

# ALABAMA BAPTIST

FRANK WILLIS BARNETT, Editor.

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Just closed a meeting with the saints at Berrydale, Fla. Forty-seven additions—40 for baptism.—J. J. Justice.

Our W. M. U. at Pleasant Hill, under the consecrated leadership of Sister Carrie Dudley, has done a telling work. God bless them.—Mrs. J. J. Justice.

I was called to Texas from Alabama October 21 to attend my wife in an operation. Operation was had in Hubbard yesterday, and the patient is resting well today. I hope to be back in Alabama at the meeting of the Baptist convention, commencing in Selma November 17.—C. Smith, Hubbard, Texas.

We had the pleasure of attending the Cullman Association. Rev. W. C. Absher, who has served so long and faithfully as moderator, was re-elected. We were glad to learn that Dr. Wilks had won not only the hearts of the Cullman Baptists, but had gotten a strong hold on the affections of the entire association. Brother Creel is a fine clerk.

Rev. Frank Willis Barnett, Birmingham, Ala. My Dear Sir and Brother: We have room for one more. Can't you come over November 13-16 and help us enjoy the Louisiana convention? Love to you and all Alabamians.—F. H. Farrington, Monroe, La.

(Wish we could. In one year 81 have been received by baptism, 107 by letter and 16 by restoration under Brother Farrington's pastorate.)

I am comfortably located at Samson. The people are treating us splendidly. They have filled our pantry with a dray load of all manner of eatables. Our Bible school and other services are growing in attendance and interest. Last Sabbath we had a formal installation service after electing new Sunday school superintendent and teachers for the ensuing year. Last week, during the Wire Grass Fair, which is held annually at Samson, our Ladies' Aid made about \$115 by running a lunch stand on the fair ground. We hope to see you at the Geneva Association this week at Dundee. Cordially—A. T. Sims.

The B. Y. P. U. of the Baptist church of Wetumpka was reorganized Sunday before last and elected the following officers: L. H. Suddeth, president; Miss Annie Wall, vice-president; Miss Bettie Goff, secretary and treasurer; Walter Gaines, corresponding secretary; Miss Mattie Goff, organist. Miss Ruth McKnight and Mr. Kyle Shirley were made leaders. The union held its first meeting last Sunday night, and a splendid program was arranged and carried out by Miss Ruth McKnight, which included a chain of prayers offered for the union and several short talks by the leader and other members of the union.—Walter Gaines.



## MEMBERS OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE BOOST BIRMINGHAM

"Birmingham is to be one of the biggest industrial centers and one of the greatest cities of this country," is the way Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, epitomized the city at the banquet given in his honor at the Birmingham Newspaper Club Friday evening.

"I have based all my activities on this belief for the past seven years," continued the speaker, "and a concrete evidence is the \$25,000,000 expended in upbuilding the industries here. I have given my voice and my vote and my influence to this large expenditure here."

"Alabama properties of the United States Steel Corporation are in excellent shape. I am pleased with the high efficiency of their operation. The plant of the American Steel and Wire Company at Fairfield is the most modern and most efficient in the world."

Thus spoke President Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation, at the conclusion of the excursion over the district Friday afternoon. The train carrying three hundred members of the American Iron and Steel Institute had just visited coal and ore mines and manufacturing plants of the Tennessee Company, and the wire mill, which is also a subsidiary of the United States Steel.

## A GREAT CONVENTION AT SELMA! WHY NOT?

The place is central and of easy access. It is one of the finest little cities in the State, in the heart of the black belt where hospitality is the biggest word known, even among the poorest. Great questions are to be discussed which call for the wisest counsel.

That side trip to the Judson on the second day, ought to bring a multitude. In Marion, Baptists will walk on holy ground. There was the beginning of things in Alabama, Baptistically. There, for a long period, the convention met every other year. How the fathers struggled, prayed, suffered and rejoiced in those days! Could they have seen our day? What changes have come! What miracles of progress have been wrought by faithful men who took up the work of the fathers! Do they not see! If they are not onlookers, as we assemble in the Judson Chapel on the afternoon of November 15th, the swift-winged messengers will be there to carry, or send the news by wireless, to the multitudes in the home not made by hands in the heavens.

See that your pastor and his wife goes to the convention. I see them as I travel. I get their pitiful letters. The expressions sound as if they were stereotyped: "I wish I could, but I see no prospect now." Many of them add: "My church is behind with my salary." Another: "I don't see how we have lived with-in our little salary." Surely it must be an oversight by the churches. Brethren, pay up the salaries and give your pastors the trip to the convention. It will hearten them for their work and you will share in the blessing.

Let the laymen come too. We need their wise, business counsel. More laymen have attended the associations this fall than ever, and they have given better attention. A great lesson is being taught our people in the troubles through which we are passing. Let us be not dull to learn; above all let us not be rebellious. "It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks," said God to one whom He had taken in hand to teach. The good fellowship awaiting at the Selma Convention is worth all it will cost us.

Brethren, let us pray for and expect the greatest convention ever held in Alabama. W. B. C.

Please change my paper from Loachapoka, Ala., to Shawmut, Ala.—Rev. C. J. Burden.

Please change my paper from Geneva to Brent, Ala. I take up my work there Sunday, November 1. Best wishes to you and the paper. Fraternally—B. A. Sellers.

The Ensley meeting closed last night with an overflow crowd. There were 108 accessions—71 by baptism. Pastor Wright was assisted by Evangelist T. O. Reese and Singer Scholfield. Brother Reese left Monday for Richmond, Va., to assist in a city campaign.

My Dear Frank Willis: Delighted to know that we will have the pleasure of your sunny face at the convention, which we will so much need at this time. Hope to see as much of you as possible during the convention. Yours sincerely—James B. Ellis, chairman of committee.

(Be sure and write Brother Ellis at once if you expect to attend the convention. We have already received our assignment.)

We are enjoying the work in the seminary. What an uplift to come in touch with these splendid men. And I am telling about the work in China every time I have an opportunity. Spoke six times during this month, and already have five engagements for November. Monday we have our first Missionary Day in school, and Dr. George Green, of Africa, and myself are on the program. Come up. Sincerely—T. O. Hearn, 723 South Third street, Louisville, Ky.

We had the pleasure of officiating at the marriage of Mr. William Lacey and Miss Gladys Davie on Tuesday afternoon, October 27. The ceremony took place in the West Blocton church, which had been beautifully decorated under the direction of Mrs. Watson Hollifield. It was one of the prettiest church weddings that we ever took part in. The bridal party greatly enjoyed a reception given at the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davie. Our best wishes follow the bride and groom.

On Sunday afternoon, October 25, Deacons C. A. Mayes, Horace Green and C. J. Strickland, with Revs. W. S. Griffin, W. F. Yarbrough and A. J. Johnson, were invited by a little band of Baptists at Alexandria to act as a presbytery and organize the Alexandria Baptist church. Rev. W. S. Griffin was elected moderator and A. J. Johnson secretary, and after the covenant and articles were agreed to an impressive charge was given by Dr. W. F. Yarbrough. The members constituting the new church were formerly members of the Mt. Zion church, but after several years of discussion and deliberation decided it would be best to organize the Alexandria Baptist church, which ought to be a great power for the promotion of the kingdom in that fertile valley.



## THOUGHTS ON THE EUROPEAN WAR

By L. L. GWALTNEY

The modern world has been shocked and staggered by the innovations and changes of the last five decades—changes philosophic, economic, industrial, commercial, religious and militant—but the wonderment of all ages is surpassed by the present European cataclysm. Thoughtful men, astounded, shocked, benumbed; are wondering what this we have fallen upon; what does it portend, and to what is it leading. History, hitherto, has served a good end in furnishing ground of interpretation of events, but in this war history is overshadowed and men are left to ponder, wonder, guess.

It is on, too, at a time when men were crying "Peace, peace," but they find there is no peace. Others had fancied themselves at the gate of Paradise, but they awoke one fine morning to see the Christian nations thrust back to the jaws of hell. And now 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 men are going at each other with sword and gun; war on land and sea, under the sea and in the air. Is this the highest end of twentieth century civilization? Has the world increased in knowledge and experience for twenty centuries only that the killing of men should be resolved into a fine art? And the suffering entailed! Perhaps 2,000,000 already killed and wounded; women and children bereft of husbands and parents; fathers and mothers go down in sorrow for strong sons; generations yet unborn obliged to pay a war debt for which they were in no way responsible; commerce and industries of the whole world suffer an unspeakable injury, panic, financiers uneasy, bread winners out of employment, the Christian religion brought into disrepute among the heathen nations and the cause of missions partially disrupted throughout the whole world.

If men can breathe good in the face of such an appalling and stupendous catastrophe they have strong hearts; if it is no care to them it is because they do not think. The world is on trial and Christian civilization is being tested. And yet this war is all under the eye of God, and the foolishness and wrath and even the sins of man will be made to praise Him. This is the first ray of light, and the second is found in the fact that the populace, the plain people, among whom Christianity has done its best work, did not want this war, but instead it was thrust on the unwilling world by the iron hand of a few ruthless and autocratic war gods. And even if it is overruled by Providence for the ultimate good of man, war gods are none the less responsible for this cataclysm of nations.

In approaching the subject we might ask three brief questions: First, its cause; second, what are we learning from it; and third, what will be its ultimate effect? Of course there is little room for dogma, and no ground for prophecy with a great degree of certitude, yet there are some things on the surface, and it may be helpful to point these out.

I. The Cause.—The assassination of the Crown Prince of Austria and his consort by a subject of Serbia was not the beginning of the trouble. This was only the striking of a match for the igniting of a continent that had already been soaked and saturated through and through with gasoline. The conflagration was inevitable, and if this match had not been struck, sooner or later another would. From what we could learn Serbia made every concession to Austria except yielding up all of its national honor. She promised to apprehend the culprit, to punish him and all others connected with the tragedy. But these promises did not satisfy Austria; the Austrian government must participate in the trial and see that it was done properly. Austria must be allowed to point out the men and Serbia must punish them without proof of their guilt or innocence. And withal Serbia was to answer in 48 hours. This was the demand that broke the camel's back and split Europe in twain. Austria declares war on Serbia; Russia is an ally of Serbia and mobilizes; Germany, an ally of Austria, declares war on Russia and France, which is an ally of Russia; the neutrality of Belgium is broken, and Britain comes in and Japan as an ally of Britain. So far it has gone, and heaven knows where it will end.

Was all of this because one man had killed another? No. The preparedness and expectancy of war has produced it. There is something in a state of mind that will produce the results anticipated. If two individuals are carrying guns on their hips for each other, the state of mind by and by produce a need for the guns. So with our brothers across the water this morning—there trouble is largely due to a state of mind.

Add to the match that was struck and to the state of mind of the war gods the secret meeting of the autocrats, and some of the causes of this war begin to appear. The people of Europe had no idea that they were being plunged into a merciless war until mobilization was ordered. Secret diplomacy that makes issues, and determines events, and sways the people against what would be their will, if only the facts are known, is the desecration of abomination that sits today in high places. Why not let the people know what is going on behind the screens of the royal courts? The reason is evident. As soon as they know they will refuse to be huddled in war trenches like sheep for the butcher. As soon as they know, that reign of reason and good will and mutual

helpfulness, which is so greatly desired, will begin to dominate Europe.

In fact, the monarchs of the earth still believe in the "divine rights of kings," and that they rule "by the grace of God" rather than by the consent of the governed. The political history of England that produced the Magna Charta and house of commons needs to be reproduced in Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary. But autocracy draws deep and dies hard, yet die it must if our men are to live and have liberty; and die it will, for plain men will cease to be dupes after awhile.

Perhaps at the bottom of all other causes is to be found national selfishness, which finds expression in a desire for territorial extension and agrarianism. In this respect the American misunderstands the European. Here we have land and no men comparatively; there they have men and no land. Here we have not more than 35 people to the average square mile; in some other countries there are more than 600, and the matter of subsistence assumes enormous proportions. But selfishness is not to be excused on this ground, for it is not found in regard to one thing it is to another, and dominates nations as well as individuals. Joseph Parker was right when he said that it might be drained out of men by blood or burned out by fire, but you can never argue it away. No, nor shoot it away either. Selfishness will still stand even if London and Paris and Berlin and St. Petersburg fell. But it is a pity that Europe hasn't got it all.

