest intellect the world has ever produced, declared that we never can have universal peace until the world is politically organized and it will never be possible to organize the world politically until the people, not the kings, rule. If this be the true philosophy of peace, Hamilton Holt well says, then when the great war is over, and the stricken sobered peoples set about to rear a new civilization on the ashes of the old, they cannot hope to banish war from the earth unless they are prepared to extend democracy everywhere, and to organize the international realm on a basis of law rather than force.

Women have entered upon their duties in the terrible war that is convulsing all Europe, and they are manifold. As it has been since the dawn of civilization the greatest of these is the succor of the wounded and suffering, and the response to the call for Red Cross workers was instant and overwhelming. From every walk in life women are volunteering to serve in whatever capacity the need is greatest. Dainty society ladies are offering to go to the front to nurse sick and wounded soldiers amid all the horrors of the field hospital. Women from the factories, the shops, the farm, are equally eager. In this great crisis there is developed the real sisterhood of woman that is too often forgotten in times of peace and prosperity.

## EDITORIAL

The money in a bargain sale is made by the seller, because the purchase is usually an extravagance.

A man is said to be in condition when he is trained to the highest state of physical efficiency. But his mental, moral and spiritual condition may be low.

The cornerstone of the best education in the world is God's Word, and God's Word is pre-eminently our book.

Stay in Alabama, your own native state. Stay, if possible, in your home county. Stay there and stand by your neighbors, church and schools. Stay at home and help make it a better place to live in.

Back of every piece of literature sent out by Brother Crumpton is a missionary motive. So when you get one of his envelopes with enclosures don't throw them into the waste basket, but read them and give them out.

Have you ever felt the charm of the farm? Have you ever gone out and clambered over a rail fence into a field of golden grain? Have you ever smelt the dark soil, the sweet clover, the fragrant hay, the ripened fruits? No? Then you haven't really lived. But if you have you will know how to sympathize with your tired editor as he faces a round top desk and instead of hearing the song of birds listens to the cry for more "copy."

The laying of the cornerstone of the Avondale Baptist church on Sunday afternoon brought out a large crowd. Addresses were made by Pastor Inzer and Brethren Barnett and Davis. The singing by the famous Avondale Baptist choir and quartette was a feature. Rev. John W. Inzer is an aggressive and consecrated leader. It was fitting that the cornerstone should be laid on his first anniversary as pastor. The Avondale saints are standing nobly by him and making great sacrifices to build a handsome church, which will be a credit to the Baptists of the Birmingham district.

The vice-chancellor of the University of London told the newly made graduates that they would live to see changes greater both politically and socially, than any which had taken place in England since the seventeenth century. He assured them that the question of the distribution of wealth would almost entirely occupy public attention during the next 50 years, and he impressed upon them the necessity of their doing their share towards forming the minds of men who are going to settle that enormous question—adding that "if we settle it without bloodshed it will be as much as we shall do."

The Presbyterian Banner says: "One of the most interesting and certainly the most beautiful house of prayer in the world is the Little Temple of the Lord's Prayer, away in the Holy Land. It is erected on the spot where it is supposed Jesus, when He was here on earth, taught His prayer to the twelve disciples. You all know the prayer, and I hope say it at your bedside every day. This little temple is of pure white marble, built with simple, straight lines, altogether different from the showy way in which most buildings are put up and adorned in eastern lands. The only decoration of this lovely little place is the carving on the walls of the prayer, beginning "Our Father, which art in heaven." It is carved there in that little white temple in every known language there is in the world."

We are grieved to learn that our friend, Capt. John P. Smithson, freight and extra passenger conductor on the Southern railway, was shot and instantly killed while aboard a fast freight train near Morrystown Thursday morning about 3:30 o'clock. It is thought the shot was fired by one of four negroes, two of whom have been arrested and one has confessed to firing the shot, whom Captain Smithson had ejected from his train. The shooting occurred about one-quarter or one-half mile from the Morrystown station, where the body was later found. The train ran past Morrystown before crew members discovered that the conductor was missing. The deceased was the son of Hon. Noble Smithson, of Knoxville, who was the esteemed law partner here in Birmingham over a score of years ago. To him and to his dear wife and to the brothers and sisters we offer our sincerest sympathy.

## "COUNT ON ME FOR \$1,000."

So writes a brother to Dr. Barton, who is trying to raise the Baptist debts in Texas.

If Brother Crumpton could get a few letters like that how it would cheer him in his efforts for the debt paying campaign. Remember it closes with a great effort in every church November 1.

## EUROPE ALCOHOL-SICK.

It is interesting to get some facts about "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe" before the breaking out of the war and to speculate on what will take place when peace is declared.

In the chapter entitled "Europe Alcohol Sick" the author, Ernest Gordon, takes up first the fivefold increase of drunkenness in Germany within the past 25 years. This is proved by the records of hospitals and insane asylums; the weakness among children, the 50 per cent fall-off in men able to do military service, the expenditure for alcohol, the increase in the number of saloons, the increase in crime, the increased number of divorces, desertions, diseases and defective children.

"In reading of the situation in France, one feels as the deliriant who sees the ceiling slowly sinking upon him. There is now a drink-shop to every 82 persons in the country as a whole." One hundred thousand new saloons have been opened since 1880.

Belgium has a drink-shop to every 34 in the population. In Luxemburg the ratio is one to every 29. One commune has 693 houses and 122 drink-shops.

The alcohol situation in Austria may best be described as desperate. The outlook in Scandinavia is far more hopeful than in any other part of Europe, thanks to the prohibition regime prevailing in the rural areas of Sweden, Norway and Finland. Denmark is supersaturated. Next to France, the plague is spreading more and more in Italy, due largely to the immigrants returning from America. In St. Petersburg there is a drink-shop for every five houses.

But we are glad to note that in Latin Europe there is a widespread movement against absinthe. Its sale has been prohibited in Belgium and Holland. Switzerland voted absinthe prohibition by a vote of 236,552 to 135,886. The French absinthe prohibition petition secured 500,000 signatures.

Special attention is given to the anti-alcohol training of children in Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany and the Scandinavian states.

Insurance companies, great industrials and all kinds of notables are taking up the fight against drink. Anti-alcohol congresses have been held in all the countries of Europe, even in Russia. But one of the most significant conferences was the First German Congress for the Alcohol-free Education of the Youth, held in the hall of the Prussian house of deputies, Berlin, in March, 1913.

Anti-alcohol literature written by experts has been pouring from the European presses for the past ten years.

Some one has said, "Tell me what a man reads and I will tell you what he is." An elder in a prominent Presbyterian church gave as his excuse for not taking a religious paper, "I take four poultry journals, as I am so much interested in chickens, and two farm journals, and I have no time to read a church paper." The man who reads four poultry journals must be a valuable factor in the chicken industry. The banker, lawyer, merchant, farmer and tradesman takes his trade paper. Is it not as much the duty of the church member to take a religious paper that will keep him in touch with the work of his church—and help him in the most important thing in life, the building of character—as it is for the poultry fancier to keep up with the latest styles in chicken coops?

The Jews number in the whole world 12,000,000, of whom 6,250,000 are in Russia and about 2,250,000 in our own land. They have spread all over the land, but the large cities hold the bulk of them. Chicago is said to have 180,000 Jews, Philadelphia some 125,000. But in Greater New York churches there are 1,400,000. Here every fourth man is a Jew.

The alcohol interests of the world are mobilizing. They are all in close touch, and all are on the defensive.

The greatest preachers of the nineteenth century were also great teachers of doctrine, who influenced profoundly the course of theological thought in English-speaking lands.

The destruction by fire and the looting of nearly 100 Roman Catholic churches in Italy during the recent (1914) strike go to show the sentiment among the laboring classes in reference to Romanism.

The automobile has its use in religion as well as in business and recreation. The Moody Bible Institute, of Chicago, has inaugurated a city-wide preaching campaign by means of "gospel automobiles." Five hundred men and women will take turns preaching every night for weeks, first in Ghetto districts, then along the lake shore.

Mexico is not in our sense of the word a nation at all, but a collection, loosely organized, of more or less developed and more or less widely sundered Indian tribes. The census classes about 19 per cent of the population as white, though it is notorious that there are few native Mexicans without more or less Indian blood. Of the Indians 43 per cent are classed as mixed bloods, meaning rather a mixture of Indian stocks than a distinct crossing with the whites, while 38 per cent are classed as pure Indians.

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, professor in Doshisha University, Japan, is no favorer of free intermarriage between Japanese and Americans, regarding such "mixed marriages as highly undesirable. In only exceptional cases can there be a 'happy home.'" But he holds that complete social assimilation can take place without intermarriage, in this agreeing with President Elliot, who, in his report on the subject, declares that "the immigration question need not be complicated with any racial problem, provided each of the several races abiding in the same territory keeps itself pure, as the Japanese do wherever they live."

The Japanese Presbyterian church of San Francisco has been holding united services with the Japanese Congregational church with such success that it is planned soon to organize the "Japanese Church of Christ," the same plan of organization lately effected in Japan. It is hoped eventually to have the same union extended to all the Japanese Christian churches in the state, both Presbyterian and Congregational.

We have been so busy rushing to associations, preaching every Sunday and getting out the paper that we have had no time to write up the associations. The Birmingham Association was fine in every way. Brother Minor is a splendid presiding officer. The dinner in the grove was greatly enjoyed, as the service was perfect. We had the privilege of being host at the Bibb County Association, which met with the West Blocton church. Brother J. B. Davie is no novice as a moderator, and runs things on schedule time. The ladies prepared a great spread for the visitors and delegates, who greatly enjoyed it on the second day in spite of the rain, as the tables were moved under the church. The Cleburne, held at Heflin and presided over by the courteous and versatile Boman, was delightful for the spirit of fraternity. There was a spiritual feast for the soul and also one for the body. The Calhoun is making rapid strides. Moderator Cooper not only keeps in touch with it while it is in session, but all during the year. The Muscle Shoals is one of my favorite associations. Brother Greene makes an ideal moderator. We reached Decatur on a rainy day, but were driven out and back to the station in fine touring cars. Brother Jones carried us and Brother Thomason brought us back. Our trip to the Harmony Grove was hurried, but we had a great day. Brother Studdard, the moderator, gave us a good hour, and when we finished our heart was made glad by the kindly expressions and hearty handshakes. The Harmony Grove, although surrounded by anti-mission influences, is loyal to the organized work. We wish we had time and space to say many things about the helpful sermons and splendid addresses we have listened to, but we close to catch a train in order to reach the Carey.

## Department of Sunday School Work State Board of Missions

Headquarters 504 Farley Building, Birmingham

### THE CRADLE ROLL

#### How to Begin.

In the little leaflet on the Cradle Roll, which can be had from our office for the asking, there are many pertinent questions asked and answered. Some of these are:

#### Who is Eligible for Membership?

Any baby under 3 years of age. The babies of the congregation; the brothers and sisters of children in the Sunday school, the children of missionaries supported by the church or school; the babies of the neighborhood whose parents belong to no church, or who, for various reasons, do not attend their own church. The baby is enrolled as soon as it is born, and remains on the Cradle Roll until 3 or 4 years of age, or old enough to attend the school.

#### When Should We Start the Cradle Roll?

Next Sunday. If you have not one already much valuable time has been lost. Get to work at once. Send today to our Sunday school supply house for supplies, and if they do not reach you in time to use next Sunday, you can at least announce to the scholars that you are going to have a Cradle Roll, and explain to them what it is. Then invite their co-operation. Get everybody enthusiastic over it. Have the pastor announce it from the pulpit and the superintendent of the main school tell the older scholars about the plan. Do not overlook the Home Department workers—secure their help in extending the movement. If your supplies have arrived be ready to distribute the application cards to whoever will take them.

#### Who Shall Care for the Cradle Roll?

That depends upon conditions. The teacher of the beginners' or primary department is excellent for the work, because it is to her the child comes when he first enters the school, and if already acquainted with the teacher, through having met her while visiting his home, will feel more at ease than with a stranger. Choose some one who loves the babies and who is interested in the Sunday school. In a large school, however, it would be better to have a helper in the beginners' department to be superintendent of the Cradle Roll.

#### Where Shall We Get Names for Our Cradle Roll?

Every Sunday call for new names for the roll.

One plan is for the superintendent to go to the homes in which she knows there are babies, and ask the parents to allow the little one to be enrolled. In this way she has an opportunity to explain what the Cradle Roll is. The pastor can also supply you with names of babies in the congregation.

A great man once said, "It is much better to get ten people to work than to do the work of ten people yourself," so if you have the whole school working for the Cradle Roll the results will probably be better than if you did it all alone.

Again, if the children bring the names themselves they feel that the baby is a part of "their," not "your" school.

### FIELD FORCE

HARRY L. STRICKLAND, Secretary, Birmingham  
MISS LILIAN S. FORBES, Birmingham BUNYAN DAVIE, Clayton  
A. L. STEPHENS, Phil Campbell

### BESSEMER BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL IS A-1.

The Sunday school of the Bessemer Baptist church has reached the A-1 standard. Superintendent Gwylm Herbert has been steadily working to this end, and in this has been ably seconded by Pastor M. K. Thornton. We hope to present an interesting article next week from Brother Herbert telling us how he did it. H. L. S.

#### What Supplies Are Needed and Where They Can Be Obtained.

##### The Dollar Outfit.

Recognizing the difficulty experienced by beginners in determining what supplies to have on hand for operating a Cradle Roll, the publishers have come to the front with a very handy Cradle Roll Combination Outfit, containing all the essentials for starting and maintaining a Cradle Roll in the average community. These supplies are all first-class goods and are all ready for use. The outfit contains:

- 1 Cradle Roll, ready for use (to hang on wall).
- 150 Gummed slips (for the names).
- 24 Application Cards (to be used in securing names).
- 24 Enrollment Cards (for the parents to keep).
- 8 First Year Birthday Cards.
- 8 Second Year Birthday Cards.
- 8 Third Year Birthday Cards.
- 24 Mailing envelopes for Birthday Cards.

And the whole combination will be sent postpaid for only \$1. If you have no Cradle Roll department in your school some one can readily be found who will gladly contribute just a dollar to see one started.

This dollar outfit can be obtained either from the Baptist Sunday School Board, Nashville, or from the Baptist Sunday School Rooms, 505 Farley building, Birmingham. E. S. F.

#### AN INSTITUTE AT ASHLAND.

Miss Forbes and I had a most pleasant visit to Ashland this past week. The weather was very inclement, and the ladies were busy preparing for the association, which meets on Tuesday of this week, yet we had a faithful attendance of the majority of the teachers and leaders in the church work. Brother W. J. Ray, the pastor, was altogether one of the most energetic "boosters" I have ever had the privilege of working with. Mrs. Ray was no less enthusiastic.

They have erected a magnificent plant there with every facility for modern Sunday school work. The school is now graded and using graded lessons in beginners', primary and junior departments.

Sessions of the institute were held daily at 4 and 7:30 p. m., with two teaching periods at each session. Miss Forbes did a splendid job with the pupil section of the manual, and I taught the teaching section. Informal conferences were held, and especially

did Miss Forbes prove helpful to Mrs. Lackey, superintendent of the primary department, and to Mrs. Roland, superintendent of the junior department.

Sunday was a busy day for all of us. A conference of teachers was held at 9 o'clock. This proved to be one of our best meetings, at which time a training class was organized and a teachers' meeting voted. At 9:45 Sunday school, with the writer as acting superintendent of the main school and Miss Forbes assisting in the junior department. At 11 o'clock I spoke to the congregation. At 2:30 there was a union service at the Baptist church in response to President Wilson's call for prayer. At 3:30 we held another session of the institute. At 6:30 a conference with the B. Y. P. U. workers, and again the writer addressed the congregation at 7:30.

The people were universally cordial, and we gratefully acknowledge every courtesy.

Pastor Ray is reaching the people. May the Lord continue His blessings upon him and upon the Ashland church. H. L. S.

#### A GOOD RECORD.

Alabama's teacher training record as reported from the department of field work of the Sunday School Board for the month of September is as follows: Enrollments, 231; King's Teacher diplomas, 58; red seals, 5; blue seals, 2. This gives us a total of 2,060 diplomas, 256 red seals and 150 blue seals.

There are five A-1 Standard Sunday schools in the state according to the standard suggested by the Field Workers' Association of the Southern Baptist Convention.

In the convention adult Bible class department we now have a total of 34 classes enrolled, with a membership of 622.

The addition of the Bessemer school to the A-1 list this week will give us six standard schools. H. L. S.

#### A CORRECTION.

We should have said that the total gifts to benevolence by the Sylacauga Baptist church during the last associational year were \$998, an increase of \$235.41.

This is certainly a handsome increase for a church just completing a handsome new edifice costing more than \$20,000. H. L. S.

#### "IT CAN BE DONE."

Somebody had said that it couldn't be done,

But he, with a chuckle, replied

That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one

Who wouldn't say so till he tried. So he buckled right in, with the trace of a grin

On his face. If he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing

That couldn't be done, and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that;

At least no one ever has done it;" But he took off his coat, and he took off his hat,

And the first thing we knew he'd begun it;

With the lift of his chin, and a bit of a grin,

Without any doubt or quiddit, He started to sing as he tackled the thing

That couldn't be done, and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,

There are thousands to prophesy failure;

There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,

The dangers that wait to assail you; But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,

Then take off your coat and go to it; Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing

That "cannot be done," and you'll do it.

—Edgar A. Guest.

The World's Sunday School Association committee on evangelization has issued a unique card showing the age of accepting Christ and probable years of usefulness thereafter. The figures given are as follows: At the age of 10 the probable years of usefulness are 48.36; 15, 44.96; 20, 41.49; 25, 37.98; 30, 34.43; 35, 30.87; 40, 22.28; 45, 23.69; 50, 20.18; 55, 16.86; 60, 13.77; 65, 10.97; 70, 8.54; 75, 6.48; 80, 4.78. Each age is represented by a candle which grows shorter and shorter as the years go by. It is a very striking and strong argument for early conversion.—Baptist and Reflector.

The educational aim does not invalidate the evangelistic aim. It serves that aim. It completes it. There is all the difference in the world between education as a method in evangelism and education as the sole evangel. The educational aim sets up new standards of success. It does not endorse the boasting of the large school, which may be no more than a periodic assemblage of a mob, nor does it feel the necessity of apologizing for the small school which elects to do seriously and thoroughly with a few that which could not be done effectively with many.

There is no greater authority on pedagogy than Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, who says that the study of the Bible by books must be absolutely fundamental to all other kinds of Bible study.

Pastors, be sure and give your people an opportunity to have a part in the debt-paying campaign on Sunday, November 1, by explaining to them the situation.

# Alabama Baptist Woman's Missionary Union

MRS. CHAS. STAKELY, Montgomery.  
President

## DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

Central—Mrs. T. W. Hannon, Montgomery.  
Northern—Mrs. Henry R. Dill, Birmingham.  
Eastern—Mrs. O. M. Reynolds, Anniston.  
Southern—Mrs. J. M. Kallin, Mobile.  
Western—Mrs. D. M. Malone, Consul.  
State Organizer—Mrs. T. A. Hamilton, 1127 South Hickory Street, Birmingham.  
Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Laura Lee Patrick, 127 S. Court Street, Montgomery.

HEADQUARTERS—Mission Room, 127  
S. Court Street, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Leader of Young People—Miss Clyde Metcalfe, 127 S. Court Street, Montgomery.  
Personal Service Sec.—Mrs. D. M. Malone, Consul.  
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Librarian—Mrs. W. H. Simpson, New Decatur.  
Training School Trustee—Mrs. A. J. Dickinson, Birmingham.  
Field Worker—Miss Addie Cox.  
State W. M. U. Watchword—Remember His Marvelous Works, Ps. 105:5.  
Send contributions for this page to Mission Room.

## ADVISORY BOARD

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Mrs. Nimrod Denson, Opelika.  
Mrs. Eugene F. Enslin, Birmingham.  
V. W. A. Watchword—They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever—Daniel 12:3.

## SCRIPTURE MESSAGE.

Thy kingdom is an everlasting kingdom and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations.—Ps. 146:13.

## OUR PRAYER CYCLE.

Our missionary, Mrs. W. W. Adams, Teng Chow, North China.

The Butler Associations, which has 16 W. M. S.'s, one Y. W. A., three S. B. B.'s, no R. A. B.'s out of 29 churches. The superintendent is Miss Cora Goodwin, of Georgiana.

Our vice-president, Mrs. D. M. Malone, of the Western District.

The preparation of the program for the State Convention at Dadeville.

The associational meetings in October.

## DURING OCTOBER.

We study the world. Topic: World Survey.

We give our special offerings to State Missions, also to Foreign Missions.

## THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"Only a smile—yes, only a smile,  
That a woman o'erburdened with grief  
Expected from you; 'twould have given relief,  
For her heart ached sore the while.  
But, weary and cheerless, she went away,  
Because, as it happened that very day,  
You were out of touch with your Lord.

"Only a song—yes, only a song,  
That the Spirit said, 'Sing tonight,'  
Thy voice is thy Master's by purchased right,  
But you thought, 'mid this motley throng,  
I care not to sing of the city of God;  
And the heart that your words might have reached  
grew cold—  
You were out of touch with your Lord.

"Only a day—yes, only a day,  
But oh! can you guess, my friend,  
Where the influence reaches and where it will end  
Of the hours that you frittered away?  
The Master's command is, 'Abide in Me,'  
And fruitless and vain will your service be  
If out of touch with your Lord."

## WEEK OF PRAYER FOR STATE MISSIONS AND W. M. U. STATE CONVENTION.

The week of prayer for State Missions is now on, we trust, in all parts of our beloved state. However, if some who read this have not yet observed the season, there is yet time for it, for one time may suit one society better and another time suit another society. It is best to observe the season simultaneously if possible, but "better late than never."

Let us make our harvest offering for State Missions a worthy one, and let us go to our convention at Dadeville with our apportionment reached.

That reminds me that we are to stress especially our young people's work at the convention this year. It is hoped that many young women belonging to the Y. W. A., "Maidens standing with reluctant feet, where the brook and river meet," will attend, and that many of their younger sisters, members of the G. A., will accompany them. We never have as many of the young people as we want at our convention, and we hope they will have a good attendance this year. The R. A. order and S. B. bands are enti-

led to representation also, and we would love to see many of them there.

Let the boys begin to practice the R. A. state yell now, so they will have it down fine to use at the convention at Dadeville, and also next summer at Pelham encampment.

By all means let us go who can, and send in your names by October 15 to Mrs. Wood Herren, Dadeville, Ala., if you have been appointed to represent any of the organizations of our W. M. U.

MRS. W. F. YARBOROUGH,

Press Correspondent.

## THE PRIZE AWARDED.

Some weeks ago Miss Addie Cox offered a prize for the society or young people's organization sending to the mission rooms the largest number of subscriptions by September 28.

By united effort the Birmingham Southside W. M. S. was enabled to send 81 subscriptions on that date. This being the largest number from any one organization, the \$5 was awarded to that society. We are delighted to know that it is their desire to use this gift in securing 20 copies more each month for use in their society. Blessings on this faithful organization.

## THE STANDARD TEST.

Mission study is now an established fact in the life of many of our best societies. About one-tenth of the organizations reported having engaged in it during 1913-14, and it is safe to believe that one-fourth as many more report classes, but failed to report. Our aim for this year is 1,500, a number which we should easily attain. One of our best aids in reaching this is to realize that our standard of excellence for every organization except the Sunbeams calls for the holding of a mission study class during the year and that this requirement would not be in the standard if it were not pre-eminently helpful and interesting for our workers to be in such classes.

The resolutions of the Woman's Missionary Union as adopted at Nashville in May recommended that "societies of all ages which have not already completed the study of our own history, 'In Royal Service,' he urged to do so; that the senior societies which have completed this book take up for their Foreign Mission study 'The Child in the Midst,' by Mrs. B. W. Labaree, and for their Home Mission study, 'The Upward Path,' by Mary Helm; and that the boys and girls study 'Our World Family,' by Mrs. Helen D. Billings."

In addition we would also heartily commend a still more recent Home Mission book by Dr. Victor I. Masters, known as "Baptist Home Missions."

A mere suggestion as to the helpfulness awaiting the study of several of them is given below.

The aims of mission study are to reach intelligent conclusions concerning the principal needs of the non-Christian world, to arouse an active sympathy and to form habits of service.—T. H. P. Saller in Royal Service.

## W. M. U. MEETING ON CALHOUN ASSOCIATION.

The seventeenth annual session of the W. M. U. of Calhoun county met with Nance's Creek church September 23, 1914, and was promptly called to order by the superintendent, Mrs. G. M. Reynolds. A goodly number of women were present, and several of the brethren honored us with their presence and proved helpful in many ways.

"Come Thou Almighty King" was sung, and Mrs. Reese, of Nance's Creek society, conducted the devo-

tional meeting, reading the Scripture suggested for the meeting as found in Ephesians 6:10-20. Having heard the sad tidings of the critical illness of our beloved president of the Woman's Missionary Union, Miss Fannie E. S. Heck, most earnest prayer was offered for her speedy recovery, if in accordance with divine will.

The welcome address by Mrs. Frank Wakefield, the moving spirit of the society at Nance's Creek, and response by Miss Hannah Reynolds, of Anniston, were both cordial and appreciative respectively.

It was our good fortune to have with us our beloved Mrs. Maud Reynolds McLure, of the Training School, Louisville, and just at this time she and Miss Hannah Crook, of Jacksonville, sang sweetly for us "The Son of God Goes Forth to War." This was followed by the annual address of the superintendent, in which she set forth her plan to divide out the work among the district secretaries and systematize it all in the very near future, the association adopting the standard of excellence for the ensuing year for associations.

Messages from Dr. Crumpton and societies were listened to with eager interest, many of the reports showing progress along all lines. The Nance's Creek church society is composed of only seven, but we found them to be a most noble band of earnest-hearted women. They have an acre planted in cotton, from which they hope to realize something for the Lord. How about some good Christian brother or sister buying from them a bale and thus help them and join the "buy a bale" movement now on in our state?

Mrs. W. F. Yarborough, of Anniston, talked on the important question of "Tithing" and also on the need of graded societies. Mission study classes were discussed by Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Yarborough, Miss Crook, Mrs. Roberts and others, and messages were received from Sunbeams and Royal Ambassadors, girls' and young women's auxiliaries.

One of the most beautiful and tender parts of the program was the "Missionary Love Chain," in which every one present who so desired gave the name and needs of some missionary friend on home or foreign field, after which Mrs. McLure led in a most earnest prayer for them and all others representing us, either at home or abroad.

The crowning feature of the day's program was the "Talk on the Training School" by Mrs. McLure. As she stood before us with her face aglow with her message, her eyes brimming with sympathetic tears as she spoke of the self-sacrificing girls in the home, of the need for enlargement, etc., she seemed the embodiment of a message sent fresh from God to stir our hearts to nobler endeavor in behalf of our Training School.