### II. What are we learning from this war?

1. The way to keep peace is not to prepare for war. The advocates of heavy armaments have told us a thousand times over that if the nations wanted permanent peace they would have to continually be prepared for war; and we listened, and lots of men believed in the champions of armed peace. These gentlemen were doubtless sincere, but if ever a theory was smashed into atoms it is the armed-peace theory. Safety they said depends upon the thickness of armor plates and the reach of guns; that every nation must make itself so formidable that no other nation would dare attack it. And their doctrine prevailed, and all the great powers loaded their guns to the breech. In the Russo-Japanese war, in the Spanish-American war and in the war of the Balkan States men asked these preachers of armed peace, "What is the matter?" Their reply was, "Wait awhile." Germany and Great Britain and France and Russia—indeed all of the great powers—are still at peace. But, lo! 2,000,000 men of these very countries since the 2nd day of August have paid the price of this lie with their blood. Now the queerest thing on earth is that many of these preachers do not seem to see their doctrine contradicted. A good friend of the writer said to him recently: "Look at Europe and learn that if there is to be peace the nations must prepare for war." The same idea occurs in spite of the contradiction in the editorial columns of some of our newspapers. They do not seem to see that the gladiatorial theory of existence is repudiated by an unparalleled war. In the Outlook of September 23 there is an excellent article by Mr. Roosevelt, in which he pleads for the "big stick," but he pleads for it as a necessity for protection and not as a means of peace. Why, of course, unless reason and good will could be substituted for the gun, it would be the highest folly to dispense with the gun. But are we never to have that reign of reason that will convince those in authority of the fallacy and pretence of the present system? And will the present carnage and blood and grief of Europe do nothing to bring it about? If no deed is given to it then Hegel was right when he cynically remarked that men learn nothing from history. The sensible farmer dehorn his cattle to keep them from horning each other, but those dreadful horns which protrude from the sides of dreadnaughts and which are trained on happy homes, helpless women and innocent children are still allowed to stand. Is a sheep still of more value than a man?

It seems to some of us, on the outside who have but little influence and no authority, and yet who are profoundly interested in the welfare of men, that there might be some kind of international court of arbitration, backed by sufficient international navy and army to make its decisions effective, and so relieve the nations of the world of this incubus of armament. If this would still be armed peace, let us hope that it would be a different kind of peace (?) from that which we have now.

2. We are learning in the second place that armaments are not a form of "national insurance." Here is another doctrine that has been preached to us a thousand times over. God deliver us from such insurance as has befallen Europe! What is to be thought of an insurance company that taxes the people beyond measure to keep up the company and then the same company set to work to kill them all? Has militarism insured Europe? Six nations of Europe went into this kind of insurance; they have paid out premiums in the last 30 years to the amount of \$6,592,000,000, and on the 2nd of August they found they were not insured at all. Instead, however, from that day onward to the present, and no one knows how much longer, they have been spending \$50,000,000 per day to kill the very people whom the war

lords had foresworn themselves to protect. Strange insurance! It has broken up everything else, and now we are wondering if the people won't break up it.

Whichever side wins in this struggle will pay a dear price for the victory. "Forty years ago Germany won her victory at Sedan, and when Bismarck and Emperor William I withdrew from Paris they carried to Berlin \$1,000,000,000 in gold and the cession of France's provinces, Alsace and Lorraine. But that billion dollars and the two provinces have cursed Germany through 40 years. The people of France built monuments to the lost provinces and wreathed the statues in crape and mourning. No peasant brought his son to Paris but took the boy to that monument wreathed in black and swore the boy to an everlasting hatred of Germany. Then as time went on France built a line of forts from the English Channel to Switzerland. She developed arsenals and forged cannons and molded bombshells and developed explosives. Always she kept a million of her boys in the army drilling and still drilling. Soon Germany waked up to discover that if she would keep Alsace and Lorraine and her billion dollars she must spend another billion to protect them. And now that long time has passed, it is said that Germany has had to spend \$4,000,000,000 to protect her fruitage of war." (Hillis.) All of this goes to show that war is the most expensive thing on earth, yet they still preach armament as a form of national insurance. Mr. Carnegie computes that if the total valuation of all the property in the United States were put out at 4 per cent interest the interest annually would only be sufficient to support the armaments of the world in time of peace.

3. We are also learning from this war the fallacy of another argument, viz: "That only by armament can liberty be safeguarded and justice secured." If the liberty and justice of Belgium have been safeguarded by this war we have a misconception of liberty. An innocent and neutral people, in no way responsible for whatever friction existed between the great powers, have had their country ruined. On the other hand, no one need to suppose, under present conditions, that liberty and justice can or will be secured by mere "scraps of paper" treaties. Mr. Roosevelt in the article mentioned above takes much space in showing that treaties never amount to anything unless backed by force of arms. "No paper guarantee or treaty will be worth the paper on which it is written if it becomes to the interest of some other power to violate it, unless we have strength, and courage and ability to use that strength, back of the treaty." Those of us who look on from the outside can see the force of such remarks as these, and especially when he illustrates it by Japan's treatment of helpless China and Korea, and Germany's treatment of Luxemburg, which had no power of resistance. Just as little countries are gobbled up by the greater powers, so would be any great one if indeed it could not defend itself. But if by force of arms one country subjugates another, have the arms safeguarded liberty and justice? Have they not rather been the means of destruction? Or is it still true that might makes right? Of course, we know that no abstract principle of morals figures in the thing, and we are wondering that if liberty and justice can neither be secured by treaty, nor by force is there ever to exist liberty and justice? The lessons of this war have been purchased at a frightful price, but let us hope after it is over it will start the world off on some new lines.

### III. What results may we expect from this war?

1. Monarchies to be weakened to a great degree, if indeed they are not disrupted. There can be little doubt but that the principles of democracy are gaining more and more ground in Europe. This is true, whether the subject is viewed from the standpoint of state. Nor can there be but little doubt that the autocrats are coming to feel more and more the pressure of the people. "In Berlin meetings of workmen were held to protest against the position the government was taking and against the plunging of Europe into war. Some brave speeches were made. Then the Kaiser suddenly forbade the holding of assemblies anywhere in Germany as a wholesale method of checking the agitation of democracy." ("Through Europe on the Eve of War.") So tight were all doors closed to public assemblies that even the delegates of the first World Conference of the Churches for International Peace, which were meeting in Constance, had to get special permission from the Kaiser before they convened. But one day the plain people will have their meetings without advices from the Kaiser; and we may reasonably expect this war to give the coming of that day a mighty impetus.

2. We may expect a more rapid growth of socialism in Europe because of this rigid opposition to war. Its recent growth, both in Germany and France, has been almost phenomenal. After the new German empire was established in 1870 the socialists increased rapidly, and in 1877 polled a half million votes and won 12 seats in the Reichstag. This raised the apprehension of Bismarck and the emperor, and laws were passed by the Reichstag which made all social-democratic organizations illegal, as well as any others tending to subvert the existing order. But it was a prohibition that didn't prohibit. By 1893 the



total vote of the social democrats had risen to nearly 2,000,000, and their representation in the Reichstag grows to 54, whereupon Bismarck began to appease them by adopting some of their policies. Still they grew, and at the last election they polled three and a quarter million votes, and with an equitable distribution of seats in the Reichstag. In other European countries their growth has been little less marvelous, but there is no space to follow them up. (See "Vedder, Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus," p. 35-105.)

3. We may expect the peace societies, which exist now for the first time with sufficient organization to make themselves felt, to use the horrors of this war in educating the people against war. Indeed, they have already begun to do this, and the barbarism of the present conflict affords them a large text, with concrete illustrations. Every man, woman and child ought to be taught its brutality and horrors.

4. The peaching of the "gospel of peace" to the warlike subjects and rulers of every nation on earth. There are questions and divisions of opinions as to how the nations may arrive at universal peace, but there is no question but that the doctrine ought to be preached. And we do not believe that this gospel has or ever will lose its power. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that it is expressing itself more powerfully both at home and among the heathen nations than ever before, though, like all life, it is in a measure outgrowing its old shell and addressing itself to new conditions. Modern life is running deeper than most men suspect.

"There are changes which must be reckoned with by every one who seeks to keep abreast of his time—changes not individuals merely, but in the whole life of humanity, affecting not merely objective feeling, but the central character of work." (Rudolph Eucken.) And whether we will or no, Christianity is going to adjust itself to all of these changes; if not, it would not be God-breathed. It becomes at once both cause and effect—cause of changing conditions, and yet fits itself into them.

We now ask if all of these forces may not be working concurrently to produce far better conditions after the war is over than have hitherto obtained? We have said history has been so overshadowed as to offer no ground of interpretation of the present war. The nearest approach to it was the Napoleonic wars, which were fought just 100 years ago. And doubtless Christian men were shocked and astounded then second only to what they have felt today, but is it not true that the world has made more progress from the moral and religious standpoint since the time Napoleon fought his wars than it did in any two or three centuries prior to that time? Up to a hundred years ago the Bible did not exist in more than 50 languages, but there is scarcely a dialect to be found on the earth today that has not the word of God. The modern Sunday school, with all its influence, though it started a little before, yet in this period has done its great work. The first Foreign Mission society in America is just two years more than a hundred years old; and it was in this period that all of the great doors were thrown open to Christianity. India opened her doors by colonization under Denmark, Holland and England in 1813. China by demand of commerce, bringing on the opium war in 1838-40. Japan under Commodore Perry in 1853-4, and in 1886 there was the repeal of the edict against Christianity; Korea 1882-4; Mexico 1867; Italy 1870; Brazil 1889; the Moslem lands were all partially opened in this period, though in many places the missionaries have to be protected by British diplomacy.

Now the point to be noticed is that all of these far-reaching events followed in quick succession what was up to that time the most appalling wars of the earth. These facts, together with certain other tendencies already pointed out, should cause every Christian to take courage and be of good heart, even in the face of this calamity of nations. For all we know this war may be Armageddon and the beginning of the coming of the millennium. See Revelations 16:16.

SOME BAPTIST FUNDAMENTALS.

Given a saved person without prejudice who can read and let him read the Bible for himself, and the result is a Baptist.

An intelligent Baptist does not simply hold certain beliefs, he is rather held by convictions.

Dr. J. B. Gambrell says it is no harm to be a Baptist. But very many people differ from him most radically.

Dr. O. C. S. Wallace says that an inoffensive Baptist is an ineffective Baptist. No one gave greater offense by what they taught than Jesus and the apostles. Not that they meant to offend; but the nature of the truths they taught necessarily gave offense.

Baptists ought to make their position clear, so as to make clear the position for Baptists who happen to be in other denominations.

If the Baptist position is scriptural every other position which differs from the Baptist is unscriptural. Baptists are not to take care of themselves; they are to take care of the truth. Let them take care of the truth, and the truth will take care of them.

The "Baptist faith" is not like an heirloom which

has been handed down from generation to generation as a "keep sake." It is rather to be compared to

"Iron dug from central gloom  
And heated hot with burning fears  
And dip in baths of hissing tears  
And battered by the shocks of doom  
To make it fit for use."

Baptists do not deserve any praise whatsoever for their doctrines; because they were delivered to the saints from God, and written down by holy men who were moved by the Holy Ghost, and Baptists found them in the New Testament. Until today, in spite of the many "settled" (?) "conclusions" (?) of the "modern" Baptist (?) scholars (?), the New Testament is the best book on Baptist doctrines.

It did not require a decree of an ecclesiastical court, or "a parliament of religions," or "discipline bills," to make the "Baptist declaration of faith" true. If it had not been true no earthly court of ecclesiastical scholars could make it true. (Note the failure of the above named councils to make "infant baptism," sprinkling and pouring water upon a person scriptural.) The Baptist task is to save the truth, which truth is to save the world. If Baptists do not save the truth that saves, who will? This is the Baptist responsibility.

The best scholarship of the world having defined the words concerning the ordinances—baptism and the Lord's Supper—the Baptist responsibility now is to interpret the ordinances. It is possible for a man to define correctly every word used concerning the ordinances, and then be wholly unscriptural in interpreting the ordinances.

If Baptists hold correctly the doctrines of the New Testament they are not responsible for any divisions now existing among Christians. Those who left the New Testament are responsible. Divisions among Christians are, therefore, neither a Baptist responsibility or sin.

The reason now given why Baptists should not teach and preach their distinctive doctrines, viz: "All the denominations now understand each other," is to the writer's way of thinking one of the most urgent reasons why we should do it.

The Baptist principle, viz: obedience to Christ as Lord, makes it binding upon them to teach others to obey also. (Matt. 28:19-20.)

The nearer a seeker for truth gets to the Baptist position, the farther he gets from the Roman Catholic position.

To make the Baptist position clear to a Christian who is not a Baptist is to make a convert of him to the Baptist position. Try it reader.

From the foregoing it appears that "Baptist fundamentals" are fundamental; i. e., the truths of the gospel in all their purity and power depend upon Baptists teaching and preaching their distinctive views. The question is: Shall God be the great Lawgiver in these sacred and eternal matters, or shall we have the standards of men?