After the reports of various committees the farewells were said and many and grateful thanks were given the women who had so beautifully provided for the comfort of their guests both in things temporal and spiritual.

MRS. W. F.

## FROM THE ROUND TABLE OF ROYAL SERVICE.

After some time at her home in Selma, Ala., Miss Mallory found herself amid a host of old and loved friends at the Alabama Encampment at Pelham. A Y. W. A. and a R. A. day had been held before her arrival, but she was delighted with the model Sunbeam Society conducted by its little president. At this assembly the Woman's Missionary Society have just finished paying for the woman's building, where their sessions are held and which is, we believe, the only building of its kind except the one owned by the women at the Missouri Assembly. A stop-over in Birmingham and a meeting with a number of workers, also enthusiastic over the circle plan, completed this remarkable and most happy tour.

# ALABAMA BAPTIST Baptist News

The Baptist Times and Freeman is filled with matters pertaining to the war.

Twenty-six new men entered the Newton Theological Institution at the opening of the school year on September 23.

Pastor John M. Dean, of the Second Baptist church of Chicago, has returned from Europe. He was arrested as a spy in France, but was speedily released.

Dr. W. L. Pickard, president of Mercer University, Macon, Ga., will assist the Central church, Greenville, S. C., in a revival, beginning October 18.

The Golden Age, of Atlanta, Ga., edited by W. D. Uphaw, has been compelled to go to half size on account of the high price of paper since the European war.—Baptist and Reflector.

Dr. Addison Moore, formerly assistant to Dr. Charles F. Aked, when the latter was pastor of the Fifth Avenue church of Manhattan, has become pastor of the Unitarian church of Schenectady, N. Y.

We learn from the Gaffney Ledger that the meeting at the First Baptist church of that city, in which Dr. Dill had the help of Evangelist J. H. Dew, resulted in 33 accessions to the church by baptism and 11 by letter.—Baptist Courier.

Rev. W. C. Ivey, of Atlanta, Ga., desired to take a course in the seminary at Louisville. Resigning his work, he and his wife made the trip from Atlanta to Louisville in an automobile. Lucky preacher to be thus equipped.—Baptist and Reflector.

The Baptist Times, of London, says that the enlistment of Rev. F. B. Meyer's grandson has given great satisfaction to the whole family. Dr. John Clifford announced on a recent Sunday that if he were within the age limit he would feel it was his duty to volunteer for service.

The Watchman-Examiner says: "Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch proposes to wear a piece of crepe on his coat lapel until the European war closes. It will be at once an expression of his profound grief and a pledge that he will use all possible efforts henceforth in the cause of peace. He would be glad to have others join him in this public expression."

At one time when Mr. Lloyd George, who is proud of his lowly birth, was speaking in public, a heckler, attempting to disconcert him, called out: "Do you remember when your grandfather drove a donkey and cart?" "You will have to forgive me, ladies and gentlemen," replied Mr. Lloyd George, "the cart had quite escaped my memory, but I see that the donkey is living yet."—Western Recorder.

Southern Baptists' part in putting church and college in Italy is: Forty-two churches, 85 out-stations, 1,314 church members, seven houses of worship, 40 Sunday schools, 1,505 Sunday school scholars, 31 ordained pastors and 13 unordained, nine day schools, with 390 scholars, and one theological school, with 13 students.—Baptist Commonwealth.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, a Canadian, pastor of the Madison Avenue church, New York, is reported to have said: "I think Germany needs a good sound licking, and I think she will get it. It will do the Germans good, for they actually thought they could lick the world with the military autocracy." The subject of his sermon was: "Why the Churches Could Not Stop the War."

Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, of the seminary, has recently received a handsome piece of lithographed work, executed upon sheepskin parchment. It certifies that Wake Forest College, North Carolina, has conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Of course, Dr. McGlothlin will wear this honor with becoming dignity.—Christian Index.

The Calvary Baptist church, of Denver, Colo., Rev. Robert Bruce Smith, D. D., pastor, which is nearing completion, is considered the finest church building of any denomination in Denver. The church is now in the midst of a union revival, under the leadership of Rev. William A. Sunday.

For years it has been the custom to Boston Baptists to hold a great rally at which farewells are said to the newly appointed missionaries of the Foreign Mission Society. This year the meeting of farewell will be held in the Madison Avenue church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-first street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, on the evening of October 8. In all the missionaries and their families will number 22. They will sail to their far-away fields on the morning of October 10.

The Foreign Mission Board, at a meeting held early in September, decided not to send out any missionaries at present. This applies to the older missionaries at home for rest as well as to new ones under appointment. There were two reasons for this decision. One had reference to the danger of missionaries at sea and possibly on land, and the other to the great uncertainty concerning finances.—Christian Index.

Again John D. Rockefeller, a Baptist layman, comes to the help of missionary endeavor. The Congregationalist says: "Even its severest critics will be generous enough to admit that the Standard Oil Company has in these recent weeks proved a valuable ally to the American missionary societies in their transmitting of funds to representatives in foreign lands. The American missionary societies in general have relied upon it to supply their workers in Asia and especially in Turkey with their regular stipends. The banking system of the world being so utterly deranged, drafts on prominent banking houses in the nearer and farther East were of no avail, and in this juncture the widespread agencies of the Standard Oil Company in Europe and Asia, and in Africa of the Vacuum Oil Company, were ready to transmit by cable money deposited in this country, without expense to the missionary societies, into the coin of the country where the missionaries live. The value of such service in a crisis of this character cannot be overstated."

"Please stop my—" what? "Times are hard, money is scarce, business is dull, retrenchment is a duty. Please stop my— Whiskey? "Oh, no; times are not hard enough for that yet. But there is something else that costs me a large amount of money every year, which I wish to save. Please stop my— Tobacco, cigars and snuff? "No, no, not these; but I must retrench somewhere. Please stop my— Ribbons, jewels, ornaments and trinkets? "Not at all. Pride must be fostered, if times are so very hard; but I believe I can see a way to effect quite a saving in another direction. Please stop my— Tea, coffee and needless and unhealthy luxuries? "No, no, no; not these. I cannot think of such a sacrifice. I must think of something else. Ah, I have it now. My weekly religious paper costs me 5 cents a week; I must save that. Please stop my—paper; that will carry me through easily. I believe in retrenchment and economy."—Literary World.

Both in Germany and Russia the Baptists are very strong. At the secretary's office of the Board of Home Missions it is said that the war has made inroads upon their missionary lines, calling into service missionaries of foreign birth from the various fields, and not a few who are on furlough in America. Two French missionaries in this country were ordered for duty in France, and are now on their way over there; the Baptist Society is paying their salaries to their wives. The board believes there should on no account be a "let down" in contributions from the churches. On the contrary, there should be an increase owing to the gravity of conditions, increased expense to the board and the pressing need of missionaries out of work, to say nothing of the cost of living, which seems to be increasing.—Christian Herald.

The Baptist Chronicle closes an editorial as follows: "Every effort practicable will be made to avoid the suspension of publication, but if relief does not come in some way within the next ten days or two weeks a moratorium will be a necessity. A month or six weeks will have to go without a paper being published. This will not mean that the Chronicle is dead or gone permanently out of business, nor that any subscriber will, in the end, lose any time that he has paid for, but it will simply mean that the paper has had to suspend because the subscribers, for reasons over which they have no control, cannot pay up the amounts due. This condition will not last always. When it passes the publication of the paper will be resumed."

Dr. C. C. Coleman, for some years pastor of West Washington Baptist church, D. C., and later pastor at different points in Texas (San Antonio and Abilene), and recently one of the district secretaries of the Foreign Mission Board for the district west of the Mississippi has accepted a call to the Citadel Square church, Charleston, S. C. By nature and training Dr. Coleman is eminently fitted for the responsibilities this great church offers.—Religious Herald.

The number of new matriculates at the Crozer Theological Seminary at the opening was 29, with doubtless others to enroll. Four have entered for graduate work as candidates for the degree of master of theology. Several will, as usual, take work at the University of Pennsylvania, with which Crozer is affiliated. The enrollment in the seminary will exceed that of last year. The opening address was delivered on September 23 by Prof. A. S. Hobart, of the chair of New Testament interpretation.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, having received several requests relative to war relief funds, would recommend that the members of our churches make their contributions through their own denominational channels when such have been provided. In Europe we have 1,182 Baptist churches, 2,483 Baptist preachers and 139,270 members, with very many adherents whose kind feelings and views are toward Baptists.

Rev. H. N. Quisenberry, pastor of the First Baptist church, Richmond, Ky., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Covington, Tenn.

Dr. G. A. Loftin, pastor of the Central Baptist church, Nashville, Tenn., will be assisted in a meeting by Pastor Allen Fort, of the First Baptist church of the same city.

Dr. John T. Christian is now in a protracted meeting with his church—the First Baptist church, Hattiesburg, Miss. He is doing his own preaching. Indications are fine for a great meeting.—Western Recorder.

The Northern Seminary, Chicago, opened for the work of the year on September 22, with a greatly increased number of students enrolled. Messages of congratulation were received from the Southwestern Theological Seminary.

A country editor wrote: "Brother, don't stop your paper just because you don't agree with the editor. The last cabbage you sent us didn't agree with us, either, but we didn't drop you from our subscription list on that account."

Rochester Theological Seminary opened with 32 new students, the principal address being given by Prof. Conrad H. Moehlmann. His subject was "The Implications of the History of the Passage Concerning the Three Heavenly Witnesses."

The Young Men's Christian Association of the Borough of Brooklyn will receive the handsome sum of \$300,000 from Mr. John D. Rockefeller. The money will be a part of the \$2,000,000 fund which is being raised for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building for the Central Association.

Mr. Lewis Neil, of the Marcy Avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, on September 20 completed 60 years of unbroken service as a Sunday school teacher. Nineteen of his pupils have entered upon the work of the ministry.

## CALIFORNIA AND THE ORIENTALS.

The Oriental question in California has unfortunately been prejudiced by many decades of anti-Chinese antipathy. And the Chinese having hitherto had no government to back them, have submitted to social outrages and to unfriendly legislation without retaliation. "Critics contrast Japanese labor with Chinese," says Dr. Gulick, "and in favor of the latter, on the ground that the Chinaman comes to the ranch when he is wanted, does the work required, and then disappears from the district and gives no trouble. From the standpoint of capitalism this is, of course, ideal. The laborer is a 'perfect machine.' The employer has no care or responsibility for and no human relationship with him. An unlimited supply of just such labor would please large farming interests; they could raise enormous crops and realize enormous profits with a minimum of human responsibility. But such conditions would produce a small class of great wealth and leisure, on the one hand, and a large class of servile labor, on the other, ever kept in economic servitude and dependence. This, however, is a situation exactly contrary to the American ideal."

The Japanese, however, not content to be a mere "wandering laborer," prefers small or intensive farming, and desires to own his place. "A majority of Japanese farms in California are small, requiring for their entire care the work of only the owner and his family, with occasional outside help. This means intensive cultivation and the maintenance, per acre, of a relatively large permanent population of independent families." Here the Japanese settler can be of use to whites in teaching them the methods of intensive farming, in which he is an adept. It is economic folly to banish from the body politic elements of economic value; every effort should be made to foster and not discourage production. And in the department of efficient and progressive intensive farming the Japanese are adepts, and we can learn from them.—James M. Dixon.

Gwilym O. Griffith has an interesting article in the Watchman-Examiner, "In a State of War." Here is a paragraph showing the state of feeling in a little British town: "Business as usual" is the motto—tennis and cricket also as usual, it seems. But, withal, preparedness! Every woman is sewing comforts for the wounded. Men are busy with their garden patches—not roses this time, but onions, cauliflower, carrots, turnips. "There may be a shortage, and it's just as well to be prepared." That is the spirit of the day: "It is just as well to be prepared."

## DO NOT BE THE FIRST TO CAST A STONE.

As our course we are pursuing in the daily toils of life  
 We are often prone to wander from the fold.  
 How many there are in this world of wickedness and strife  
 Are living lives of misery untold,  
 And how oft instead of smiling do we give to such a frown.  
 Why not unto them speak in gentle tone?  
 A kindly word might save them, a harsh one crush them down.  
 So do not be the first to cast a stone.

## REFRAIN.

Oh! do not be the first to cast a stone;  
 Let other people and their faults alone,  
 For perhaps you may be living in a glass house of your own;  
 So do not be the first to cast a stone.

Now a drunken man is something that we very often see;

Upon our streets we hear him curse and swear;  
 But think, he had a mother once, and kneeling at her knee

He learned to lip his little evening prayer.  
 Then for that gentle mothers sake lets seek to lift him up,

For he into bad company was thrown;  
 And from his lips in kindness let's pluck the poisoned cup,

And do not be the first to cast a stone.

Oh, would that we could only know the good that we might do

Unto the poor, the outcast and forlorn  
 If in their rugged pathway we'd place a rose or two,  
 But instead of that we often cast a thorn.

So remember 'tis our duty while we are above the sod

To love our neighbor as we love our own;  
 Then let us firmly pledge ourselves that by the grace of God

We'll never be the first to cast a stone.

—Georgia Pate.

Goodwater, Ala.

## CALLING OUT THE RESERVES.

The warring nations of Europe have called out their reserves, men who in times of peace are exempt from further service in the army. In this titanic struggle, at which the whole world stands aghast, every available man is pressed into service. Mere lads have been conscripted. In France and Germany, particularly, the women are doing the work of men while the husbands and fathers and sons and sweethearts go to war. Victory—and peace, will come ultimately, because the nations gave their best and spared nothing.