The New Testament is the law of Christianity. All the New Testament is the law of Christianity. All the New Testament is all the law of Christianity. All the New Testament always will be all the law of Christianity. Let us, therefore, "earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints." H. B. WOODWARD.

New Decatur, Ala.

"ANNE OF THE BLOSSOM SHOP."

By Mrs. E. Y. Mullins.

(The page Company, Boston; \$1.00.) A sequel to "The Blossom Shop."

Have just finished reading this charming story. My first thought is to tell my friends about it, so that they, too, may have the pleasure and profit of reading it. An old-fashioned southern town, with its college for girls and its military institute for boys, is the place where the Carters, the Greys, the Thorntons, Uncle Sam, Mammy Sue and Cahaba, the servants; Rex, the dog; King and Queen, the mules, and even Polly, the parrot, all revolve about the Blossom Shop and the "growing up" of Anne, a very charming, but irresponsible girl. Smiles and tears are the inevitable portion of the reader who follows the story of these interesting characters. Although comparisons are usually objectionable, one cannot but say that in Mrs. Mullins we have a southern Louisa M. Alcott. Her Anne, May Gene and Margaret live be-

fore us with human interest like the "Little Women" of Miss Alcott, and Topsy at her best in Uncle Tom's Cabin is no better than Little Cahaba.

If you want to enjoy the lights and shadows of an old southern home and watch the development of the fascinating Anne amid the perfume of flowers and the sad drapery of hanging moss, then read "Anne of the Blossom Shop," and join with me in the wish that Mrs. Mullins may give us more stories like this one, which appeals to both head and heart.

POWHATAN W. JAMES.

Selma, Ala.

"John Ward, M. D."

By Charles Vale.

This is the book of which Edwin Markham wrote: "An absorbing human drama. The characters are all rounded out to full value and help to balance the delicate problem that is the climax; but this problem I leave the thankful reader to discover for himself. It is the strongest and most artistic novel on eugenics that I have found."

And another reviewer says of it: "It is a great story. In the character of John Ward it offers us one of the most stimulatingly interesting characters that have appeared in the whole range of fiction."

It is not the conventional novel. It is an unusual book.

Mitchell Kennerly, publisher, 32 West Fifty-eighth street, New York. \$1.25 net.

WINDING UP THE DEBT-PAYING CAMPAIGN NOVEMBER 1.

Not as good report, by half, as I hoped to make, but the best I could do.

- \$100,000 was the goal;
- 45,000 for the Judson,
- 23,000 for the Howard,
- 17,000 for State Missions,
- 8,000 for Newton Institute,
- 7,000 for Pelham encampment.

We have to show for debts:

Property purchased, buildings erected, equipments acquired and the training of a host of young people, many of them preachers.

Our trustees have done the best they could for us. They appeal to the great Baptist brotherhood for relief. If we fail it embarrasses every interest and discourages the men who have faithfully served us without remuneration.

Our denominational loyalty, our love for the cause, is to be tested now. Sunday, November 1, is the last day.

Twenty-five thousand dollars in cash has been collected. I have pledges for several thousand more, and yet other thousands have been promised, but no pledges signed. The expenses have been about 7 per cent. If the pastors will canvass beforehand our most liberal members the results will not be disappointing on the last day. W. B. CRUMPTON, Trustee.

Modesty, concentration, thoroughness and hard work command success in diplomacy and war. While modesty and thoroughness were the great characteristics of William I and of his time, the reign of William II has become notorious for luxury, ostentation, arrogance, favoritism, amateurishness, self-praise and conceit. During the reign of William II the old Prussian virtues of frugality, modesty and thoroughness disappeared. German idealism died and Berlin became a center of coarse materialism, of luxury and of immorality. Encouraged by the most exalted circles, all Germany gave itself over to self-admiration and self-praise. In the emperor's speeches and in innumerable articles, lectures, pamphlets and books the Germans were told that they were, to quote the emperor, "the salt of the earth," the wisest, ablest, strongest and most valiant nation in the world, and that they were, therefore, entitled to rule the universe. Foreign nations, especially the English, were looked upon with undisguised contempt. Being convinced of their irresistible might and their great destiny, many Germans thought that Germany should become supreme in the world by the free and unscrupulous use of her irresistible strength. Although Bismarck had eloquently warned the nation against Machtpolitik, against pursuing a policy based on force, against the policy which had caused the downfall of Napoleonic France, the idea of Machtpolitik became the guiding principle of the German nation.

Dr. J. J. Wicker says: "There is much change for the better in Jerusalem. Mission work in this old city of Zion is not in vain. Two years ago I saw 13 persons baptized by Mr. Thompson, and I learn that a week ago he baptized 10 recent converts. It is of interest to know that this missionary came here some years ago a Presbyterian, but his Bible compelled him to go into the water, and now he preaches and his church practices only immersion."



## EDITORIAL

Seven miles of Sunday school scholars were massed on Broad street, Philadelphia, on October 19 in the annual parade of the Sunday schools.

Fred B. Smith, of New York, told of a man who cursed the church, but who said to an audience of men, "Remember, gentlemen, business has got to be conducted according to the principles of Jesus Christ, or you're going to get into trouble."

The Rotarian, the official publication of the Rotary clubs of America, has officially announced that, commencing December 14, 1914, liquor advertisements are to be excluded from its pages. This is in keeping with a resolution adopted by the Rotarians at Houston in annual convention.

During the last year 5,850,000,000 nickels, or \$319,000,000, were paid by 3,650,000 spectators to see the moving pictures in the United States. Over \$80,000,000 is invested in the moving picture industry; more than 200,000 persons are employed and 10,000,000 feet of picture films are reproduced weekly.

The Epworth Herald once had a symposium on "Recollections of My First Watch." Chauncey Depew, Joseph Cook and others gave their experience. Thomas A. Edison wrote as follows: "I never carried a watch in my life. I never wanted to know what time it was."

The male negroes in the country number 4,885,000 as compared with 4,941,000 females, the number of males to each 100 females being 98.9, as compared with a ratio of 106 among the whites. This ratio is remarkable for the reason that in no other race in the United States was the number of females found to be greater than that of the males. The number of males of voting age was found to be 2,458,000, and the number of females of voting age to be 2,427,000.

Greater corn crop prospects by 78,000,000 bushels, and great improvement in tobacco, increasing the prospects of that crop over the forecast in September by 22,000,000 pounds, were the features of the department of agriculture's October crop report. An increase of 11,000,000 bushels in the potato crop, 21,000,000 bushels in the oats crop and 10,000,000 bushels in the apple crop also were forecasted.

Chicago leads in crime, 1913 showing 262 murders, 1,022 assaults and 1,040 burglaries, as against 131, 928 and 1,755 respectively in New York. Total arrests on all charges, most of them minor, were 109,764, 11,203 for felonies. It costs Chicago \$8,000,000 annually to maintain its courts and jails. A large percentage of those arrested are later discharged as innocent, a circumstance that the report professes inability to explain.

An unknown man on October 14 placed a dynamite bomb at the base of one of the pillars in the nave of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and the explosion which followed did considerable damage of an unimportant character. A second bomb was also placed in the Roman Catholic church of St. Alphonsus, down town. In the opinion of church officials and the police, however, the act was that of a demented individual. The bomb placed in the cathedral was highly charged and capable of wrecking an ordinary building.

The following information relative to the recent world's championship series is worth more than the passing attention of the fans: The official attendance was 111,009; the total receipts, \$226,739; the players' share, \$121,909.34, and the club owners' share, \$81,265.16. The Boston Braves had 26 eligible players and the Philadelphia Athletics 24. On the basis of 60 per cent of the players' share for the winning team and 40 per cent for the losing outfit, the Braves received a total of \$73,140.57, and each player received \$2,813.16. The Athletics' share totalled \$48,760.37, and each of the Philadelphia players received \$2,031.68. In the 1912 series between the Red Sox and the Giants the total was \$490,449, and the total receipts last year, in the series between the Athletics and the Giants, were \$325,980. Each player on the winning team in 1912 got \$4,022, and last year \$3,264.36. The fact that the 1914 series consisted of but four games was the reason why the receipts fell below those of former years.

## SCRIPTURAL METHOD.

Dr. George E. Pennington says: "In recent years I have listened to many 'good' sermons (and read more), many from noted preachers, in which there were a dozen quotations from Shakespeare, Browning and Tennyson to one from the Bible. There would be a dozen references to great men to one mention of the name of Jesus, and so as to ascension and art than to redemption and the glory that shall be revealed to us. Let no one say that the Scriptural method of sermonizing is 'old-fashioned' and 'out of date' and that the people are no longer interested in the Bible, but in human nature and in 'up-to-date thinking.' As a matter of fact, if people have (which they have not) lost interest in the Bible and its wondrous contents, it is because the preachers have lost interest in it and largely abandoned the use of it. If people have come to consider the Scriptures 'behind the times' it is because so many preachers have intimated that they are so and have turned to other sources of supply for sermon matter. On the other hand, as a matter of fact, nothing so interests a congregation as a thoroughgoing Scriptural sermon. The Bible is the one Book the people do not tire of when it is intelligently and spiritually unfolded to them. It is the inconclusive speculations and thinking of men that people tire of."

And we point to our great Baptist expositor, Alexander Maclaren, who for 53 years occupied the pulpit of Union Chapel, Manchester, and to the end of his extraordinary career he continued to enrich the religious life of the people who sat under his ministry. It is a matter of record that he had one of the few large male congregations in all England. What was the secret of his ability to get so many men out to church? He always gave them something that was worth while out of the blessed treasury of eternal truth which is enshrined in the pages of Holy Scripture.

## RACIAL DIFFERENCES AND THE WAR.

It has been said that natural racial antipathy could account for all wars and that the present mad conflict in Europe is a direct result of racial prejudice. Many facts would lead us to doubt the truth of this assertion.

In the first place we see in the United States the gradual assimilation of most of the European races—an assimilation which proceeds slowly and surely with surprisingly little friction and almost no noticeable hostility. There is not the slightest hint of a race war in the United States. In the second place the general result of investigation has been to show that hostility between different peoples is due rather to differences in cultural status, which in turn are the result of environment rather than of heredity. Ethnic differences themselves are not sufficiently great to keep contrasted stocks in different states of culture, nor are they, perhaps, great enough to prevent final amalgamation. Prof. Maurice Parmelee has published an interesting article on this subject in a recent number of the Popular Science Monthly. He shows that there ought not naturally to be racial antipathy between nations, simply because there is no such thing as racial identity within any one nation. We cannot speak of the "Gaulle race" in France and the "Teutonic race" in Germany, for almost all the ethnic types are found alike in Germany and in France. In the northern part of France we find the Nordic type, in the central the Alpine, and in the south the Mediterranean; in the same way, in the northern part of Germany we find the Nordic type, and in the south the Alpine.

Education and tradition alone have fostered this supposedly racial antipathy. "Mistaken ideas of racial identity have frequently furnished the basis for a national self-consciousness which has led to an assumption of superiority over and hostility towards other races. . . . If it were generally known that Northern France is more like Northern Germany,

We are familiar with the incident told of Michael Angelo, that, as he worked on his statue of David, he fixed a candle in the visor of his cap in order that no shadow of himself might fall on his work.

In the struggle for worldly existence men trample on each other in their efforts to attain success. Having reached it at the cost of suffering and misery, they remain unsatisfied. Seeking an ideal, they chase a shadowy form. In their grasp, it vanishes.

During the first decade of the twentieth century the recorded gifts for benevolences, as gathered by the statisticians who take note of amounts from \$5,000 upwards, reached the remarkable total of \$1,250,000,000, and the greater part of this vast sum went to education.

The Pathfinder says: "The proverbial fondness of ministers for chicken received something of a setback at the hands of outraged Providence the other day, when at a Methodist conference at Wessington Springs, S. D., 200 delegates were made sick with ptomaine poisoning from eating cold-storage chicken."

Prince Bismarck was once pressed by a certain official to recommend his son for a diplomatic place. "He is a very remarkable fellow," said the proud father. "He speaks several languages." "Indeed!" said Bismarck, who did not hold a very high opinion of linguistic acquisitions, "what a wonderful head waiter he would make!"

The tiles of European powers to their colonial possessions are daily growing more uncertain. It is therefore not surprising that our country's interest in its colonies should persist even in these times, when many matters of great national importance hardly command attention because all eyes are fixed on the battlefields of Europe.

President Yuan Shi Kai has issued a mandate ordering the establishment of an educational fund amounting to \$12,000,000, which will provide 1,200 scholarships for Chinese students at home, and abroad, each yielding \$400 annually. The fund will be created by depositing \$3,000,000 annually in the Bank of China. President Yuan's mandate is taken as evidence that he realizes the necessity of modern education.