That is the way an editorial starts in the Baptist Standard of Texas in an appeal before the meeting of their convention.

Just six weeks hence the books in Alabama close for all our benevolent enterprises. Only a very few of our great army have been in the fighting line up to this time. Now the struggle is on in earnest. The reserves must be brought up if victory shall perch on our banners. Thousands have not put forth an effort. Won't the pastors, deacons, clerks, superintendents and teachers do their best to bring all our forces into action before October 30?

W. B. CRUMPTON.

Writing not long ago upon the restricted outlook of the ministry, Dr. Pott, archdeacon of Westchester, remarked: "Institutions that specialize are all, to some extent, liable to this difficulty, but while only amusing in other callings, it is fatal to the ministry." Referring to theological seminaries, he added: "The seething world of the present, with its manifold and perplexing problems, though of course not ignored, is certainly not the subject of study in these more or less monastic institutions."

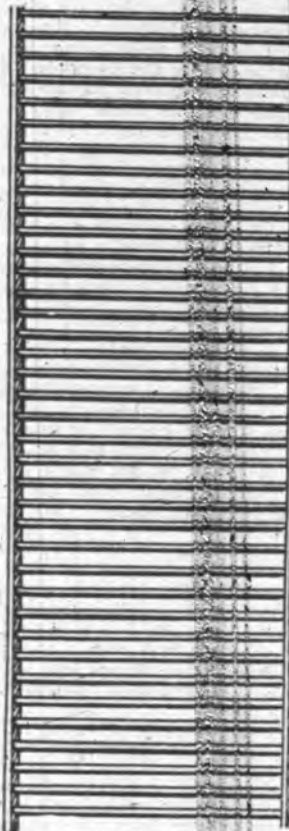
"The reason," says Dr. John R. Mott, "why so many churches accomplish so little for the world's evangelization is because they have no adequate plan and because they have not enlisted the leadership of men combining business sense and missionary spirit."

The man who sits down and hopes for the best doesn't get it.

## HOW STATE MISSIONS STAND

See the Ladder—Don't Let the Figures Discourage You—We Can if We Will.

CLIMBING THE STATE MISSION LADDER.



Our Aim, \$32,000.00

\$14,996.00.

We are just here  
 September 30.

Our harvests almost everywhere have been abundant. There is no danger of our people going hungry. The depression in cotton prices is only temporary. With willing hearts let all bring our offerings into His house. Let it be a thank offering to our God for the sweet peace we have in our favored land. No country on earth should be more grateful to God than ours.

W. B. CRUMPTON.

The J. C. Bush Memorial Baptist Headquarters,  
 27 South Court Street, Montgomery, Ala.

Dear Brother:

November 3 the books at Baptist headquarters close for the year. All the other interests will close about that time. Much depends on what the churches do between now and then.

Shall We Go to the Convention at Selma November 17 Out of Debt?

The pastors and churches alone can answer. Some have done well all the year; many have been waiting for the last. A supreme effort should now be made.

I am much out of the office attending associations. This card is all I have time to prepare.

Blessings on you, brother, and on the work!

Fraternally, W. B. CRUMPTON.

Brother Robert Bledsoe, of Langdale, sending a contribution says: "We are moving on nicely. We will more than meet our apportionment." Good for that! Let all the churches look to that before their delegates go to the association.

A former traveling secretary of the Anti-Cigarette League, Mr. James J. Jeffreys, has been having remarkable success in the past few years in addressing boys and girls in several hundred public schools and churches on the danger of smoking. He has published his address in leaflet form as a suggestion to those who want to know how to grip the young people and present the facts in a live, interesting way. Sample copies of this address, "Practical Temperance Teaching," may be ordered from the author, Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents each. Special rates are given to churches and schools for quantities of the leaflet.

Religion and civilization, bound inseparably in reciprocal action, work together in the loom of time.

## SOME NOTES FROM BROTHER CRUMPTON.

I wish I had time to write many notes, but they will have to go over now.

The Lauderdale Association, with 17 churches, has 10 without pastors. Brother J. H. Chapman, of the First church, Florence, has set his heart on bringing that association to the front, and he will, by co-operation of the three other pastors and a strong body of laymen.

At the old Bethel I suggested \$100 as the amount to raise for missions after the missionary sermon. When it was counted out I noticed a brother who was eager to find out the amount. Presently he stepped up to me with the remark: "I made out the \$100; I will give you my check for the balance. The Lord has been good to me. I am glad to be able to give this." The check was for \$40.50. He is not a rich man, but he is the son of a preacher and loves to give to His cause.

Here is a letter from Theodore, in the Mobile Association, containing \$3 for ministerial education from the church and \$5 for State Missions from the Sunday school. W. E. Tillman, the treasurer, says: "We are striving to raise our apportionment, and hope the other churches will make the same effort." There you are, brethren. The association is over, and this brother has already moved out after the year's apportionment. Why can't every church find out the amount asked of them and undertake it now? Thus every church would raise the amount and the boards would be saved a great interest account for money borrowed. Why wait brethren?

What a change it would be if every moderator and clerk would go at it like the Union! A program is made out for a three days' session. The officers and preachers think of nothing else. At the close of the association the roll of delegates is called, and only those answering are printed in the minutes, except those excused by vote of the association.

Mrs. C. C. Boyd, of the Bridgeport W. W. U., writes: "Bridgeport Baptist church is beginning to look something like a house of worship. We are out of funds now. Next thing is to get the shingles. Our W. M. U. gave last year \$61; this year \$177. We also sent a barrel and box of canned fruits to the orphanage. Is there no chance for some of your city churches to make us a donation? We are not idle. We are doing everything to get an honest dollar for our building." That is a worthy cause made by a capable, consecrated woman. Right on the spot some reader of these lines ought to send her some money for their house of worship. My \$5 goes along in a little while.

Brother J. M. Roden is coming back to Alabama. Let some good field get busy and secure the services of this good man. Here is what he says: "I am writing to tell you that we will reach Alabama about the middle of October, the Lord permitting. As you know, I did not reach there as soon as I thought I would, but I was unavoidably delayed. You may be sure I am coming this time, Providence permitting. I will ship my things to Marion, and hope to get work soon."

"A Friend" sent me \$10 to be used "where it was needed most." It was divided between the three mission boards. Of course I am grateful for such gifts. The Master knows the giver and He will bless.

"I haven't the power of speech to express my gratitude to you for the information I was so much in need of. I grow stronger in the belief in the co-operative work every day, but owing to financial embarrassment I can't help as much in the work as I would like. I am a struggling little two-horse farmer trying to pay out a little farm; but I can do a little every year and I can go down on my knees in behalf of the great cause."

This comes from a brother. "Misrepresentatives" had been to his church scattering "misinformation" after the writer had received what was sent from the office. "An Enemy Hath Done This" is a tract which is in great demand. One brother said: I read it to my congregation."

W. B. CRUMPTON.



## HOME MISSION BRIEFS.

By Victor I. Masters, Editorial Secretary.

Superintendent A. E. Brown, of the Home Board department of mountain schools, is at once greatly gratified and distressed over the large number of students who are applying for admission into the highland schools this fall. It seems that the hard times have not struck the mountains, or rather that the mountaineers know from long habit how to live economically. Also there is evidence that the desire for education is increasing rapidly in the highlands. For all of which we are grateful, even though the beloved superintendent of mountain schools is so much distressed.

Dr. B. D. Gray, corresponding secretary, has recently returned from a trip to Cuba, in which he examined the condition of the work there and came in close touch with the 25 pastors and their fields. He found the work progressing satisfactorily, including the newly developed school for girls at Santa Clara, which is to be of the same grade as the school for boys at Havana. In connection with his trip Dr. Gray took part in a profitable Bible institute held by our brethren in Cuba for the pastors and workers.

The United States did much to improve health conditions in Cuba, but yet Americans do not find the climate as exhilarating as that with which they have been familiar. This, coupled with his arduous work, has so told upon Superintendent M. N. McCall, of the Cuban work, that he has recently been on leave of absence from Havana and has been in the Battle Creek Sanitarium in this country to recuperate his health. We are glad to report his improvement, and also that of Miss Mabel Haynes, one of the faithful teachers in the Havana College, who has also found it necessary to recuperate in America. Brother McCall has been engaged in the work in Cuba for nine years and is very highly esteemed by the Home Mission Board for his wise leadership and faithful service.

Two well-trained women workers have recently been added to the group who are in the Home Board's service among foreigners in this country. These are Miss Bertha Mitchell, who becomes a teacher in the kindergarten for Italian children in Tampa, Fla., and Miss Minna Preuss, who takes work among the mining population in Coalgate, Okla., which is largely of foreign origin. Miss Preuss is a graduate of the Woman's Training School at the Southwestern Theological Seminary, and Miss Mitchell, of the Woman's Missionary Training School at Louisville, Ky. The group of ladies who are in the Home Board's service are unusually well trained, unusually devoted. In their work they honor the Master and the Home Board honors them.

The Home Board Indian mission work is greatly blessed and the red people are very appreciative of what Baptists are doing for them. This work is also in a peculiar sense a blessing to the people who support it. We know of no missionary activity which is more likely to thrill the observer with a definite sense of the powers of the gospel than that by which these heathen Indians are transformed into docile, industrious and generous-hearted children of God. We have before us a story of the Oklahoma Indian Baptist Association, composed of the wild tribes, which took place in July. They met to consider as well as they knew how the affairs of the mutual concern of the churches, but as usual their warmest concern was for the conversion of the unsaved Indians. This concern resulted in the saving and baptizing of 48 during the associational meeting.

Home Missions Rooms, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, the seer of southern material progress, in the October number of the Home Field said: "There may be some halting in contributions to mission work of the south. But if the adverse conditions shall force the people of this section to turn their thoughts to the worship of God and to thanksgiving to Him that they are saved from the awful calamities through which Europe is living, it may be that out of our smaller things this year southern Christians will give as much as they have heretofore given out of the larger things which they had. In this present world distress every man in the south ought to pray a thanksgiving to the Almighty for the boundless blessing which we enjoy."

## THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The hills of Europe begin to quake  
As battlefields the cannons rattle,  
Where nations meet to fight and die—  
Like autumn leaves, they thickly lie.

In blood-soaked heaps, on sanguine plain,  
Horse and rider both are slain,  
In savage war, without a cause,  
They tear with fang and beak and claws.

The widow's wail and orphan's cry  
Greet the ears of the men who die;  
Yet on they rush to gory graves,  
Dastard cowards and gallant braves.

France's lilies are rent and torn;  
England's roses are trampled down;  
Old Scotland's wave and nod,  
And fall beneath the invader's rod.

Shamrocked Ireland mourns in gloom  
Round the pedestal of her tomb,  
While Persia's violets hide away,  
India's marigolds are in the fray.

America's corn—tasselling tall—  
Emblem of life and staff of all,  
Shall feel the armies while they fight,  
Still keeping peace and offering light.

The Kaiser's eagle wildly screams,  
And laves his wings in gory streams.  
The Russian bear begins to growl,  
And Austria-Hungary well may howl.

'Tis Armageddon's awful strife,  
In hatred wrought, in battle rife—  
God and Magog, where men now die—  
In crimson heaps, in graves they lie.

Across the sea the wail is heard,  
Where once the cannon's thunder roared,  
When England drove her wedge of steel  
That made the ranks of Frenchmen reel.

The god of war, Napoleon then—  
Drove on to death a million men.  
The kingdoms felt the awful shock  
That made the thrones of Europe rock.

But bloodier now is war's red hand  
Lifted high over Europe's land.  
Jehovah—God! is there no way  
To stanch the stream of blood today,

And hush the wailing widow's cry?  
Oh, Lord Jehovah! tell us why?  
If sin has cursed the very ground,  
Then let thy pardoning love be found.

The moon to blood has turned at last  
Before the fiery furnace's blast;  
And heaven rains its ghastly dew  
On moldering corpses, not a few.

The sun himself has felt the stroke;  
And blackened by artillery's smoke,  
Now hides his face in clouds of gloom  
Mid deadly cannons' awful boom.

The map of Europe changed shall be;  
Before republic kings shall flee;  
Thrones shall tumble and monarchs bow—  
Jehovah—God is reigning now.

Then sheathe thy sword, let vengeance cease,  
And spread o'er earth thy wings of peace—  
O'er all the land from sun to sun;  
And let the gospel heralds run.

All kingdoms of this earth shall be  
Jehovah—God's from sea to sea,  
For He shall reign triumphant o'er  
This bleeding land from shore to shore.

R. M. HUNTER.

The question is being discussed as to whether it is right for a pastor of a small church to do secular work to support his family. In view of Paul's tent-making, it is strange there should be any question on the subject. There would not be one Baptist in the south where there are ten now had not our early preachers farmed or taught school.—Western Recorder.

Why should any one say that it is not right for preachers under certain conditions to do secular work and serve weak churches or needy fields? The last sentence of the above paragraph might be changed to read: "There would not be one Baptist in the south where there are ten now had not our early preachers farmed or taught school; and there would be a decline and loss of territory but for the same kind of preachers today." But serving should be as a means of developing such fields to self-support and not to encourage people in neglecting to support the ministry as they should.—Baptist Ad-

## ROME'S ARROGANCE ABOUT MARRIAGE.

Recently we read a strong article in the Nineteenth Century on the "Religious Question in Ireland," and our blood boiled when we knew that even in America the Catholic church has sought to discredit marriage ceremonies performed by Protestant ministers.

The Roman church now declares by her recent decree that the testimony of reputable Protestants and an accredited minister is not sufficient to redeem a marriage from being clandestine, and a clandestine marriage is no marriage in the eyes of God or of the church.