Dr. S. G. Wilson publishes in the Moslem World evidence which goes to show that the Bahais have throughout their history freely availed themselves of "religious assassination." It is a sordid story of dishes of plain food mixed with poison, of the barber Mohammed Ali secured to cut a throat in a bath, of opponents murdered and buried in quicklime, of prisoners flayed alive and then roasted by the Bahis. A Bahai of Shiraz said to Professor Browne: "You surely cannot pretend to deny that a prophet who is the incarnation of the Eternal Intelligence has a right to inflict death openly or secretly on those who stubbornly oppose him. A prophet is no more to be blamed for removing an obdurate opponent than a surgeon for the amputation of a gangrened limb."

Attention is being called to the words of Dr. John R. Mott, spoken last spring in Toronto. He was speaking on "An Unprecedented World Situation," and in the words quoted was a truer prophet than he or any other person imagined him to be at the time. He said: "Not only is this age unprecedented in opportunity, but also in danger. We are living in the most dangerous time in the history of the world. This is due to the shrinkage of the world through greatly improved means of communication, which has piled the races in upon one another, and they are acting and reacting on one another with startling directness, power and virulence"

"There are 800,000 families in Massachusetts. If every householder will take advantage of the low prices and buy a barrel of apples today the entire apple crop of the state would be taken care of." Thus runs an appeal of the state board of agriculture in a laudable effort to aid the apple-growers, who are in danger of losing most of their crop by spoiling, through lack of a market, and so will be compelled to charge outrageous prices later on for the few apples that will be left. The buy-a-barrel-of-apples campaign, while not strictly original in its idea, may prove a huge success in Massachusetts and spread to other states and commodities. But more than one church officer can enlighten the promoters of such plans on the reliability of arithmetic as applied to possible financial returns.



Department of Sunday School Work State Board of Missions

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER IN THE ONE-ROOM CHURCH.

What do you think of the gardener who lets the birds catch up his seed as fast as he plants them, or who makes no effort to destroy the worms and insects that are blighting his young and tender plants? We would say, "Foolish man, he can never reap anything from his planting!"

And yet we have seed far more precious than any we plant for food—even the word of God—and the hearts of little children are the wonderful soil in which we are to plant this word. And what do we do about the destroying, hindering discomforts and distractions that catch away the seed while we are seeking to plant it, or that destroy our work when it is barely begun?

Walk into your church building. There they sit, your children and your neighbor's children, with feet dangling from a high bench across the rear or the front of the church. The teacher is trying to tell the lesson story. But how can she hold their wandering eyes or the minds that follow those eyes? The secretary is bustling about, and every movement is a distraction, catching away the teacher's words. An auto whizzes by and the horses tied outside become restive, men go out to see about them and little heads are eagerly turned away even while the lips are trying to say the wonderful words of the motto text.

The time is so long, and two tiny folks nod away into dreamland where never a word is heard. The bench is so high and hard that a dozen little feet have gone to sleep and uncomfortable bodies are all wriggling to wake them up. Try as they will they cannot answer teacher's questions.

The superintendent's bell rings and another God-given opportunity for planting His word has slipped by. With a heavy heart the teacher knows that very little has gone into the heads and hearts of her little people. God is going to hold somebody accountable for thus wasting his time and his seed.

There is a way within the reach of every one of you to get rid of most of the birds of distraction and the insects of discomfort if you only will. Every church, no matter how small, has four corners to it. Two of these could easily be set aside for the children. Curtains, like those shown in the accompanying cut, would shut out every sight during the teaching of the lesson. The teacher could hold every eye and ear that no precious word be lost. Such curtains, made of unbleached domestic and hung from a tightly stretched wire, would cost very little. Decorated with a border of cretonne roses they would be very pretty. And children love pretty things.

Discomfort could be done away with completely by having seats just the right height for the children, either little chairs or low benches. There could be simple exercises, such as marching or softly sung motion songs, if behind those curtains you arranged the benches and the teacher's chair as shown in the cut given here.

We will tell about how to make use of this corner in another article. Will you not get your corners ready this week? You owe it to the children, to the teacher and to God to make a place where the teachings of His word will not be caught away nor destroyed. Then you may pray—

"In their young hearts, sweet and tender,  
Guide our hands good seed to sow,  
That its blossoming may praise Thee

A RETROSPECT AND A HOPE.

My purpose in this article is to lay a predicate. If the personal pronoun appears more often than you think is good form, please remember that this is not intended to attract attention to the writer, but it is a message from our department of State Mission work to our constituency.

And it will help you to get my viewpoint and help me in getting to you my message if you will bear in mind that I am not talking about a Sunday school department of a state board, but rather an educational propaganda that will lay a foundation for a structure that ought to be as enduring as enlightenment itself.

At the State Convention held in Greenville in 1911, when, owing to lack of field experience, our plans were embryonic, I presented to the convention a map of Alabama divided into four sections, expressing the hope that the day might soon come when we might have a capable man in each section whose business it would be to plan and execute an adequate program for the enlistment and development of our unenlisted and undeveloped constituency. There was some shaking of heads, but the consensus of opinion seemed to be to "let the new broom sweep awhile."

Our wise and beloved state secretary was in sympathy with the movement, and as time wore on Brother Stephens, Brother Davie and Miss Forbes were added to the force.

Now, gentle reader, I am going to state frankly, but honestly, that we have not been idle. We have been on the job, and are able to prove it. The joy of it all is that the people have met us more than half way. Bless God for the multitudes all over our state who want to do their very best for our Lord!

In the fulness of time the associational school idea was born. The babe was lusty and gave promise of rapid development. Nurtured evidently with the favor of our Heavenly Father and with the approval of men wherever it went, the child grew until today he has been multiplied by 120 and is still in its infancy.

Then there came along the Preachers' School at Pelham Heights, the first session being held in June, 1913. God placed His stamp of approval upon that by sending 35 of His own men to the first session, demonstrating His further approval by leading three times that number to the second session this year.

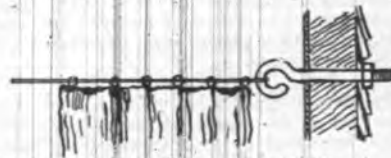
These things are not theories now; they have passed into the category of the actualities. There is no sort of doubt as to their value—their inestimable value.

Now comes the district preachers' school—five in number, to be held simultaneously in January. These are yet to be tried, but if they are a part of God's program no power of earth can stop their success. If they are not a part of God's program we do not want them at all.

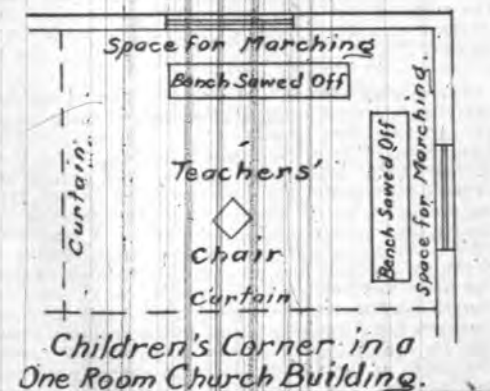
The things mentioned of course represent only a small portion of the work actually done, because there have been institutes almost without number, training schools, campaigns and various other things. But the things I have mentioned represent the first great movement as far as I am able to ascertain for the permanent enlistment of our masses, because it is designed to reach the preachers, who are really the religious leaders in the communities. This plan offers five weeks' definite school work to any preacher in Alabama and puts it actually within his reach. This, linked up with our denominational school work in the state, will, it seems to me, begin to somewhat resemble an adequate state program.

Now the hope is twofold—first, that you will read the article to come next week, in which I hope to outline my idea of some real work in this state, and then that you will come to the convention at Selma resolved to stay through Thursday night and have a part in the discussion and presentation of the plans in detail.

HARRY L. STRICKLAND.



SUGGESTION FOR STRETCHING CURTAINS. HOOK EXTENDS THROUGH WALL



Whereso'er they go."

L. S. FORBES.

SOME MONTGOMERY ACTIVITIES.

Brother W. R. Seymore and his band of enthusiastic co-workers in Highland Avenue church, Montgomery, believe in Livingston's motto, "Anywhere, provided it be forward."

I had the pleasure of the association of Miss Virginia H. Bowcock, of Aniston, in conducting a four-day institute in this church last week. Miss Bowcock very kindly consented to assist in this, owing to the fact that Miss Forbes is temporarily out of the state for treatment of her eyes in Philadelphia.

There was an auspicious beginning on Sunday. Superintendent Hendley had planned a great Rally Day service, in which all attendance records were broken when there were nearly 300 present in the Sunday school.

Monday was given over to a canvass of the territory contiguous to the church, this being concluded on Tuesday. Wednesday the information was tabulated, typewritten copies made and turned over to pastor, superintendent and teacher, thus affording them a large amount of definite work to be done this winter.

Meetings were held each night, at which time Miss Bowcock and the writer spoke on the various phases of the work.

The attendance was good, the co-operation all that could be desired, and for the various courtesies extended we are grateful.

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The organization of the City Union of the B. Y. P. U.'s of Montgomery was perfected Sunday afternoon with colors flying and amid great enthusiasm.

The four unions were all well represented, and in addition the Clayton Street church sent their Junior Union en masse. The Juniors and Seniors from this church made a fine showing, coming in together all tagged with ribbon badges.

Mr. S. A. Wagner, of the First Church Union, who was one of the prime movers in the organization, had

arranged a good program.

Mr. D. O. McCallister, of Clayton Street church, was elected president, together with a full corps of other officers. Monthly meetings will be held, and plans are being perfected to bring the present organization up to the A-1 standard and project the work into every church in the association, if possible.

H. L. S.

SOME INTERESTING REPORTS.

Superintendent Will Anderson, of Prattville, sends in his annual honor roll. It is very interesting. Thirty names, including the superintendent and his wife, appear as having been on the honor roll for six consecutive years. Great record, this. Nine appear on the five-year honor roll, nine on the four-year roll, 13 on the three-year roll, 10 on the two-year roll and 12 on the one-year roll. This striking sentence appears: "At present our school has in it more men than ladies. This is something unusual." Indeed it is. Rev. J. W. Partridge is doing excellent work there as pastor.

Mrs. J. W. Battle sends an interesting report of Home Department work done at Dothan. There are enrolled 220 persons, of whom 78 are on the honor roll. Sixteen hundred and sixty-six lessons have been studied during the quarter (third) under the direction of 15 visitors. The offering for the quarter amounted to \$14.05. There is not a more efficient Home Department anywhere in Alabama nor in the south. Mrs. Battle and her co-workers are doing a mighty service for God in Dothan.



Dr. G. W. Perryman has accepted the call of the First Baptist church of Winchester, Ky., and will begin work about the middle of November.

To the great regret of every member of the Woodward Avenue church and the entire Baptist body of Detroit, Dr. M. P. Fikes resigned Sunday, October 18. Long continued ill health is the cause.

October 29, 1913, the call to the life beyond came suddenly to Rev. J. N. Peetridge, founder and first editor of the Baptist Argus, which later became the Baptist World. How we will miss him at the Selma convention.

In writing of the "Bible Sunday" meetings in Denver an exchange says: "One night a prominent newspaper reporter accepted Christ, and the mayor of the city (a member of the Broadway Baptist church) led two policemen down the sawdust trail."

Dr. Clough was not at all a typical missionary. Instead of sitting down by a table to study the language on his arrival he got a native to teach him, repeating in Tagalog, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

The registration at the University of Chicago for the autumn quarter, which opened on October 1, is now practically completed and shows an increase over that of the corresponding quarter a year ago, when over 3,700 students were enrolled. A striking and significant phase of the new registration is the increase of students in the Graduate Schools of Arts, Literature and Science.

A western newspaper man tells of a friend who edited, with more or less success, a paper in an Iowa town. That he was somewhat discouraged by the lack of interest shown in his journal was evidenced by this notice which one afternoon appeared on the editorial page: "Burglars entered our house last night. To the everlasting shame of the community, for whose welfare we have labored, be it said, they got nothing."

Dean Shaller Mathews, of the Divinity School at the University of Chicago, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Brown University at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of its founding, October 15. Professor Mathews has already received the same degree from Colby College in Maine, his alma mater, and from Oberlin College. Professor Mathews has been connected with the University of Chicago for 20 years, and became dean of the Divinity School in 1908.

Our "large" neighbors of the religious press, the Advance, for 50 years the organ of Congregationalism in the west, and the Standard, the Baptist weekly in its sixty-second volume, have both of them recently assumed the more modest proportions of Unity. Perhaps considerations of economy compelled Unity to anticipate this more economic form 18 years ago, but we confess that our sense of respectability is enhanced by the appearance of these organs of large and aggressive denominations in the same form.

Rev. Madison C. Peters, of New York, who has returned to the Baptist fold, suggests this as an improvement on the saloon: "A gallon of whiskey costs \$3, and contains 65 15-cent drinks. Now, if men must drink, let them buy it by the gallon and make their wives, sisters or mothers the barkeepers. Pay them for the drink, and when the gallon is gone they will have a net profit of \$6.75 on every gallon. Let that money be put away, and when the drinkers have become drunkards their wives, mothers and sisters will have money to keep them from want."

In the September issue of the Herald, the organ of the Baptist Missionary Society of Great Britain, a solemn call is sent forth to the people, urging them to meet the situation in a heroic spirit. "At home amidst the calls of our country there will be difficulty in maintaining the work we have undertaken abroad. In Germany the difficulty will be much greater and it is more than probable that the missionaries who have gone from the continent will be in serious straits. We have instructed our brethren in the field to render them such emergency help as may be possible. The war of nations must not invade the fellowship of the heralds of Christ."

Up to the present time the war in Europe has had no very serious effect upon our missionary work in the various mission fields. In China the increase in prices and fluctuation of exchange have caused our missionaries some inconvenience. In Japan the attention of the people has been diverted on account of the war, and at some other points the work has been materially hindered. In South America a financial crisis, made more desperate by the inability of the governments to secure European loans, has made the work more difficult; prices are high and many people are suffering. The financial situation is causing the missionaries much inconvenience. As a general rule, however, the reports from our missionaries are encouraging. Of course our work in Mexico has suffered greatly on account of the war in that coun-

Dean Shaller Mathews was the university preacher at Yale recently.

At least one Baptist who stopped taking his denominational paper because he could not afford it found money enough to visit the State Fair and take in the football game.—Baptist Record.

About a month ago, after 51 years of service in the Baptist mission at Rangoon, Burma, Mrs. Julia Haswell Vintors passed to her reward. She being dead, yet sleepeth. She leaves three children, who are missionaries in Burma.—Religious Herald.

Dean Mathews, of the Chicago University, will spend the winter quarter as the representative of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in lecturing at the universities and visiting the centers of Christian activity in that country.

The Golden Age has reduced its size one-half on account of the present financial depression. Many papers are suffering. They need the loyal support of those who are interested in the cause they stand for.—Baptist Record.

Dr. A. J. Holt, of the Florida Baptist Witness, says: "The Record states that Dr. McGlothlin has gotten safely back from Europe, and that 'not a hair of his head is singed.' The good doctor has none to spare, but what he has left looks as if it might have passed through the fire."

A reception was tendered by the Ruggles Street church, Boston, to its new pastor, Rev. Gabriel Reed Maguire. Over 1,200 members of the church and congregation were present. Several musical numbers were rendered by a mixed choir of 100 voices, and addresses were made by Dr. C. A. Eaton, of New York; Rev. S. B. Hildreth, of Brockton, and others. Mr. William N. Hartshorn presided.

Prof. John M. Manly, head of the department of English in the University of Chicago, received at the Brown celebration the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. Professor Manly was connected for seven years with the department of English literature at Brown University, from which institution he was called to the headship of the department at Chicago. He was one of the official delegates from Chicago at the celebration.

Rev. W. B. Riley, D. D., pastor of the First church, Minneapolis, Minn., by special arrangement with his church is released from pastoral service several months of each year to engage in evangelistic work. His first engagement this autumn is with the First Highland church, Springfield, Mass., where he is to hold a three weeks' meeting. We regret to learn that while out hunting his son was accidentally shot and bled to death. We offer to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy.

The First church, Boston, Rev. Austen K. DeBlois pastor, held its annual roll call October 21, with a banquet. A large number of members were present. There were reports from all the subsidiary societies. An interesting feature of the work of this society is the Sunday evening social meeting for young people. The special aim is to get hold of students, a large number of whom lodge in the locality. Last year 450 were enrolled in the social movement, and the first meeting of this season was attended by about 100, mostly new faces.

Dr. John Clifford says that we have come upon a time "when the world seems to have lost its way, when the social order is breaking up, and the civilization of centuries is blasted with death." "Has not Europe been an armed camp," exclaims Dr. Clifford, "its manhood a drilled body of soldiers, its millions of money spent on battleships and armaments, and do not the laboring people of this hemisphere know the truth of Bastian's words, 'The great ogre, war, devours as much when he is asleep as when he is awake?'"

The Judson Memorial church, borough of Manhattan, was thronged Sunday afternoon, October 23, by the grief-stricken friends of Dr. Edward Judson. They came to honor the memory of their friend, their brother, their benefactor. The service, which was of the utmost simplicity, was conducted by Rev. Daniel H. Clare, D. D., long an intimate friend of the family, and in some sense their pastor at Hamilton. There was no address, the service being limited to Scripture readings and prayers. On Sunday evening the body was carried to Hamilton, N. Y. Another simple service was conducted there, and then the worn out body was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery on the hill. Rev. James M. Bruce will occupy the pulpit of the Judson Memorial church next Sunday morning, and will preach a sermon in memory of Dr. Judson. That sermon and brief articles of appreciation of the life and ministry of Dr. Judson will be published in the Watchman-Examiner of November 12.

Rev. Henry W. Barnes, for 21 years secretary of the New York State Missionary Convention, died at his home in Binghamton, N. Y., September 29, aged 83 years.

Announcement is just made that ex-President William Howard Taft, professor of law in Yale University, will deliver three lectures at the University of Chicago on November 18, 19 and 20. The subject of the series will be "The Executive Power."

President E. M. Poteat reports that Furman University opened on Tuesday, September 29, with the largest senior class in history, viz., 35. The total enrollment to date is 247—a decrease from last year due to the cotton situation.

John Clark-Ridpath, one of the most widely read historians of today, says: "I should not readily admit that there was a Baptist church as far back as A. D. 100, though without doubt there were Baptists then, as all Christians were then Baptists."

Obituaries of no more than 100 words will be published free. Count the words, and if there are more than 100, send one cent for each word in excess of that number. Our limited space and the great number of obituaries received compel us to make this rule.

In the last three weeks the editor of the Standard has traveled more than 3,000 miles in attendance upon seven state conventions. During this time other state conventions have been held which he would gladly have visited had it been a geographical, to say nothing of a physical, possibility.—The Standard.

An exchange says: "One evening a church bell was heard ringing vigorously. The family seated round the tea table looked up in surprise. 'What bell is that?' they asked in chorus. No one seemed to know, until at last one exclaimed: 'Oh, I remember now! That is the Episcopal bell ringing for the Baptist revival that begins at the Presbyterian church tonight.'"

Dr. V. I. Masters, of the Home Mission Board, was in the city last week and addressed the faculty and student body in chapel. He spoke of the intensive work being done by Southern Baptists, dwelling more particularly upon the progress in Sunday school training and in enlistment work. The beneficial results from state autonomy and the good work of the state papers were also emphasized.—Western Recorder.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation from Dr. and Mrs. I. P. Trotter, of Grenada, Miss., to be present at the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bertha Thomas, to Rev. Alfred James Dickinson, Jr., on October 22, at the First Baptist church, Grenada. This is quite interesting. The marriage unites two of the most prominent and distinguished Baptist families in the south. We must confess, though, to some surprise that Dr. and Mrs. Trotter and Dr. Dickinson have children old enough to marry.—Baptist and Reflector.

On January 1, 1915, fully 8,000 subscriptions to the Watchman-Examiner will expire. Practically all of these subscriptions will be renewed, and it will take an extra force of clerks to make the credits on the stencils. Are not many of these subscribers willing to send their renewals at once, so as to save us the trouble and expense of the January rush? Look at the label on the wrapper of next week's paper, and if your year has expired, or is about to expire, please send us your check at once for the coming year. It will be of great assistance to our business office if our friends will thus favor us.—Watchman-Examiner.

The war has frightened many people in America. They are uncertain about its effect on business here. Some lines of business have been seriously affected because people are holding on to their money, and not buying goods or making investments. A few have made this an excuse for not subscribing to the Watchman-Examiner, but our subscribers generally have the spirit expressed in the following letter: "Please find my annual subscription money order within and give credit. I have been a subscriber to your paper for many years, but thought as I was getting no wages I would drop it this year. But I can hardly give it up. I must wear my old hat another year instead."

So far as the Foreign Mission Board is concerned the present financial stringency is making its way exceedingly difficult. It is hard to get the means for absolutely necessary expenditures. The board is trimming its sails at every point. It is holding back missionaries who are sorely needed on the fields. It is cutting off all expenses that are not essential. It is anxious to reduce its heavy bank charge, which constitutes an entirely unproductive expenditure. This can only be done by the churches sending forward their contributions all through the year. What a great time is this for thousands of our churches to put on the every-member canvass and the weekly or monthly offerings for missions. It would enable them to reduce their offerings while reducing the interest account of the board.



BROTHER CRUMPTON WRITES.

Editor Advertiser:

I suppose every old Confederate, like myself, is giving some time to reading about the war. Some of us are so busy we must depend upon the head lines and editorials to catch the drift of things.

Editorials are supposed to be the observations of thoughtful, studious men, who have boiled down the news and given their readers the substance. They know the history and events leading up to the war; have studied the habits, temperaments and resources of the nations, the geography is photographed on their brains, and they ought to be in position to give opinions which are worth while to read. I want to say, with no intention to flatter, the editorials of the Advertiser on the war are among the best I read. If you will have prepared maps of the seat of war in the west and the east and insert, about twice a week, with the changes of battle lines, you would confer a favor on interested readers.

It seems to me if I were a teacher again I would lay aside the books and take my pupils occasionally through the newspapers. The war puts ginger enough into the study of history and geography to excite the dullest pupil. Indeed the war furnishes the greatest opportunity to teach almost every branch of learning. Who knew until now how dependent our cotton and fertilizer factories were upon Europe? What pupil or teacher knew the laws of commerce as we do now?

Another suggestion, entirely ours, but intimately associated with the war: Some of us old men are wondering why all this to do about the low price of cotton? We remember when the staple was at 4 and 5 cents. Nor was it the only thing down. Nothing a farmer had was worth anything. His land was almost worthless. I bought a farm for \$3 an acre, with three years to pay for it. It took seven years to get rid of that mortgage. Unless he was a big one, a farmer wasn't known by the bankers. Only the merchants had any standing with the banks. They were the middle men. It would take a book to tell about the extortions some of them practiced on the farmers. But the people went along "marrying and giving in marriage," selling their cotton, settling up as far as they could and making the best arrangements possible to raise another crop of low-priced cotton. Somehow we lived. Only a few years before we had seen worse times, and this helped to make us satisfied with our lot. With no war here we ought to be the happiest people on the earth. Our people are spalled. They are so used to everything coming their way this time of the year they are panic-stricken at the possibility of losing out one year. Evidently every farmer has an abundance to eat and the biggest cotton crop he ever had. If there had been no war the record-breaking crop would have forced prices down. Where a man owns land he has a fortune.

I have been delighted as I have traveled all over the state to see that there is no disposition on the part of the bankers or merchants to oppress anybody. A few selfish ones may do it, but they will be remembered by the people, and in the end they will lose more than they gain. I have never heard so much talk of raising live stock and grain. Usually this time of the year the ground is not in condition to plow; but the rains this fall are a challenge to the wise man on the farm to put in an abundance of small grain without a moment's delay. Put in the earth in October or November, oats and wheat are a certain crop—delay is dangerous.

It is said of one of the kings of Israel, "He loved husbandry." There must be royal blood in my veins. I may be a descendant of that king. Whether that is so or not, I am deeply interested in the farmer, and sometimes venture a word to him as I travel.

W. B. CRUMPTON.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 31, 1914.

The Italian patriot, Mazzini, says: "Music is the harmonious voice of creation; an echo of the invisible world; one note of divine concord which the entire universe is destined one day to sound." Music can reach and stir the deepest depths of human nature, and is doubtless meant to be the medium of the mightiest and loftiest emotions of the human soul.

A farm paper writer recently observed that the whistling of the hired man was a sign of prosperity on that farm.

STATE CONVENTION.

Seima is the place.  
November 17-19 is the time.  
J. B. Ellis, Seima, Ala., is the man to whom all delegates and visitors should write if they wish entertainment in Seima homes.  
Now is the time to let us know that you are coming. Write to Mr. Ellis at once.  
POWHATAN W. JAMES.

FROM ALIEN TO CITIZEN.