It must be borne in mind, further, that mere submission on the part of a Protestant to the Roman Catholic marriage ceremony is not regarded as sufficient by the Roman Catholic authorities. Appeal has to be made by the Roman Catholic party to the cardinal of the Congregation of Sacraments, Rome, and the granting of a dispensation involves the bringing up of the children of such a marriage as Roman Catholics.

It is worth while asking the question: "Is it within the power of a church dignitary to call children illegitimate that have been born in a condition recognized as lawful wedlock by the state?" A father who was asked for his consent to the marriage of his daughter with a Protestant, in a protestant place of worship, instructed another daughter of his to reply that he could not possibly give consent to the marriage, as it would be allowing his daughter to begin a life of sin. The present lord chancellor of Ireland, when attorney-general, contended that the Roman Catholic bishop of Waterford was quite within his right in applying somewhat similar language concerning a case of mixed marriage in that town. There can be no mistake as to the Roman Catholic attitude. It is definitely conveyed in the following reply to an inquirer contained in the Irish Weekly Independent of the 3rd of June, 1911:

"A Catholic cannot marry by a minister. If he attempts to do so, whether it be with another Catholic or with a non-Catholic, he ceases by that very act to be a Catholic, renounces the church and enters upon a state of sinful concubinage. Such a union is not only unlawful; it is invalid; it is no marriage at all. Persons who have entered into such a union cannot receive any of the sacraments of the church even when dying while they continue in that state. A Catholic cannot be validly married to anybody if he defies the laws of the church in the manner he attempts to get married. Surely this is plain enough to be understood. If any one has entered such a union he can be reconciled to the church only by giving proof of true and sincere repentance, by breaking off from the sinful concubinage, and making reparation for the scandal he has given. The laws of the state count for nothing as to the validity of Christian marriage, because the state has no jurisdiction over the sacrament."

It is not surprising, in view of this extension of the area of religious difference, that now and again evidence is afforded of the existence of strong religious rancour.

Miss Willie Kelley, our beloved missionary from Alabama at Shanghai, China, tells this interesting little story: "At Quinsan the greatest comfort and faith-strengtheners are the paralytic, Zung Ta Ta, as the Chinese call her. I had a chair made for her (she paying for it) in March, and since then, rain or shine, cold or hot, her smiling face has been there Sunday mornings and Thursday afternoons. Sometimes she gives very audible evidences of approbation when things are said that please her ready and attentive ear. How my heart has been comforted and my faith increased by visits to her room. The dark, damp and dirty walls and surroundings are all forgotten when one sees her beaming face; where truly the beauty of holiness is seen. I have found her reading aloud the book of Psalms as many as ten times this year. How she loves them!"

One of the big Anglo-American tobacco companies now doing business in China has as a watchword the following: "A cigarette in the mouth of every man, woman and child in China."

The house of lords has broken an ancient precedent in allowing selected women to listen to the debates.



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Best varieties — choice stock. Our reputation is our best salesman. If you buy 200 or more trees we will dynamite your land and plant your trees FREE. **CORDELE NURSERIES, Cordele, Georgia.**

**FROM FLORENCE.**

Little Daniel Crumpton McNeal came to be a permanent guest at the home of the pastor at Crumpton cottage, Florence, Ala., on September 5, 1914. Judging from his already well developed lung power, we predict for him a "howling" success in this life, and can only hope he will combine the strength of character and virtues of the two for whom he is named — his paternal grandfather and the only Crumpton. His mother congratulated herself on the happy selection of names she made for him. May he ever prove an honor to the names he bears.

While the pastor has not set this part of the Tennessee river on fire nor the valley, we have been endeavoring, with the help of God, to do our best and leave the results with the One who has said, "My word shall not return unto me void." Have at last tried to minister to the sad and bereaved in heart and officiated several times at "making hearts glad," and am trying to keep my people from worrying too much over the war. We hope to have a special sermon and prayer service on October 4 for peace — peace in our hearts toward God and our fellow man and universal peace the world over. **Z. W. McNEAL**

**TOBACCO HABIT BANISHED.**

In 48 to 72 hours. No craving for tobacco in any form after first dose. Harmless, no habit-forming drug. Satisfactory results guaranteed to every case. Write Newell Pharmacy Co., Dept. 90, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEEMER" and positive proof.

**GOOD MEETINGS.**

I am writing these few lines not as "an advertisement of myself as an evangelist," but because I believe these reports of revivals make interesting reading for all who read the paper. I really enjoy the weekly reports of meetings as much as any other part of the news, for it reminds me that we are growing.

The first of August I came out from Texas on special invitation to preach in three meetings, but so far have been in seven, and am to begin the eighth next week.

At Pleasant Hill and Honoraville, in Butler county, I assisted Brother A. C. Shell for two weeks, the results being 37 additions, 29 of these by baptism. One young man at Honoraville was liberated to preach, this in answer to the prayers of the church for some years. Honoraville moved from the annual call to an indefinite one, and keeps Brother Shell, who has preached there five years. Brother Shell has at Honoraville the best country church I have known, and they are certainly loyal to their pastor and to their Lord. They presented the helper, and his wife with a purse of \$47 and a unanimous invitation to return for the third meeting next year.

At Forest Home we labored with Brother J. C. Dunlap a week, the results being 10 additions, six by baptism. The salary was raised from \$200 to \$250. Brother Dunlap is doing a telling work in Butler county, and is loved by all the aggressive people on his field.

Our next meeting was with the Jackson church, in which I was ordained just seven years ago. For a week I preached to a very appreciative congregation. Was compelled to close in order to reach Mt. Olive West, in Butler county, where I assisted Bro. W. A. Tharpe for a week. Here we found a church very near dead spiritually, though having some very fine people in it. There were three additions to the church.

I spent two days at Garland, and found a small band beset within and without with Hardshells and Universalists, the latter having an interest in the house and preaching therein. How the two mix I can't understand.

My next meeting was across the bay at beautiful Fairhope. Here I assisted Brother Carl G. Johnson for a few days. No additions and very little interest. Every conceivable doctrine has its representation in this little city. The Baptists are weak and have no house. May they by faithfulness to the truth of the Book go on from conquest to victory.

I supplied again for the Jackson church the third Sunday.

My next meeting will be with the Summerdale church, in Baldwin county, where I will assist Brother Johnson again. Pray that this may be the greatest meeting of all. After this meeting my plans will be with the Lord. I hope to be kept busy in His services.

Success to the editor and the splendid paper, which grows in interest weekly. Yours fraternally,  
**D. R. PARKER.**

Malcolm, Ala.

**TETTERINE CURES PILES.**

Every sufferer from Piles ought to read these words from H. S. Hood, Bellaire, Mich. "For 16 years I had been a sufferer from itching piles. I got a box of Tetterine and less than half the box made a complete cure." Tetterine gives instant relief in all skin diseases such as Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Ground Itch, etc., and constitutes a permanent remedy. 50c at druggist's or by mail from Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga.

Our Unity-Chilton Baptist High School is located at Thorsby, in Central Alabama. We have an efficient president in the person of Dr. J. A. Pool. We have also successful literary and music teachers. The school opened September 9. We kindly solicit the patronage and financial support of our people in Central Alabama. —**W. H. Connell.**

**BETTER THAN SPANKING.**

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 543, South Bend, Ind., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

Nothing succeeds like success — unless it is the way failures fail.

When is the Venice of Northern Europe, being traversed by water ways which divide it into 3 islands. The different parts of the city are connected by 60 bridges. It is a quaint old city with narrow streets and gabled houses.

Don't let your instincts and appetites run away with you.

The will can be trained into wonderful power by intelligent exercise and use.

**How To Make the Quickest, Simplest Cough Remedy**

Much Better than the Ready-Made Kind and You Save \$2. Fully Guaranteed

This home-made cough syrup is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy. Its promptness, ease and certainty in conquering distressing coughs, chest and throat colds, is really remarkable. You can actually feel it take hold. A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough — relieves even whooping cough quickly. Splendid, too, for bronchitis, spasmodic croup, bronchial asthma and winter coughs.

Get from any druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it in a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. This gives you — at a cost of only 54 cents — a full pint of better cough syrup than you could buy for \$2.50. Takes but a few minutes to prepare. Full directions with Pinex. Tastes good and never spoils.

You will be pleasantly surprised how quickly it loosens dry, hoarse or tight coughs, and heals the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which is so healing to the membranes.

To avoid disappointment, be sure and ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces Pinex," and don't accept anything else.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

**Malaria or Chills & Fever**

Prescription No. 666 is prepared especially for **MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER.** Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

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**REGISTER'S SALE.**

Mary L. Weems, Complainant, vs. John W. Wright et al., Defendants — Chancery Court.

By virtue of a decree rendered at the Fall term, A. D. 1914, of the Chancery Court, at Birmingham, Jefferson county, Alabama, in said cause, I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at public auction, at the court house door, in the city of Birmingham, within the legal hours of sale, on Thursday, the 22nd day of October, 1914, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot 6, in block "B," in Glen Iris addition to Birmingham, Alabama, map of which is recorded in map book 4, on page 102, in the Probate office of Jefferson county, Alabama, said lot fronting 50 feet on St. Charles street and extending back at right angles thereto 153 feet to an alley, and situated in Birmingham, Jefferson county, Alabama.

**HENRY MORSCHHEIMER,**  
sept23 Register.

**An Only Daughter  
Relieved of Consumption**

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The doctor now gives his recipe free only asking two 2-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures Night Sweats, Nausea at the stomach and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address Craddock & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., naming this paper.

**ASTHMA**

Mr. Alexander was cured after 46 years of suffering and for years sold his remedy then known as "Alexander's Sure Cure." We are now sole proprietors of this remedy and any one desiring particulars or trial offer can address—  
Alexander's Remedy for Asthma Co., Portland, Me.

**NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.**

The State of Alabama, Jefferson County—Ida B. Chastain vs. Joe Chastain—In Chancery, at Birmingham, Alabama, Fifth District, North-Western Chancery Division of Alabama.

In this cause it being made to appear to the Register by affidavit of Ida B. Chastain, the complainant, that the defendant, Joe Chastain, is a non-resident of Alabama, and resides at Fairmount, Ga., and further that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is of the age of twenty-one years, it is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Alabama Baptist, a newspaper published in Jefferson county, Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Joe Chastain to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 23rd day of October, 1914, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against Joe Chastain.

Done at office this 21st day of September, 1914.

HENRY MORSCHHEIMER,  
sept23-4t Register.

HOSIERY, Darnproof guaranteed, 12 pairs \$1. Samples to introduce, worth \$3. Money-back plan. Intense black, tan or assorted, gents' or ladies', express or postpaid. Globe Hosiery Mills, Kernersville, N. C.

**NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.**

Default having been made in the terms of the mortgage and the payment of the indebtedness secured by said mortgage, executed by Fred A. Yaeger, on the 13th day of February, 1913, to the undersigned mortgagee, Frank G. Bell, to secure the indebtedness described in said mortgage, duly recorded in volume 705, page 183, of records of mortgages, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Jefferson county, Alabama, on February 14, 1913, said mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power granted by said mortgage, has elected and does hereby declare the entire debt secured by said mortgage due, and in accordance with the terms of said mortgage will, on Saturday, the 31st day of October, 1914, before the county court house door in Birmingham, Jefferson county, Alabama, at public outcry, offer for sale and proceed to sell at auction, for cash, within the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Birmingham, Jefferson county, Alabama, to-wit:

The north one-half (N. 1-2) of the south one-half (S. 1-2) of lots ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block seven "B" (7 B), being a rectangle fronting fifty (50) feet on the west side of Eighth street, extending back one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the eastern boundary line of lot thirteen (13), in said block 7 B, as shown on the map of East Lake Land Company's property, as now numbered No. 220 North 76th street, being the property described and conveyed by the above named mortgage.

FRANK G. BELL,  
Mortgagee.

Z. T. RUDOLPH, Attorney.  
sept23-4t

**ALONE.**

All day I watched and waited  
In the little cabin home  
The coming of the footsteps  
That ere eve must surely come;  
And from the tiny window  
Oft I learned to look in vain.  
For neither wrath or normal  
Came across the silent plain.

The day was dull and heavy,  
And a mist, almost a rain—  
A silent, gray-white mantle—  
Hung across the vale and plain.  
The lonely, straggling sage-brush  
And the horny cacti bare  
Seemed weird, unreal and ghostly  
In the death-like stillness there.

I saw one purple aster—  
A wild little daring thing!  
Sheltered beside a boulder  
From the winter's bitter sting;  
A mad, belated wanton  
Alone by a voulder gray.  
As desolate and wistful  
As a little child astray!

A startled, fear winged rabbit—  
A tumultuous bit of gray—  
Leaped from beside the boulder  
And silently sped away;  
And I, so glad and joyous  
That a thing of life was near,  
Thrust out impulsive fingers  
As if clasping something dear.

The slaty clouds unbroken  
Swung lower and lower still,  
The mist grew ever thicker  
Across each valley and hill,  
Till sage-brush, bloom and boulder  
Alike were lost in the gloom,  
And I, in lyric silence,  
Turned back to my empty room!  
—Lella Mae Wilson.

**HOW J. J. DEVELOPED IN THE  
CHRISTIAN LIFE.**

He was 41 years old when he became a Christian. He had a family, in which there was a grown girl and several boys. His wife was a church member long before he became a Christian. She was a good woman, and gave him every encouragement she could. His education was limited and he was timid and seclusive.

When he was converted he joined the church at the first opportunity. After joining the church, contrary to his former habit, he was regular in attendance upon all the services of the church. He went to prayer meeting and Sunday school, as well as to the preaching service.

Seeing that he was so zealous, his pastor soon called on him to lead a public prayer. He did not refuse then nor ever afterward. He was not gifted in speech, but he was willing to try. Sometimes his prayer would be only about a half dozen sentences, and those uttered in a stammering way. But it was his prayer, and he felt proud that he had talked with his Lord. In a few months a revival meeting started in his church, and on Sunday afternoon it was provided to have a meeting for the men. Most of the men that would be in attendance would be those J. J. was working with, and he asked permission to make a talk. He made the talk. It was not lengthy nor eloquent, but it was effective, for it was out of a warm heart, and all the men knew it.

By regular attendance upon the services and the work he was doing he was growing in knowledge and ability

# WAR

## And Its Effect on Business

As a direct consequence of the war in Europe, Southern farmers and business men have found it expedient to co-operate, and call on the federal government, to safeguard the interests of the South.

Patriotic business men have pulled shoulder to shoulder with the cotton growing farmer. Representatives in Congress, and high government officials, have signified a willingness to do all in their power to bring about stable conditions.

There is now every indication that our people have risen to the occasion and that they have the situation well in hand.

For which the L. & N. rejoices.

The L. & N. hopes the lesson will not be lost on the people. The L. & N. has suffered from the loss of revenue, due to the war. But we have continued to operate trains and supply the same high class service as was supplied in times of prosperity.

The people found it necessary to band together, to call for federal aid, for the common good. No individual firm or corporation objects.

In times like these the demagogue and detractor are silent. They are impotent. They do not rise to the emergency.

It is the brains of the South, the business ability, the conservatism, the true patriotism, that is exerting itself.

The L. & N. knows that the memory of the people is short. But we indulge the hope that the next time the L. & N. is attacked, is forced to appeal to the courts for protection, and to the people for fair treatment, that the people will not forget.

Our service is unexcelled. Our disposition is to co-operate. Our effort is for mutual prosperity.

## LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

as the months passed. It was not long till he was elected treasurer of his church, which place he filled well. In about a year he was elected a deacon of the church, and filled that place to the satisfaction of all concerned. He continued growing in knowledge, grace and efficiency, and in about two years from the time of his conversion he was elected superintendent of the Sunday school. In so short a time as two years he had filled the most important places in his church, next to the pastor. All this had been done by a man who was 41 years old when converted, with but little education, no marked gifts and a timid nature. In two years' time he had become the most useful man in his church. It was all due to the fact that the man was willing to do the best he could, and went to work with a purpose and faith in God. All the time that he was developing in ability to do things he was also developing in the grace of giving. In about two years he was giving \$10 per month on pastor's salary and giving liberally to other things. I write this for the help and encouragement of others.

A. A. HUTTO.  
Russellville, Ala.

**ONE BOX CURES THREE.**

Jessie W. Scott, Milledgeville, Ga., writes: "I suffered with an eruption for years and one box of Tetterine cured me and two of my friends. It is worth its weight in gold." Tetterine quickly relieves skin diseases including Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Acne, Blackheads, also best remedy known for itching piles. See at druggist's or by mail from Shuptrine Co., Savannah, Ga.

### AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN CUBA PRAISES PIANO CLUB.

The following letter just received by the managers of the Alabama Baptist Piano Club shows the tremendous saving in price which you can secure by placing your order for a Piano or Player-Piano through the Club of One Hundred. Owing to the high import duty on new Pianos we recommended to this Club Member that he select a slightly used instrument which could be shipped to Cuba at reduced rate of duty, and which cost him only one hundred and ninety dollars. Read Mr. Mullen's letter and you will see that, according to his estimate, the Club has saved him two hundred and sixty dollars. Here is the letter:

Guantanamo, Oriente, Cuba,  
Aug. 3rd, 1914.

Ludden & Bates,  
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:—The Piano came about the 23rd or 24th and was in our home on the 27th. I was absent, in Havana, attending an Institute, and did not get back till the latter part of the week. So this is the first chance that I have had to answer.

We are very much delighted with the instrument, and are fully persuaded that we did a wise thing in buying from you. An instrument not a whit better would have cost us at least \$450.00 down here. In fact we were interested in such a proposition when we heard of your plan. In all that long trip and in the hands, here at least, of inexperienced handlers, it does not seem to be in the least out of tune.

Sincerely yours,

W. M. MULLEN.

If your home needs a good Piano or Player-Piano we cordially invite you to write for your copy of the Club's handsomely illustrated catalogue which describes and pictures the many beautiful instruments and explains the great saving in price, the protective guarantees and the convenient terms. Hundreds of Club members have written letters similar to that of Mr. Mullen and we are sure that you would also be delighted with the Club and its instruments. Address the Managers, Ludden & Bates, Alabama Baptist Piano Club Dept., Atlanta, Ga.

### AT THE SOUTHSIDE BAPTIST.

J. E. Barnes is the secretary of the Southside Baptist church, and he also has had much experience in a business world outside of church circles. The offices of the church are in the basement of the building, and here are kept the church records, the church files and the books.

The Sunday school is financed by the whole organization, and all funds are turned into the general treasury, which settles all bills under the general name of the Southside Baptist church. The contributions four times in the year are turned into the general funds of the church, but all other offerings are used for benevolences. This is not the plan ordinarily adopted, for most of the Birmingham Sunday schools are run with funds which they themselves raise.

The methods used in this church are very nearly the same as those employed in other churches in the district. Voluntary subscriptions are solicited and through them alone the church is financed. Last year these contributions amounted to \$27,000, about \$10,000 of which went toward defraying current expenses. The

causes of benevolence received \$4,500, and the balance of the subscriptions was used to decrease the debt on the handsome new church building.

Organization is one of the Southside Baptist strongholds, and this idea is emphasized in the business side of the church life. The board of deacons is the body in control of the affairs of the church and is answerable to the congregation. The church treasurer, George F. Estes, is in charge of the finances and Mr. Barnes works directly with him.

Mr. Barnes each week plans a menu for the 30 members of the workers' conference, which meets each Friday; he engages a caterer to prepare and to serve the same; once each month a statement of the financial standing of the church is sent out to each member; a monthly bill is sent out for all overdue subscriptions; the church books are balanced at least once each month. Mr. Barnes is secretary of the Sunday school; he orders and distributes literature; he receives requests for help and directs those asking it to those who can aid; he supervises the work of the sexton, and he calls committee meetings and sees that each member is notified of the time and place.

But results of a well organized and well managed church are not slow in coming, for the Southside church is a strong religious body—strong not only in the fact that it can operate its plant practically and efficiently, but in the many capable workers which are trained in it each year.—Birmingham News.

Owing to reports that 400 Japanese are coming from California to Michigan, and intend to found an agricultural colony in that state, there is a movement for the enactment in Michigan of a law like the one in California. Prominent candidates for public office favor such legislation. The president of the Michigan Agricultural College says he regards such a colonization project "with grave apprehension," and the secretary of the college has asked the agricultural organizations of the state to oppose it. This is also the attitude of the labor union leaders.

### DON'T RISK YOUR LIFE.

Don't let a wound or bruise or sore go neglected. A neglected skin wound often leads to blood poisoning, a disease hard to cure and sometimes fatal. Treat the afflicted spot with Gray's Ointment; it quickly allays the pain, heals the wound, and frees you from all danger of troublesome after-effects. For nearly a century Gray's Ointment has been an indispensable family remedy for all abrasions or eruptions of the skin; boils, ulcers, sores, burns, cuts, bruises, etc. "I have used it in my family for more than fifteen years and have not found any ointment equal to it," writes Mrs. E. E. Coleman, Mt. Jackson, Va. Only 25c a box, at druggists. For free sample, write W. F. Gray & Co., 801 Gray Building, Nashville, Tenn.

The president of the Frick Coke and Coal Company, with 18,000 men under him, once handled a pick in a mine.

On the back page you will find advertisement of the Central College and Conservatory at Tuscaloosa. Dr. Giles has place for a few more scholars.

The power of recollection depends almost entirely on the strength and clearness of the conception.—Pell.

### W. M. U. MEETING OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION.

The W. M. U. met at Hebron church during the meeting of the Union Association. The superintendent, Mrs. A. B. Metcalfe, being absent, Miss Clyde Metcalfe conducted the meeting in her impressive way.

Singing "I Love to Tell the Story" opened the meeting, after which Miss Metcalfe led in prayer. "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," was sung. Then quotations from the Bible were given by a number of the women.

Reports were made from societies at Aliceville, Reform, Stansel, Millport and Carrollton.

Mrs. B. G. Killingsworth was elected superintendent for the new year and Mrs. T. H. Sanders secretary.

After a talk by Mrs. Killingsworth the meeting closed by singing "Blest Be the Tie." MRS. B. G. K.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God in His wisdom has seen fit to take from us our sisters, Mrs. Woody, Mrs. Austin, of County Line; Mrs. Serayer and Mrs. Cochran, of LaFayette;

Resolved (1), That the W. M. U. of East Liberty Association has lost four of its most faithful members.

Resolved (2), While we mourn their deaths, we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved (3), That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Alabama Baptist for publication; also a copy to the family.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. G. CARLTON,  
MRS. METCALFE.

When Mrs. M. F. Bryner, whose work in the elementary division of the International Sunday School Association at Chicago spoke of the 1,056,000 babies on the Cradle Rolls of the Sunday school, of the 4,200 babies born every hour throughout the world, brought before the great audience a vivid picture of our responsibility in caring for child life. Mohammed, the prophet of Arabia, was a great genius, a poet and a leader of men, but he could never have said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Mohammedanism." His life, his book and his ideals of religion afford no place for the heart of a little child.

In America there are said to be two persons outside the church for every member in the church. In heathen lands there are 35,000 times as many who are not Christians as are Christians.

Professor James defined education as "the organization of acquired habits of action such as will fit the individual to his physical and social environment."

We cannot solve our present day problems through sex antagonisms; we cannot harmonize differing theories through hasty criticisms.

Pastors, be sure and give your people an opportunity to have a part in the debt-paying campaign on Sunday, November 1, by explaining to them the situation.

During October and November I hereby offer to send gratis, postage paid, to any pastor or member of any church in which there are one or more subscribers to the Alabama Baptists a sufficient number of the leaflet, "Wesley Chapel's Experience in Tithing," to furnish one copy to every family represented in the church and Sunday school. This experience, covering as it does 18 years, is entirely out of the ordinary in interest. The only condition is that you send for a specimen copy and read it before accepting the offer. Please mention that you saw this offer in the Alabama Baptist. Address Layman, 143 North Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

### DAINTY COOK BOOK FREE.

We are mailing free our book, "Dainty Desserts for Dainty People," to anyone mentioning the name of their grocer. This book is beautifully illustrated in colors and gives over 100 recipes for the daintiest Desserts, Jellies, Puddings, Salads, Candles, Ices, Ice Creams, etc. If you send a 2-cent stamp we will also send you a full pint sample of KNOX GELATINE, or for 15c a two-quart package, if your grocer does not sell it. KNOX GELATINE, 201 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.

On the night of September 29 we ordained five new deacons at our church. They are: J. A. Quinn, J. M. Cox, Prof. E. T. Bolding, Dr. F. G. Powers and I. M. Richeson. These, with Deacons N. C. Greenhill and Judge R. J. Moody, will constitute the board of deacons for another year. Rev. J. H. Chapman, of Florence, preached the sermon and otherwise assisted the pastor in the ordination. We start on the second year of our pastorate with much to encourage us. We are constantly seeing good effects from the recent preaching of Brother Crouch in our meeting. He gave us clear visions of the plan of salvation and a high standard of Christian living. Then we have taken some advanced steps in Sunday school work. Also our people have gotten a more scriptural conception of giving. Dr. W. M. Burr's week of lectures on this subject in June is bearing fruit. We are trying constantly to lead the people to worshipful giving. We believe that we have almost solved the financial problem in our church. Most fraternally yours—A. A. Hutto, Russellville.

25 Xmas, New Year and Greeting Post Cards Ten Cents. Try us and be satisfied. German-American Post Card Co., Dept. S., Burlington, Iowa.

The State of Alabama,  
Jefferson County

Probate Court, October 3rd, 1914.

Estate of George Morrow, Deceased. This day came D. H. Markstein and filed his application in writing and under oath, therewith producing and filing in this Court, as instrument of writing purporting to be the last will and testament of George Morrow, deceased, and praying for such orders, decrees and proceedings as will and duly and legally effect the probate and record of said instrument as such will; and it appearing from said petition that the following next of kin of said decedent are non-residents of the State of Alabama, viz: Will Douthard and Andrew Jones, brothers of said decedent, and both reside in Maryland, Iowa.

And whereas the 9th day of November, 1914, has been set as a day for hearing testimony in proof of said instrument as such will.

It is therefore ordered that notice of the filing of said application and of the day set for hearing same be given Will Douthard and Andrew Jones by publication once a week for three successive weeks in the Alabama Baptist, a newspaper published in said County, for said Will Douthard and Andrew Jones, and all other persons in interest to appear in this Court, on said 9th day of November, 1914, to contest said application if they think proper.

oct-6-3t

J. P. STILES,  
Judge of Probate.

## When You Want to Laugh--Eat!

And if You Want to Eat Without Food Fears Take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet After Each Meal

Laughter, smiles and mirth never go with a "caved-in" stomach. Fancy a man afraid of his food laughing! There is always that haunting feeling that a sick stomach is nothing to be mirthful about.



"My old grouchy days are funny to me now." Just make up your mind to help nature help herself. Give your body a chance to make good. Heal the raw edges of your stomach and give your blood the tools to make digestive fluids with.