Prof. Edward A. Steiner, who has been telling the story of his life in America in the Congregationalist, concludes it as follows:

"We who have come out of the Old World weariness, its pessimism and distrust, have received here a sort of general indulgence or pardon, as if God, through His high priest, the people, had said, 'I will blot out your transgressions.' Here, indeed, we are not only pardoned; we receive a new birth, as miraculous as that which puzzled the inquiring Nicodemus.

"That which separates the Old World from the New is not the Atlantic ocean, but something broader and deeper—it is this sense of confidence in our fellow men. As I recall my own experiences and have those of others revealed to me I seem to be living the life of a multitude. It is this which awes me and almost overcomes me, that here, without other tests or proofs or documents than our own humanity, we are admitted to the country's privileges, to citizenship, to the 'fellowship with the saints.' I value this confidence so greatly that I have set my face against any and all of those tendencies which, in this age, seem so ready to disturb it.

"I oppose anti-Semitism and anti-Catholicism, the anti-Japanese agitation, or whatever ill feeling masses its hate and flings it upon all those who happen to be born of a certain faith or people. These antagonisms I have fought and shall fight with all the life and love I have to put into the battle.

"My great hope is that here the Christian church will perform again the miracle she wrought in those virgin years, that of binding together Jew, Greek and barbarian, bond and free. She can do it if she regains her Father's confidence in humanity.

"Unfortunately the church or churches still harbor historic quarrels and breed new dissensions; certainly they do not weaken age-old prejudices.

"The church must learn to interpret her quarrelling councils as well as her religious struggles and wars in the broad, twentieth century spirit. She is still in danger of confounding Judas with Judaism, the inquisition with Catholicism and the barbarous iconoclasm of the seventeenth century with Protestantism.

"I have never stood for any one kind of propaganda by which to disseminate her faith, but I firmly believe that her weapon must be a renewal of the Christ spirit; for in that spirit alone can she conquer.

"I am still in the thick of my battle. It is a glory to fight against hate and gross injustice; against the anti-American, anti-Christian spirit of race and religious prejudice.

"If tomorrow my part in the battle ends I shall thank God for the share I have had in it thus far. I shall thank God for the way He has led me into it, through hunger, homelessness and loneliness; the drudgery of work, the pangs of poverty and even the fires of affliction.

"If I am to be kept in the struggle, then for each day of it new thanks; nor do I ask that the wind be tempered, the floods assuaged, or the fires cooled; just this one thing I ask: That I keep the faith unto the end.

"And when the end comes I shall say with my last breath that which thrills my whole frame with an unearthly joy:

"Thank God for the Christ.  
Thank God for America.  
Thank God for humanity."

The consumption of cigars in the United States during 1913 was the greatest every known in the history of the cigar business. We "smoked up" 8,887,309,900 cigars; that is to say, we burned out 24,348,772 cigars each day of the year, an increase over the previous year of 1,397,302,000.

GOD'S SAVING POWER.

S. H. Hadley, the New York Rescue Mission worker, said: "One Tuesday evening I sat in a saloon in Harlem, a homeless, friendless, dying drunkard. I had pawned or sold everything that would bring a drink. I could not sleep unless I was dead drunk. I had not eaten for days, and for four nights preceding I had suffered from delirium tremens, or the horrors, from midnight till morning. I had often said, 'I will never be a tramp. I will never be cornered, for when that time comes I will find a home in the bottom of the river.' But the Lord so ordered it that when that time did come I was not able to walk one-quarter of the way to the river. As I sat there thinking I seemed to feel some great and mighty presence. I did not know then what it was. I did learn afterwards that it was Jesus, the sinner's friend. I walked up to the bar and pounded it with my fist till I made the glasses rattle. Those who stood by drinking looked on with scornful curiosity. I said I would never take another drink if I died on the street, and really I felt as though that would happen before morning. Something said, 'If you want to keep this promise go and have yourself locked up.' I went to the nearest station house and had myself locked up. \* \* \* A blessed whisper said, 'Come.' The devil said, 'Be careful.' I halted but a moment, and then, with a breaking heart, I said, 'Dear Jesus, can you help me?' Never with mortal tongue can I describe that moment. Although up to that moment my soul had been filled with indescribable gloom, I felt the glorious brightness of the noonday sun shine into my heart. I felt I was a free man. I felt that Christ with all His brightness and power had come into my life; that, indeed, old things had passed away and all things had become new."

BEGIN AGAIN.

Every day is a fresh beginning,  
Every day is the world made new;  
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,  
Here is a beautiful hope for you—  
A hope for me and a hope for you.

All the past things are past and over,  
The tasks are done and the tears are shed;  
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover;  
Yesterday's wounds, which smarted and bled,  
Are healed with the healing which night has shed.

Yesterday how is a part of forever,  
Bound up in a sheaf, which God holds tight;  
With glad days, and sad days, and bad days which never  
Shall visit us more with their bloom and their blight,  
Their fullness of sunshine or sorrowful night.

Let them go, since we cannot relieve them,  
Cannot undo and cannot atone;  
God in His mercy, receive, forgive them;  
Only the new days are our own,  
Today is ours, and today alone.

Here are the skies all burnished brightly;  
Here is the spent earth all reborn,  
Here are the tired limbs springing lightly  
To face the sun and to share with the morn,  
Baptized in the dew and the cool of dawn.

Every day is a fresh beginning;  
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,  
And, spite of old sorrow and older sinning,  
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,  
Take heart with the day, and begin again.  
—Susan Coolidge.

John Wesley delivered 42,400 sermons, besides addresses and exhortations numberless. He counted it a day of rest when he preached only twice. His general average of travel for 50 years was 4,500 miles a year, nearly all of it on horseback over roads that were often very poor, and through every kind of weather. He either wrote, compiled, abridged, edited or in some way put forth over 250 volumes. He did it by the keenest possible appreciation of the value of time, the importance of system, the worth of punctuality and the greatness of eternity.



# Alabama Baptist Woman's Missionary Union

MRS. CHAS. STAKELY, Montgomery.  
President

## DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

Central—Mrs. T. W. Hanson, Montgomery.  
Northern—Mrs. Henry E. 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—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.  
Rec. Sec.—Mrs. Wm. H. Sadler, Montgomery.  
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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. 103.  
Send contributions for this page to Mission Room.

## ADVISORY BOARD

Mrs. W. B. Crumpton, Montgomery.  
Mrs. R. P. Bazemore, Montgomery.  
Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Montgomery.  
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Mrs. R. A. Paschal, Union Springs.  
Mrs. McQueen Smith, Prattville.  
Mrs. Nimrod Denson, Opelika.  
Mrs. Eugene F. Enslin, Birmingham.  
Y. 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 THOUGHT.

Let us therefore draw near with boldness unto the throne of grace, that we may receive mercy, and may find grace to help us in time of need.—Hebrews 4:16.

## THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

### Prayer.

"More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice Rise like a fountain for me night and day. For what are men better than sheep or goats That nourish a blind life within the brain, If, knowing God, lift not hands of prayer Both for themselves and those who call them friends, For so the whole round earth is every way Bound by gold chains about the feet of God."  
—From Tennyson's Mote D'Arthur.

## OUR PRAYER CYCLE.

For our missionary, Miss Willie Kelly, Shanghai, China.  
For our work in the Cedar Bluff Association, of which Miss Willie Rankson, Round Mountain, is the superintendent.  
Our work in the Southern District. Mrs. J. M. Kallin, of Mobile, is the vice-president.  
For our Alabama girls at the Training School (Misses Lillian Kirby, Mamie Veazey, Vesta O'Dell, Hester Avant, Genevieve Kimbrough and Willie Jean Stewart).  
For the messages and messengers at the W. M. U. Convention.

## MISS HECK'S CONDITION.

So many inquiries come asking for information concerning Miss Heck's condition that we are putting in a note at this time, and will try to keep her friends informed from time to time.  
It has been our anxious hope for weeks to be able to announce that she is recovering, but we regret exceedingly to say that she is not improved. Her physicians deal very candidly and frankly with her, but she is perfectly serene and peaceful in awaiting whatever may come. Physicians, nurses and attendants testify that her strong faith, wonderful courage and perfect submission have been a benediction to all with whom she has come in contact.

To some of her nearest and dearest friends she has sent messages not to worry and trouble about her; that if she must go, it is all right, and her anchor still holds. As she was in health, so now in affliction she is an example for us.—Biblical Recorder.



DADEVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH

## PROGRAM.

Tuesday, November 10, 8 p. m.  
Meeting of the Alabama W. M. U. executive board.

Wednesday Morning, November 11.  
9:00. Associational Officers' Council. (Conference led by Mrs. D. M. Malone, Consul.)

10:00. Opening session.  
Hymn and prayer.  
Greetings—Mrs. A. B. Metcalfe, Dadeville.

Response—Mrs. S. P. Hearn, Tuskegee.  
Recognition of missionaries and distinguished visitors.

Solo.  
Address of president.  
Convention hymn.  
Reports of state vice-presidents, state organizer, corresponding secretary-treasurer, auditor.  
Praise service—Miss Alice Huey, Latchowfu, China.

Report on State Missions—Mrs. John T. Ashcraft, Florence.  
Address—Rev. W. B. Crumpton, D. D., secretary of State Mission Board.

Report of Credential Committee—Mrs. W. D. Herren, Dadeville.  
Announcements.  
Adjournment.

Wednesday Afternoon, November 11.  
Hymn and prayer.  
Records.

Reports of young people's leader, field worker, personal service secretary.

"The Child in the Midst"—Mrs. W. W. Bussey, Birmingham.  
Praise service—Mrs. Henry R. Dill, Birmingham.

Reports of state librarian and press correspondent.  
Miscellaneous.  
Adjournment.

Wednesday, 8 p. m.  
Organ solo—Mrs. Thomas Herren.  
Praise service.

Conference on young people's work.  
Sunbeam demonstration.  
Discussion on Sunbeam work.  
"Royal Ambassador Work"—Miss Addie Cox.

"An Appeal for Y. W. A. Work"—Miss Margaret Reynolds, Anniston.  
Roster of colleges: Judson, Central, Newton.

Y. W. A. hymn, "O, Zion, Haste"—Led by Dadeville young women.  
Benediction.

Thursday Morning, November 12.  
9:00. Associational Officers' Council. (Conference led by Mrs. D. M. Malone, Consul.)

10:00. Hymn and prayer.  
Records.  
Report of college correspondent.  
Our schools and colleges.

Report on Bible Fund—Cuba W. M. S.  
Praise service—Mrs. Carter Wright, Roanoke.

Report on relief work for our aged ministers—Miss Ella Latham, Montevallo.

Report on Home Missions—Mrs. Nimrod Denson, Opelika.  
Address—Rev. Louis B. Warren, D. D., secretary Church Building Loan Fund, Atlanta, Ga.

Convention hymn.  
Midday prayer for our secretaries—Dr. W. B. Crumpton, Dr. J. M. Frost, Dr. B. D. Gray, Dr. R. J. Willingham

—Mrs. R. P. Bazemore, Montgomery.  
Thursday Afternoon, November 12.  
Hymn and prayer.

Report of Training School trustee.  
Address—Mrs. Maude Reynolds McLure, Louisville, Ky.

Convention hymn.  
Praise service—Mrs. N. A. Barrett, Birmingham.  
"The Child in the Midst"—Mrs. W. W. Bussey.

Report on Howard College Library Fund—Mrs. J. H. Bennett, Jacksonville.

Recommendations of the executive board.

Announcements.  
Adjournment.  
Thursday Evening, November 12.  
Hymn and prayer.  
Organ solo.

Devotional service—Rev. A. B. Metcalfe, D. D., Dadeville.  
Address, illustrated with stereoptican views—Rev. Harvey Clarke, Kumamoto, Japan.

Benediction.  
Friday Morning, November 13.  
9:00. Associational Officers' Council. (Conference led by Mrs. D. M. Malone, Consul.)

10:00. Hymn and prayer.  
Records.  
Report on Orphanage—Miss Kate McClain, Tusculumbia.

"Our Southern W. M. U."—Mrs. Maude Reynolds McLure, Louisville, Ky.

Praise service—Mrs. Law Lamar, Selma.  
Report on amendments to constitution—Mrs. T. P. Hay, Huntsville.

Recognition of two new associations.  
Recognition of honor societies.  
Report on Foreign Missions—Mrs. F. P. Rainer, Elba.

Address—Rev. C. J. Thompson, representative of Foreign Board.  
Miscellaneous.  
Adjournment.

Friday Afternoon, November 13.  
Hymn and prayer.  
Records.

"The Margaret Fund for the Education of Missionaries' Children"—Mrs. W. B. Crumpton, Montgomery.

Praise service—Mrs. J. S. Carroll, Troy.  
"The Child in the Midst"—Mrs. W. W. Bussey.