There is only one way to make the body well—give it the chance to make itself well. Harmful and strong medicines handicap the system. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets go into the stomach just like food. They are dissolved and there strengthen the weakened juices of the digestive apparatus until the digestion is made normal.

There is nothing mysterious or magical about them. Science has proved that certain ingredients make up the digestive juices. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are these concentrated ingredients—that is all there is to it. One grain of a certain ingredient contained in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food. This illustrates how you aid nature to restore her worn-out materials. When a stomach which is filled with food receives a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet, it is more able to digest the food than it would be without it. The work is not so hard nor the task so long.

When the meal is finally assimilated the entire system absorbs more nourishment and harmful food effects are eliminated easily, quickly and with the maximum of benefit.

Every drug store carries Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. To anyone wishing a free trial of these tablets please address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and a small sample package will be mailed free.

## Let us Do Your Printing

Our facilities are ample to turn out the best class of work at attractively low prices. Send us \$1.98 and we will print you 1000 envelopes, one thousand notecards \$1.75, one thousand statements \$1.65. We will do the three jobs for \$5.00 prepaid.

We guarantee our work, and if not satisfactory money cheerfully refunded. Business men can save 25 per cent. by patronizing us. Progressive Printing Co. Hamlet, N. C.

## Peach Orchard for \$2.25

Here is a big bargain. For \$2.25 we will send you, prepaid, twelve carefully selected peach trees, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 feet high, branched, well rooted. Fruit ripens in succession for three months. Vigorous stock, free from disease. A splendid opportunity to set out a peach orchard at low cost. "The nicest trees I have ever ordered, and I will give you my next order."—Mrs. C. F. Isaman, Wilkinsville, S. C. Ask for our catalogue and other special offers in fruit and shade trees, ornamentals, etc. Howard Nursery Co., Box 290, Stovall, N. C.

## CHRONIC DISEASES

such as Gout, Stomach Troubles, Constipation, Kidney Troubles, etc., are caused from a lack of secretion of some gland in your body. Children's Diseases a Specialty. We get the cure out of the glands of your healthy sheep, put it up in tablet form, 32 in number. Remember the glands of the body are the works to the watch. Take care of the works. Literature, and sample of Constipation Pills, sent free upon receipt of post card.

Van Vleck Gland Extract Co. 912 Grand Avenue. Kansas City, Mo.

# ASTHMA

"Thomason's Famous ASTHMA REMEDY" To AMERICAN ASTHMATIC CO., Inc. ATLANTA, GA.

## GOOD MEETINGS.

The third Sunday in August I began my meeting at St. Stephens, with Brother Jackson, now at Howard College, to assist me. Brother Jackson is a fine young man, and preaches the gospel with unusual power for one who has been in the ministry so short a time. Six were added to the church by baptism.

The fourth Sunday in August and the four days following I was in a meeting at Sister Springs. Here we had no additions, but a good meeting. I had no ministerial help, but best of all, had the co-operation of the members.

The first Sunday in September Brother Ballentyne, of Orrville, was with me at Benton. There were no visible results. Brother Ballentyne did some very fine preaching. He is a sound, safe preacher.

September 13 I began my meeting at Bethany. Did the preaching myself; had a fine meeting; baptized eight; others to follow.

Myself and family are now at York, Ala. We reached here September 30. Several of the brethren met us with conveyances at the train, and in a little while had all our furniture in our house, and showed other kindnesses, which we highly appreciate; and last, but not least, we had a "pounding" Friday afternoon that will last for weeks to come. The social feature of the occasion was very pleasant. Surely we are among a good people. O, that God may use us for His glory in this town.

C. H. MORGAN.

## THAT EMERGENCY COLLECTION.

In the course of events there come times when we must undertake extraordinary tasks. About a year ago our state secretary, Dr. Crumpton, undertook the work known among us as the "Debt-Paying Campaign." When we consider the fact that most of us have been mere onlookers in Vienna, saying in effect, "Go it, brother; we wish you success, but we know you are going to fail," I say in the light of this fact he has done marvelously well to collect over \$25,000. Who knows how nearly he might have come to success this fall had it not been for the financial distress due to the war?

His hands are now tied, and yet this veteran of the cross and the hero of many battles does not know how to beat a retreat. His call for a rallying of the forces for a great round-up collection on the first Sunday in November ought to meet with a general response in the churches all over Alabama. Remember, Baptists of Alabama, that it is our honor and not his that is at stake.

I have thought that if we could narrow this matter down to where it belongs and realize that it is the life of our schools that is involved we might take hold of the debt with a little more definiteness. In to many minds the debt is a vague, nebulous something which has never gripped our people. If the 200,000 Baptists of Alabama would remember that they are asked to put enough money or its

equivalent into the Lord's treasury on November 1 to save our schools from the reproach of debt and inefficiency surely they would bestir themselves. We are going to pay this obligation one of these days. Why not do it now and give our faithful secretary the joy of reaping where he has sown? As I see it, the greatest need of Alabama Baptists is to do team work. This is a glorious opportunity. Our honor is at stake. W. F. YARBOROUGH.

## JUDSON COLLEGE NOTES.

The Judson has suffered a great loss in the recent death of Judge Shivers. He was a patron, friend and generous benefactor, and will be sadly missed. His sister, Mrs. N. E. Bogges, of Texas, founded a scholarship in honor of their father and mother—the O. L. Shivers scholarship. Judge Shivers' life was pre-eminently "not for himself alone," as Dr. Bomar eloquently pointed out.

The increased enrollment this year is largely due to the interest and quiet labors of the alumnae and other friends in the Judson territory, who having learned the benefits and advantages of the school, told of them to others. This is gratefully appreciated. "The Judson is easily the best school in Alabama," said an outsider recently. Nine states and Cuba are represented already.

The pipe organ has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired by an expert from the makers, and is now in first-class condition.

The Y. W. C. A. held on Sunday evening a meeting of "Echoes from the Blue Ridge Conference" in the mountains of North Carolina, which several Judson girls attended. These gave interesting and inspiring accounts of the various features of the conference and showed views of the grand scenery around which made one realize the rest of being "apart in the mountains." Those taking part were: Misses Louise Guice, of Gadsden; Virginia Harrison, of Birmingham; Eula Pearl Clark and Hazel Haynes, of Louisiana, and Irene Garrett, of Grove Hill.

The Conversational Club gave its annual reception to the faculty and students of Marion Institute Monday evening, September 28. In the receiving line were Miss Kirtley; Miss Mabel Bower, head of the Pierian division, with its officers; Misses Kyle Caldwell, of Auburn; Lucile Hawley, of Abbeville; Irene Garrett, of Grove Hill, and Mildred Smith, of Alexander City; Miss Besie Martin, head of the Altrurians, with their officers—Misses Eula Pearl Clark, Annie Laurie Cook and Dora Maud Johnson, all of Louisiana; Louise Lambert, of Orrville; also the entire club. Beautiful music was rendered by Misses Juliet Burke, of Montgomery; Lois Cook, of Louisiana; Annie Mae Poynor, of Newton; Madelyn Sheppard, of Central Mills; Jeannette Chapman, of Jackson, and Mildred Smith, of Alexander City. Fruit punch and conversation sped the hours merrily away.

Miss Hubbard showed the planet Mars to her astronomy class Saturday evening through the telescope. "It looked like a small moon," was their verdict.

The home economics department is creating great enthusiasm among the girls. L. M.

## PASTOR'S SON RELIEVED FROM EPILEPSY.

Epilepsy has long been a bugaboo among American mothers.

There are two forms of this disease, one which is accompanied by unconsciousness and falling fits, and the other where the spasm is so fleeting that it is hardly recognizable. Both of these forms will yield to persistent treatment with Dr. Miles' Nervine.

The Rev. J. A. Schuler, of Severy, Kan., had a little boy who suffered from epilepsy. After three years of fruitless treatment it was decided to give Dr. Miles' Nervine a fair trial and the result was this letter:—

"I want to thank you for the inestimable benefit Dr. Miles' Nervine has been to my son, who was afflicted with epilepsy. He had suffered for three years prior to taking treatment with this remedy. He has never had an attack since the first dose he took of Dr. Miles' Nervine. He has so improved in general appearance and looks that you would not know he was the same boy. The medicine is everything that it is claimed to be. We had tried everything else we could think of, but failed to benefit my son until we used Dr. Miles' Nervine."

Parents who have children who suffer from epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance and other like ailments should avail themselves of this remedy, which has been successfully before the public for the past thirty years.

If the first bottle does not prove the remedy up to your expectation your druggist will refund your money. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Rev. J. D. Ray is holding a meeting at Boyles. Pastor Branham is rejoicing over the fact that 13 have already been added to the church.

On the back page you will find advertisement of the Central College and Conservatory at Tuscaloosa. Dr. Giles has place for a few more scholars.

## RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and 1/4 oz. glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. Full directions for making and use come in each box of Barbo Compound. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and removes dandruff. It is excellent for falling hair and will make harsh hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.

## OPAL JEWELRY October Birth Stone

October's child is born of woe,  
And life's vicissitudes must know,  
But lay an opal on her breast,  
And hope will lull the woes to rest.  
Many styles of handsome imported Hungarian Fine Opals in solid gold rings, \$2 to \$5.

Solid gold Opal set scarf pin, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

C. L. RUTH & SON  
JEWELERS—OPTICIANS  
ESTABLISHED 1878  
15 DEXTER AVE. MONTGOMERY, ALA.

## Christian Culture Courses

Senior and Advanced Departments  
1914-1915

### Bible Readers' Course

Arranged by Prof. IRA M. PRICE, LL. D.

The readings are published in leaflet form covering three months; and are found also in *Service*, together with introductory paragraphs of a most helpful nature.

### Sacred Literature Course

This year the Christian Culture Course will be "The Church as a Field of Service," written by Rev. Charles Herbert Rust, of Rochester, N. Y. Price, 55 cents net.

### Conquest Missionary Course

This course of twelve lessons is usually followed at the last meeting of the month when it is substituted for the usual devotional topic. This course will be written and literature suggested by Mrs. J. H. Haslam, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The best work in these courses will not be possible without the use of the magazine of the movement, *Service*. The text of all studies will be found in this magazine, together with a great variety of suggestions as to methods of work and general information of an inspirational character that will be calculated to help the young people's society to a strong and vigorous life. Price, 50 cents per year; to Canada, 62 cents per year.

### American Baptist Publication Society

1701-1703 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia

## \$120.00 Absolutely Sure

Man or woman to distribute religious literature. Sixty days' work. Quick promotion. No experience necessary. Spare time work also. ZIEGLER COMPANY, Dept. 11, Philadelphia.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in each of the following described mortgages, to-wit: First, that certain mortgage executed by J. M. Clemmons and wife to S. H. Bush, dated December 23, 1914, and recorded in book 583, on page 177, in the Probate office of Jefferson county, Alabama; second, that certain mortgage executed by Ryan Real Estate Company (Inc.) to J. M. Clemmons, dated 17th day of April, 1911, and duly transferred by said J. M. Clemmons to S. H. Bush; third, that certain mortgage executed by B. F. Reid to Ryan Real Estate Company (Inc.) on the 17th day of April, 1911, and recorded in book 585, page 148, in the Probate office of Jefferson county, the undersigned, as transferee of each of said mortgages, will proceed to sell at public outcry, for cash, in front of the court house door at Birmingham, Jefferson county, Alabama, on Saturday, the 31st day of October, 1914, between the legal hours of sale the following described real estate situated in Jefferson county, State of Alabama, to-wit:

Part of the south end of the McDaniel six-acre tract of land located in the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, section 26, township 17, range 3 west, particularly described as follows: Begin at a point 213 1/2 feet west of the southeast corner of said McDaniel six-acre tract; thence west 300 feet; thence north 90 feet; thence east 210 feet; thence south 40 feet; thence west 10 feet; thence south 90 feet to point of beginning; said six-acre tract being the same conveyed by Susan Hudson et al. to Richard Jones on January 6, 1881, as recorded in book 35, page 92, in the office of the Judge of Probate for Jefferson county. Default having been made in the terms and conditions of said respective mortgages, said land is sold to pay the said indebtedness and the cost of foreclosing the same.

This, the 30th day of September, 1914.  
MAGGIE A. ASH,  
Transferee.  
A. C. & H. R. HOWZE, Attorneys.  
sept20-4t

### FROM MISSISSIPPI.

From notices which have appeared in the paper concerning my connection with Mississippi College it seems, judging from letters received from different quarters, that the impression is abroad that I have given up the pastorate; but such is by no means the case. While I am occupying the chair of the Bible in the college this session, the work is being done in addition to my regular work here as pastor. As I now think and feel about it, my primary work is the pastorate, and according to present light no sort of a proposition would induce me to turn aside from it, and especially since I have the honor of being the pastor of one of the very best churches in this goodly state, located in the heart of the "garden spot" of the state.

The department of the Bible is really taken seriously in Mississippi College, being required for degrees, and its importance, as well as the volume of work, calls for the best that any man can give for all his time, but owing to conditions which obtain just now the authorities thought best to make the present arrangement for this session, and hence I am undertaking to do the work in two days of each week, putting in from 10 to 12 recitation periods during that time. The college is full, the classes are large, the work is hard, but the opportunity of making a contribution to the lives and characters of such a crowd of the very flower of Mississippi's young manhood is enough to make a man willing to consume himself on the altar of hard work.