Convention hymn.  
Report of Committee on Nominations—Anniston (Parker Memorial) W. M. S.

Election of officers.  
Report of Committee on Resolutions—Mrs. E. J. Duncan, Alexander City.

Report of Committee on Place of Meeting in 1915—New Decatur (Central) W. M. S.  
Unfinished business.  
Adjournment.

Friday Evening, November 13.  
8:00. Training School Alumni Chapter, Auxiliary to the Alabama W. M. U.  
The program as outlined above is subject to change.

## THE CHRISTMAS LITERATURE FOR THE WEEK OF PRAYER IN JANUARY.

The literature for the week of prayer program in January will be in the office at an early date, and we hope to get it out to each society in the state soon after the State W. M. U. Convention. Let each member of the societies prepare to make a beautiful gift to the King at this Christmas time.



Before God that man is king only who has mastered himself, and this is the last time for the multitudes to be slaughtered and betrayed by the mock divinity of war lords.

In Boston Major Higginso, who is the financial mainstay of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, made a special appeal to the members not to argue among themselves about the war, in the interests of music.

All Europe is an armed camp. What the army is to Germany, the navy is to England. France and Russia and Austria, as well as the minor countries, have all been in the leash of the vicious and immoral theory that vast preparations for the business of killing can at any time or anywhere prevent war.

England and her allies should win on the sea. Unless the German admirals exhibit the genius of a Napoleon, in dividing up the enemy and then crushing him in detail, there can be no other result. This is said with full realization of the well known strength of the German fleet and of new factors of uncertainty produced by the marvelous recent development of the torpedo, the submarine, the airship.

Colonel Roosevelt in a magazine article reviews the claims of the different belligerents and thinks that they could each have hardly acted differently than they did. He, however, attributes the main breach of the peace to Germany, in invading Belgium, and he says: "Peace which leaves Belgium's wrongs unredressed and which does not provide against recurrence of such wrongs as those from which she has suffered would not be real peace."

Said a great London preacher on the eve of England's declaration of war: "Some force, impalpable, spiritual, devilish, seems to be attempting to compel war, confusing the issues, paralyzing our counsels, stirring our animosities. As the heavens look down upon Europe today they see great nations mobilizing, marching, preparing, like men in a dream, under the mastery of some giant evil spirit, from which they cannot escape. That is the devilishness of the situation."

The London Daily Mail publishes a fine account of the work of the women nurses in the European conflict. Dressed in riding-breeches and spurs, long coats and helmets similar to those worn in the tropics, these women nurses ride over the battlefields and look for the wounded. They render first aid, after which other corps of nurses convey the injured soldiers to the hospitals in motor cars. Women in war play an important part in repairing the havoc caused by barbarous methods of settling international questions.

The shock with which England received the news of the sinking of the armored cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue was not due primarily to the loss of three 12,000-ton ships. Neither could it be traced entirely to the loss of 1,433 trained men. Rather was it due to the realization that nowhere within submarine range of the German coast was a war vessel safe from such attack; and that by far the greater number of the British ships were peculiarly vulnerable to the high-power German torpedoes. In other words it was apprehension, rather than an acute sense of immediate loss, which clutched each heart and made every one subconsciously wonder "Who is to be next?"

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard University, says: "Since the days of Napoleon Germany has never gone into a war which was more justified by the conscience of history. And this answers at once the pointed question which many American papers have discussed since the war began, the question whether the whole system is not fundamentally wrong, whether the armaments which were planned to protect the countries and to keep the balance and harmony have not thrown them into a destructive war, and whether it would not have been better to rely on international arbitration throughout the world. The grouping of this war shows why Germany would have trampled on her own sacred rights if she had laid the armor away and had relied on the judgment of the nations."

Germany, not content with the colonial empire already secured, and the confidential hints and promises as regards its extension over other lands now held by feeble powers, wished to be a maritime nation extending right across Europe from the Adriatic to the Baltic and the North Sea. It was exasperating to the German to contemplate an independent power—Holland—as ruler over the lower course of the Rhine, and to find herself separated from Antwerp and the English Channel by a neutral and almost French state. Austria, in peril otherwise of dissolution between the ambitions of Slav, Magyar, Rumanian and Italian, had by her alliance virtually become again a German state. Indeed, of late the co-operation between Prussia and Austria has probably been closer than between Prussia and Bavaria. If Austria could reach the Aegean and extend her influence down the Adriatic to Corfu, she would effect the link in the chain that was wanted to connect the German empire with its predestined sphere of occupation in the Near East—Asia Minor and Mesopotamia.

## The European War

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

Nothing in the present terrible European situation is so depressing as the evidence it affords of the fearful contrast between Christianity and Jesus Christ.

The king of Belgium, Albert, is winning great praise, even from his opponents, by the self-sacrificing and courageous manner in which he is conducting himself during the war. The queen and the children are in England, safe from any harm.

Speaking of educational conditions in Germany, Mr. Robinson said in an address at Philadelphia: "In God's sight German infidelity and higher criticism may be ample reason for the overthrow of Germany, if Germany should be overthrown as a result of this war. The pagan philosophy of the German college professors has been the real cause of the present conflict."

In the November American Magazine Will Irwin, who went to Europe as special war correspondent for that publication, describes the German invasion of Belgium, much of which he witnessed. Recounting a conversation that he and others had with a German officer he says: "When we asked him what Germany was going to do with Belgium, he said: 'Keep it, I suppose—then we'll be near England, and you'll see what we'll do to that horrible country!'"

There must be quick reorganization of most of our industries, and while a complete and radical readjustment of business is not to be accomplished without some stress and inconvenience, the measure of our success is to be determined by the unanimity of co-operation on the part of the whole people. "As a ray of sunshine, it is not difficult to believe that the opportunity now presented will develop latent resources of our country, and operate them for great and lasting benefit which, except for this unexpected situation, would not have been known and could not be discerned."

Every one who has followed the course of events in South America, who understands the strength of the German desire for colonial expansion, knows perfectly well that the Monroe doctrine has been for years a source of irritation to the German government. Is it not a fair conviction that, if the allies are beaten and that government has a free hand, the propagation of German "Kultur" will not be confined to the other side of the Atlantic? In forecasting the consequences of such an event, it will be well not to forget certain episodes in Samoa and the Philippines.

It is interesting at this moment to note Bismarck's attitude in regard to the binding nature of treaties. In "Bismarck's Autobiography"—the English edition of which is published by the Harpers—he says: "Even in the last century it was perilous to reckon on the constraining force of the text of a treaty of alliance when the conditions under which it had been written were changed; today it is hardly possible for the government of a great power to place its resources unreservedly at the disposal of a friendly state when the sentiment of the people disapproves it. Nevertheless, the plain and searching words of a treaty are not without influence on diplomacy when it is concerned with precipitating or averting a war; nor are even treacherous and violent governments usually inclined to an open breach of faith so long as the force majeure of imperative interest does not intervene."

Bishop Nuelsen writes of appalling conditions confronting churches in the nations at war: "Congregations are dispersed, families broken up, and ministers and men are called to bear arms in Germany, France, Russia and Austria. In these days, when the people stand in special need of the consolation and strength which can come only from God, the ministry of the Christian church has been checked and disconcerted by the forces of destruction. Twenty-four of the pastors of the South German conference have been called to the colors, and the same is true of their brethren in the North German conference. Koenigsberg, where we have three thriving churches, is besieged by the Russians. In France three of the four pastors have gone to the front with their sons, while most of the male membership of the churches is now on the fighting line. In the Savoy the crops which have escaped the early floods are standing unharvested because of the lack of field workers. Letters from Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and Italy all tell of Christian work being hard hit by the mobilization of the national forces. Yet through all this turmoil and confusion the reports from every direction tell that the people are stirred to the profoundest depths of their being, and in these days of terror and sorrow desire, as never before, the consolation and hope of the message of Jesus Christ. Wherever meetings are held conversions are reported."

Although Germany has promised to respect the neutrality of the Netherlands, the Dutch have mined the Scheldt so as not to lead her into temptation.

The French reports are meager and non-committal, and it is declared that the war news given out in Berlin has been so closely blue-pencilled by the censors that only three places in France where fighting is going on have been mentioned in two weeks.

Antwerp might have been saved—some experts say would have been saved—if Britain had been willing to violate Dutch neutrality and send a fleet of warships in the Scheldt and place the town under the protection of its batteries. It is better to have Antwerp fall than to have Britain violate the neutrality of Holland.

The British submarines outnumber the German three to one. But the fact remains that their enemy scored a signal victory, which they repeated in the destruction of the Hawke on October 15. For the submarine can strike a "blow in the dark." And the British fleet, busily engaged in maintaining a strict blockade of the German North Sea coast, is daily exposed to the dangers of such an attack; while the Germans, hiding in the shadows of their fortifications and in the reaches of the Kiel canal, are practically unassailable.

What the attitude of Germany would be toward the Monroe doctrine if the war should end in her favor is at present an academic question. The promise that she will respect it will not make a very deep impression just now. Germany's disregard of treaties as "scraps of paper" suggests that the best American policy is "extremely watchful waiting." The assurances of Count von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernberg do not, in fact, commit the German government. They are simply part of the program of convincing us of the overpowering respect and affection of Berlin.

The American Red Cross feels that that relief expedition is only a small offering when the wide extent of the misery and woe is considered. It should be appreciated that every dollar contributed to the Red Cross will lessen the pain and perhaps save the life of a wounded soldier. Just think what that means! A small donation may result eventually in the restoration of a father to his children or of a son to his mother. Can anybody overlook humanitarian opportunities like this? Let all Americans, and all others who will, take up the battle cry of the Red Cross. Let them thunder it so that it will reverberate around the world. It is "Neutrality—Humanity!"

#### WHY?

Give ear awhile, ye kings! Why will ye heave  
A people's welfare to regardless seas,  
And fling their treasures to a wanton breeze;  
Asking of them what ye would fear to give?  
Why will ye, living, not let others live,  
Who have no wider interests than these:  
To till by day, and lie 'neath pleasant trees  
At evening, and a dreamy garland weave?

Too long have we been driven over sands  
In quest of that which holds no human good!  
Give us the statesman, king, who understands  
What One of old, the Peaceful, understood;  
And hence with those we serve whose lustful hands  
Would wring the lily for a drop of blood!  
—Henry Dumont in a "Golden Fancy."

J. G. Lehman, writing to the Standard from Germany, says: "America's attitude, especially toward Germany, will be of no ordinary significance for the future of our Baptist work on the continent, for you know that our principles have a secure hold, particularly in Germany, and, outside of Germany, in Sweden. And Sweden has many times demonstrated its interest in Germany. . . . If you could help us with gifts of money to carry on our work in Germany among our soldiers, and also among the many thousands of French, English and Russian prisoners and wounded, you could thereby do the best possible thing under the circumstances to make certain the extension and standing of our Baptist churches on the continent."

On every side we hear just where this European war hits our most vulnerable spot. For one example among many, look into the matter of cultivating choice sugar beet seed. The feet of the marching soldiers in Germany are crushing the seed of the beet sugar crop. Uncle Sam's western sugar farms depended upon Germany for this choice seed. The New York Times says: "At the first outbreak of the war there was a rush to buy sugar seed from the supply in warehouses on the eastern seaboard. The result was that the price went up 100 per cent during the first week of the war, and has since gone up 500 per cent under the bidding of rival sugar growing districts. The Mormon beet growers in Utah and Idaho, warned, it is said, by the thoroughly organized Mormon missionary system of the impending trouble in Europe, bought seeds heavily in advance. They not only bought the seeds in advance, but the Mormon sugar companies thoughtfully provided themselves with 1,000,000 jute bags at last spring's low quotations."



# "TIZ" FOR ACHING, SORE, TIRED FEET

Good-bye sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, sweaty feet, smelling feet, tired feet.

Good-bye corns, calluses, bunions and nail spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in a agony. "TIZ" is magical, acts right off. "TIZ" draws out all the poisonous excretions which ruff up the feet.

Use "TIZ" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel. Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.



## BEACON SHOES

They lace close over the instep. Feel comfortable around the ankle. Don't slip at the heel and require no breaking in.

Style No. 832



Wall Street Last

F. M. HOTT SHOE CO., Makers, Manchester, N. H.

He who lives on promise isn't long for this world.

Praise men and better women and you will have many friends.

Truth is mighty, but it doesn't always prevail in the revised war news.

### REPORT FROM THE FIELD.

I had the pleasure of attending two associations besides our own—the New River. I mean the Lamar County and the Sipsey Associations.

The former met at Prospect church, Lamar county. Brother R. L. Durant was elected moderator and Walter Hill clerk. There were three new churches added to the number already belonging to this new association. This was the third session of the body.