I spoke above of being at the heart of the "garden spot" of Mississippi, which is literally true. Copiah county, of which Hazlehurst is the center and county seat, perhaps produces and ships more truck, especially tomatoes, than any spot of the same size in all the south. The boll weevil destroyed the cotton business in this section several years ago, and so the farmers have turned their attention to the raising of all kinds of truck, fine hogs, cows, horses, mules, chickens, silos, and, by no means the least important product of our county, is Baptist boys and girls of very best grade of the old type of southern blood. I think I am warranted in saying that there are more Baptists in proportion to population in this county than can be found on any similar territory in America. They are first-class Baptists and know the reason why. If you doubt this, come over and I'll show you. It is conceded by all that we have the best roads in the state. On these gravel roads, running out from our town like the spokes of a wheel, I can do pastoral work from five to eight miles out any afternoon, using my wheel as a conveyance.

Our State Conventon will meet in November at Oxford. This will be the seventy-sixth session of that body, and though quite old in years, it is marked by youthful vigor and vision. We should be glad to have you run across the line and meet with us. There are enough of us Alabamians over here to keep in touch through the Alabama Baptist with the progress of affairs in my native state, for which I cherish an abiding interest. C. C. PUGH.

Russia, it is reported, will bar Wagner operas. Germany will now have a chance to retaliate by barring the Russian ballet.

Dr. Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, says that men should live at least one hundred and twenty years.

### BIBLES AND BIBLE HELPS AT COST.

You can save money by purchasing your Bibles, Testaments, Song Books, Sunday School Helps and other Religious Books from the Alabama Bible Society. We carry a full line of the Moody Colportage Library Books, which we sell at Chicago prices. We have an endowed institution, which enables us to sell books at actual cost. Catalogue free on application.

ALABAMA BIBLE SOCIETY,  
Montgomery, Ala.  
W. J. Elliott, Superintendent.

### FORECLOSURE SALE.

The State of Alabama, }  
Jefferson County. }

Default having been made in the payment of an indebtedness secured by a mortgage to the undersigned, Sterling A. Wood, by Charles W. Mills and his wife Mary P. Mills, on the 7th day of January, 1913, which mortgage is recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate for Jefferson county, Alabama, in book 705, page 135, notice is hereby given that, acting under the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the undersigned will sell for cash in front of the court house door of said county on the 26th day of October, 1914, the following described property, conveyed by said mortgage: An undivided one-fourth interest in and to the west fifty (50) feet of lots number nine and ten (9 and 10), of block number six (6), according to the map of Webb and Wood's South Highland subdivision of Birmingham, Alabama, as shown by plot number two, as recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Jefferson county, in said State, on map book number 6, page 27, said lots together making a lot fronting fifty (50) feet on the south side of Sixteenth avenue, South, and extending back of that same uniform width along an alley one hundred feet.

Said sale is made for the purpose of paying the indebtedness secured by said mortgage, as well as the expenses of foreclosure.

This September 16, 1914.  
STERLING A. WOOD,  
Mortgagee.  
FRED S. FERGUSON, Attorney,  
Birmingham, Ala. sept23-4t

### FORECLOSURE SALE.

The State of Alabama, }  
Jefferson County. }

Default having been made in the payment of an indebtedness secured by a mortgage to the undersigned, Sterling A. Wood, by Charles W. Mills and his wife, Mary P. Mills, on the 7th day of January, 1913, which mortgage is recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate for Jefferson county, Alabama, in book 705, on page 124, notice is hereby given that, acting under the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the undersigned will sell for cash in front of the court house door of said county on the 26th day of October, 1914, the following described property, conveyed by said mortgage: An undivided one-fourth interest in and to the east one hundred and thirty (130) feet of lot number nine (9), of block number six (6), according to the map of Webb and Wood's South Highland subdivision of Birmingham, Alabama, as shown by plot number two, as recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Jefferson county, in said State, on map book number 6, page 27, said lot fronting fifty (50) feet on the west side of Beech street, and extending back of that same uniform width along the south side of Sixteenth avenue, South, one hundred and thirty (130) feet.

Said sale is made for the purpose of paying the indebtedness secured by said mortgage, as well as the expenses of foreclosure.

This September 16, 1914.  
STERLING A. WOOD,  
Mortgagee.  
FRED S. FERGUSON, Attorney,  
Birmingham, Ala. sept23-4t

## A Bargain in Roses

Twelve field-grown bushes, a choice selection, all first-class stock and beautiful bloomers, delivered by mail for \$2.50. A splendid opportunity to have a most attractive rose garden at small outlay. Only a limited number can be sold at this price. Order now, before they are all gone. "The roses have done better than any young plants I have ever seen."—Miss Willie Hunter, Durham, N. C. Ask for our catalogue, and other special offers on shade and fruit trees, ornamentals, etc.

Howard Nursery Co., Box 200, Stall, N. C.

### FORECLOSURE SALE.

The State of Alabama, }  
Jefferson County. }

Default having been made in the payment of an indebtedness secured by a mortgage to the undersigned, Henderson-Barnett Land Company, a corporation, by Charles W. Mills and his wife, Mary P. Mills, on the 7th day of January, 1913, which mortgage is recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate for Jefferson county, Alabama, in book 713, on page 500, notice is hereby given that, acting under the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the undersigned will sell for cash in front of the court house door of said county on the 26th day of October, 1914, the following described property, conveyed by said mortgage: An undivided three-fourths interest in and to the east one hundred and thirty (130) feet of lot number nine (9), of block number six (6), according to the map of Webb and Wood's South Highland subdivision of Birmingham, Alabama, as shown by plot number two, as recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Jefferson county, in said State, on map book number 6, page 27, said lot fronting fifty (50) feet on the west side of Beech street and extending back of that uniform width along the south side of Sixteenth avenue, South, one hundred and thirty (130) feet.

Said sale is made for the purpose of paying the indebtedness secured by said mortgage, as well as the expenses of foreclosure.

This September 16, 1914.  
HENDERSON-BARNETT LAND  
COMPANY, Mortgagee.  
FRED S. FERGUSON, Attorney,  
Birmingham, Ala. sept23-4t

### FORECLOSURE SALE.

The State of Alabama, }  
Jefferson County. }

Default having been made in the payment of an indebtedness secured by a mortgage to the undersigned, Henderson-Barnett Land Company, a corporation, by Charles W. Mills and his wife, Mary P. Mills, on the 7th day of January, 1913, which mortgage is recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate for Jefferson county, Alabama, in book 713, page 508, notice is hereby given that, acting under the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the undersigned will sell for cash in front of the court house door of said county on the 26th day of October, 1914, the following described property conveyed by said mortgage: An undivided three-fourths interest in and to the west fifty (50) feet of lots number nine and ten (9 and 10), of block number six (6), according to the map of Webb and Wood's South Highland subdivision of Birmingham, Alabama, as shown by plot number two, as recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate of Jefferson county, in said State, on map book number 6, page 27, said lots together making a lot fronting fifty (50) feet on the south side of Sixteenth avenue, South, and extending back of that same uniform width along an alley one hundred feet.

Said sale is made for the purpose of paying the indebtedness secured by said mortgage, as well as the expenses of foreclosure.

This September 16, 1914.  
HENDERSON-BARNETT LAND  
COMPANY, Mortgagee.  
FRED S. FERGUSON, Attorney,  
Birmingham, Ala. sept23-4t

**If it is Possible To Cure Your CANCER**

I can treat you successfully at my new sanatorium, without the knife operation, without chloroform or ether, with comparatively little pain. Treatment cannot injure health or endanger life of the patient. Years of experience. Never failed when patient was fully treated in due time.

Your most thorough investigation of my methods and results is invited. Will gladly furnish names of highly esteemed Mississippi physicians and business men who know and endorse this institution. Testimonials and photographs of former patients who gratefully acknowledge cures of obstinate cases. Graduate physician, New York hospital experience in connection. Correspondence solicited.

**TUCKER'S SANATORIUM, Dr. J. D. TUCKER, Specialist, in charge. Dr. J. N. TUCKER (deceased), founder.** Meridian, Miss., Office 402 Heiss Building.

**THOSE PLACES "At The Top"**

are the places reached and held by Wheeler Graduates. Many of the most successful business men and the highest-salaried employes in Birmingham and other Southern cities were students of this College. The business training you get from us is even better than that they received, because it includes more and will give you a greater earning power. Write immediately for our new catalogue.

**WHEELER BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
Birmingham, Ala.

Oldest Largest Best

**IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH USE Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**  
A SPLENDID REGULATOR PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

**SIX PER CENT**

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F. M. JACKSON, President  
CHAPPELL CORY, General Manager

**A MACEDONIAN CALL FROM FAR AWAY NEW MEXICO BY AN EX-ALABAMIAN.**

Dr. Marcellus McCreary is the writer. He went from Evergreen. Hard as the times are I am going to send him \$5. Who will join me?

W. B. CRUMPTON.

Magdalena, N. M., Sept. 1, 1914.  
Dr. W. B. Crumpton, Montgomery.

Dear Sir and Brother: Please read this letter in open church and request contribution. I am writing this with the knowledge and consent of Brother E. B. Atwood, our Home Board secretary in New Mexico. The board has promised us a certain amount of help, and we wish to raise a like amount. That amount we are utterly unable to raise locally, so I am going to appeal to our Baptist brethren back home.

We have a Baptist church organization, but no church house. We want a home, because we know that then we will be enabled to do much better work in the Master's vineyard. I ask you who have the love of God in your hearts and who desire to further Christ's kingdom on earth to contribute liberally to this cause and help us get a home.

My friends, if you could see the unbounded possibilities of a Baptist church here you would be more than willing to help us build. Where, probably, would we have been if Paul had not heeded the Macedonian cry nearly 1900 years ago? Instead of coming westward, Christianity might have gone farther eastward. Had it done so, missionaries from China, from India and from Japan might have been coming to us at the present time to tell the story of the cross. So heed the cry and help us to build a Baptist church here, where it will shed its rays in every direction. There is no Baptist church west of us as far as the Arizona line, 150 miles away; none north this side of Albuquerque, 100 miles; none east nearer than Carizozo, 100 miles; none south nearer than Las Cruces, 150 miles.

Socorro county itself is a vast area of country, as large as Massachusetts, Rhode Island and a part of Connecticut combined.

Don't you think we need a Baptist church? Come over and help us, or rather go down in your pockets and help us, and may God's blessing be with each contribution as you send it on its mission and where it will most probably shelter some of your friends and relatives who have moved to this distant land.

Fraternally yours,  
M. McCREARY

**STOPS TOBACCO HABIT.**

Elders' Sanitarium, located at 1017 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a book showing the deadly effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be stopped in three to five days. As they are distributing this book free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

He is a happy person who enjoys his books and to whom the day does not seem long enough for reading.

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Many things you buy give but momentary satisfaction. Spending less and saving more will create a fund which will give constant satisfaction.  
The earning power of the money you save will be permanent, while your own earning power may lessen or cease.

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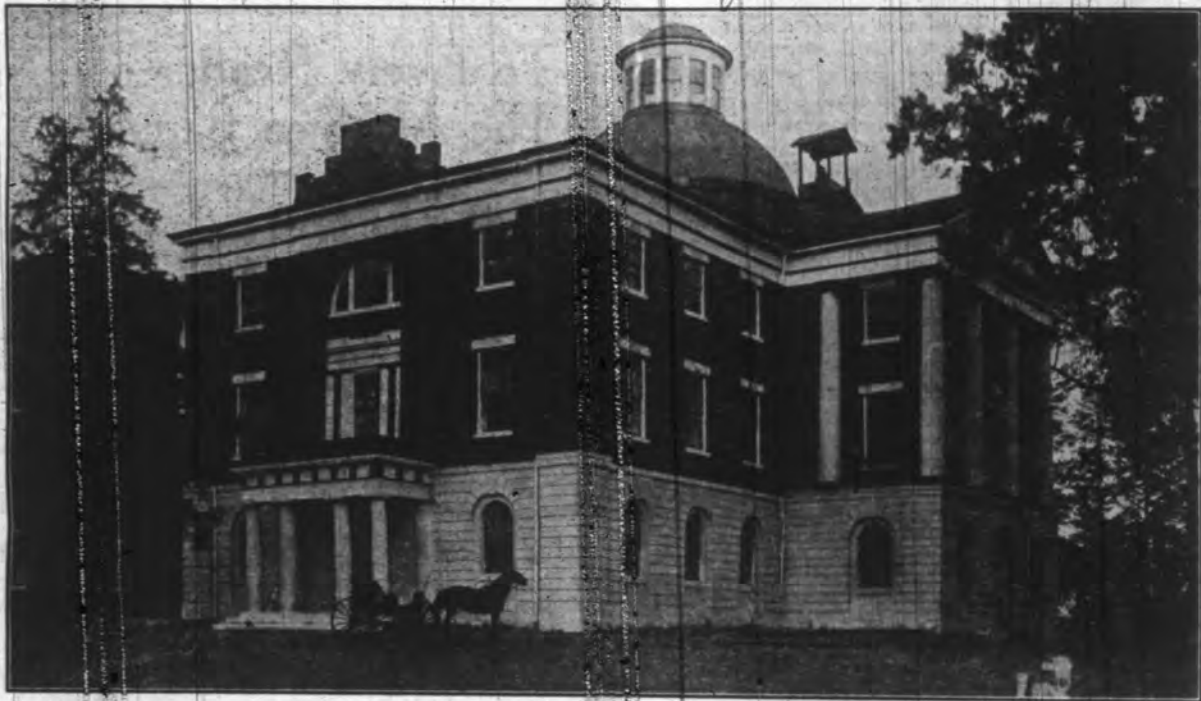
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B. F. GILES, President.