The reports were good. There was lively interest from the start. There were two collections taken. For aged and infirm ministers and for State Missions.

The missionary sermon was preached by Brother J. G. Lowrey, of Birmingham, Ala. The sermon was good and was well received.

The writer and Brother Lowrey had the opportunity to speak on almost every subject that came up. While making his good speeches Brother Lowrey did not forget to faithfully represent the state and general work of our boards.

With Brother Durant, Brother W. C. Wood, Brother C. D. Stewart and some others as leaders we may expect to hear good reports from that field.

The latter, the Sipsey Association, met at Spring Hill church, three miles south of Newtonville. Brother S. W. Clements was elected moderator and John Ashcraft clerk.

The writer, with the help of the moderator, represented the State Board and the general work.

There were a number of good speakers there.

The temperance report and the report on literature were specially emphasized, and when the vote was taken on the report, which was explained so as to mean prohibition of spirituous liquors, only a few failed to stand up.

Surely if the advice of these speakers is taken we will soon be a reading people, and care will be taken to read the Bible and Baptist literature.

This association is maintaining her line-up with our denominational interests.

Both these bodies are planning to take up associational mission work in the near future.

I am just going on with the missionary work of the New River Association, and we hope to get more people to take and read the Alabama Baptist and Foreign Mission Journal and the Home Field, and keep up the enlistment work already begun.

We expect the Lord to help us in our plans and operations for the greatest year's work we ever did.

Your servant and fellow worker,  
J. E. BELL.  
Fayette, Ala.

### BACK TO THE BIBLE

Certain of our wise men of today have shaded away sin till it becomes an expression of temperament. They tell us that we sin because our grandfather sinned, and because our home is situated in the wrong block. These are clever words of clever comforters, and surely they ought to wipe away forever the tears from our eyes. But they do not speak to human need. They leave the lie blighted and the heart ashamed. They leave the sinning one to continue in despair. He does not ask that his sin shall be explained away. He wishes forgiveness and a fresh start. In the Book, which

is not read as once it was, there are no soft words about sin. But the way out is shown. And not only is forgiveness offered in this Book, but man's need of comfort is met. There is comfort in plenty. These writers knew the human heart. They saw man broken by his toil and his grief. And for this, too, they had the answer. They told of a Being of love, hidden just back of this rude and temporary universe. This love, they said, is conscious of how the littlest child and the old man are sick at heart for one to come close to their loneliness. When again will any company of writers say the things they know in such telling words, such pictures of humble life: the boy far away from the faces of loved ones and far gone in shame—such true stories of lowly devotion breaking through into beauty? Much is swept away between us and them, but not one accent of Naomi's voice is lost to us, and still the "Turn again, my daughters," is as wistful as when it breathed through the alien corn. What richer consolation are we hungry for that we turn from Judea? Has the human heart changed under the wear of the centuries, so that sin no longer seeks forgiveness and grief has no need of a comforter? Have our ships sailed so far that they have revealed to us a braver continent than the fields where pain once reigned? Is our science so acute that it has banished failure from man's life? Is man's heart at last self-sufficient and all-sufficing?—Collier's Weekly.

### 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.

Ease and luxury conquered Hannibal and his victorious army, laid Alexander in an untimely grave and ruined Rome. Ease and luxury have conquered many Christians.

### 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 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 Hoiss Building.

### Household Economy

How to Have the Best Cough Remedy and Save \$2 by Making It at Home

Cough medicines, as a rule contain large quantity of plain syrup. A pint granulated sugar with 1/4 pint of water, stirred for 2 minutes, gives you as good syrup as money can buy.

Then get from your druggist 2 1/2 ounce Pinex (50 cents worth), pour into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with sugar syrup. This gives you, at a cost of only 54 cents, a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for \$2.50—a clear saving of nearly 82%. Follow directions with Pinex. It keeps perfect and tastes good.

It takes hold of the usual cough chest cold at once and conquers it in hours. Splendid for whooping cough, bronchitis and winter coughs.

It's truly astonishing how quickly loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and heals and soothes the inflamed membranes in the case of a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm, the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract combined with guaiacol, and has been used for generations to heal inflamed membranes of the throat and chest.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex," and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 219 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

### 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 every case. Write Newell Pharmac. Co., Dept. 90, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE Booklet, "TOBACCO REDEMPTION" and positive proof.

### Let us Do Your Printing

Our facilities are ample to turn out the best class of work at attractively low price. Send us \$1.98 and we will print you 1000 envelopes, one thousand notecards \$1.78, one thousand statements \$1.68. We will do 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 Progressive Printing Co. Hamlet, N. C.

ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS in from \$50 to \$5000. Interest paid Quarterly. Only first \$1000 age security takes. Assets over \$200,000.00. If you are getting less on your savings—write for book "Safety and the Interest Rate." SECURITY SAVINGS and LOAN CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

### Excelsior Steam Laundry

GEO. A. BLINN & SON, Props.

The Old Reliable Firm  
OUR PATRONS OUR BEST ADVERTISERS

Once a Customer Always a Customer  
GIVE US A TRIAL

1807 2nd Ave. Birmingham, Ala.

### GREATEST HYMNS.

Just out. By J. A. Lee and E. Excell. 400 songs. Round and square notes. Greatest book that has ever been published.

Send today 25 cents for sample copy. J. A. LEE, Glencoe, Ky.

### Large Profits—Steady Work

Agents wanted to sell celebrated Fuller Twisted Wire Brushes and Fuller Dustless Mop. Complete line of highest quality that appeals to every housewife. Easy sellers. Steady repeaters. Chance to start permanent business dealing direct with largest factory in this line in America. FULLER BUSH CO., 66 Hoadley Pl., Hartford, Conn.



10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—They work while you sleep.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Shallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Charles H. German, who for two years has been pastor of the Salem Baptist church of Macon county, has severed his connection with that church; and,

Whereas, his resignation severs his connection with us; therefore, be it

Resolved (1), That we, the members of Salem church, regard Brother German as worthy of all honor as a man and as a minister, and that we found him in sympathy with our work, wise in council and thoroughly orthodox.

Resolved (2), That we regret his departure from our midst, and hereby commend him to our Baptist brotherhood and to all the people in his new field of labor.

Resolved (3), That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother German and a copy be sent to the Alabama Baptist or publication.

SALEM BAPTIST CHURCH.

SIX PER CENT

WHAT BETTER USE CAN YOU MAKE OF YOUR SURPLUS, LARGE OR SMALL, THAN TO PUT IT WHERE IT WILL BE SAFE, BE REPAYABLE ON DEMAND, AND BRING YOU SIX PER CENT? CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Jefferson County Building & Loan Association

17 N. Twenty-first St.

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

A WORD TO PASTORS.

Brother pastor, if you are a member of the Ministers' Mutual Benefit Society of this state I am sure it is a relief to know that were you called up higher today that your family could look to the society for the expense of your burial and then some, for it would mean about \$600 to your family.

But that is not all. It is a comfort to me to know that I am helping the widow of a brother minister to bear her burden in the hour of greatest trial. The \$2 that I send to the treasurer, Brother W. J. Elliott, Montgomery, Ala., I scarcely miss. If I do not happen to have it on hand when he notifies me of the death of a brother member I have a month in which to get it up.

Brother, if you have insurance and your family well provided for, remember that there are many who have nothing to leave a dependent widow and that you ought to join the Alabama Ministers' Mutual Benefit Society for the good you will be able to do.

FROM FAYETTE.

As you know, I commenced work here in September. In anticipation of our coming improvements were begun last summer on the church and pastorium. The church is now very suitable for us to do the Lord's work in.

You know we have an abundance of natural gas for all purposes, water works, sewage, etc. In fact, we have one of the most modern, up-to-date towns in all Alabama.

Commodious brick buildings have taken the place of the old ones destroyed about three years ago, when the business houses of the town were burned.

We are much concerned about State Missions and the Baptist state debt.

Fraternally, ISAAC W. MARTIN.

The money stringency at home and the uncertainty of travel abroad have caused the board to delay the sailing of nearly all of the new missionaries. The board is hoping, however, that the delay will not be very long.

CALOMEL DYNAMITES YOUR LIVER! MAKES YOU SICK AND SALIVATES

"Dodson's Liver Tone" Starts Your Liver Better Than Calomel and You Don't Lose a Day's Work.

Liven up your sluggish liver! Feel fine and cheerful; make your work a pleasure; be vigorous and full of ambition. But take no nasty, dangerous calomel because it makes you sick and you may lose a day's work.

Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel crashes into sour bile like dynamite, breaking it up. That's when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. Listen to me! If you want to enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver

Tone tonight. Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50 cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone under my personal money-back guarantee that each spoonful will clean your sluggish liver better than a dose of nasty calomel and that it won't make you sick.

Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working; headache and dizziness gone; stomach will be sweet and bowels regular.

Dodson's Liver Tone is entirely vegetable, therefore harmless and can not salivate. Give it to your children. Millions of people are using Dodson's Liver Tone instead of dangerous calomel now. Your druggist will tell you that the sale of Calomel is almost stopped entirely here.

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 cash a dime—Alexander's Remedy for Asthma Co., Portland, Me.

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, Candies, 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-quat package, if your grocer does not sell it, KNOX GELATINE, 201 Knox Ave., Johnstown, N. Y.

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.

You can be cured of Whiskey, Morphine, Cocaine and other drug habits.

Write right now to The Keeley Institute OF ALABAMA

716 N. Eighteenth St. Birmingham, Ala. For Confidential Literature.

BIRMINGHAM FENCE advertisement with image of a fence and text: Made from tough, springy steel wire. Heavily galvanized by our E. B. Special Analysis Treatment. Strong knots hold wires firmly. No slipping—no sagging. Over 10 styles for every use. Also lawn fences and gates. Buy direct from mill—buy from Birmingham, the new heart of steel industry. Write for catalogue, sample and prices. E. Birmingham Iron Roofing Co., Fence Dept. 11, Birmingham, Ala. WE PAY FREIGHT

AGENTS. Make \$300 a Month. It's selling like wild-fire. WRITE FOR SAMPLE. Hytee's Factories 114 Najestic, Indianapolis, Ind.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of an indebtedness secured by a mortgage executed to the undersigned, T. M. Sharit, by Anna M. Stadt and husband, Oscar E. Stadt, on the 30th day of July, 1913, which mortgage is recorded in the office of the Judge of Probate for Jefferson county, Alabama, in book 689, on page 475, notice is hereby given that, acting under the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the undersigned will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in front of the court house door of said county, on Tuesday, the 24th day of November, 1914, the following described property conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit:

Lots 3 and 4, in block 24, according to the present plan and survey of Compton, as shown and designated on the map and plat thereof as of record in map book 1, on page 83, in the office of the Judge of Probate of Jefferson county, Alabama.

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

This, the 14th day of October, 1914. T. M. SHARIT, Mortgagee. A. C. & H. R. HOWZE, Attorneys. oct21-4t

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT. The State of Alabama, Jefferson County—Probate Court, 16th Day of October, 1914.

Estate of W. Y. Wright, Deceased. This day came E. O. Wright, executor of the estate of W. Y. Wright, deceased, and filed his accounts, vouchers, evidence and statement for a final settlement of same.

It is ordered that the 11th day of November, 1914, be appointed a day for making such settlement, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper. J. P. STILES, Judge of Probate. oct21-3t

Our November Showing

For Weddings, Thanksgiving, Entertainments, and Christmas we have all the season's gift requirements. Jewelry, Gold Novelties, Watches, Diamonds, Silver Toilet Wares, Silver for the table, Fine Cut Glass, Clocks of all kinds, Desk articles, Electroliners and Art Brass, Minton or Lenox China, Opera Glasses, Fans, Umbrellas.

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



No. 254. Six teaspoons of real German silver, new wire handles. Genuine Wm. A. R. Co. Silverware. 33 signatures and 3c stamp. Or 25c and 25 signatures.

No. 256. Premo Jr. Camera, made by the famous Kodak Co. Pictures 4 1/4. 25 signatures and 2c stamp. Or 74c and 25 signatures.

No. 255. Solid gold shell baby ring. 7 signatures and 2 cent stamp.

No. 257. Silk Boot Stockings; black only, reinforced heel and toe. Sizes 9 to 10. 20 signatures and 2c stamp.

No. 257. Navy blue Sweater for men or women. Sizes 34 to 44 inches. 20 signatures and 2c stamp. Or 79c and 25 signatures.

**Premium Catalog Free**  
shows 150 valuable premiums—beautiful, useful things. Arbuckles' premiums are almost as famous as Arbuckles' coffee.

**Gifts that will delight your family**  
How to get them with your coffee

This is a familiar scene in a home where Arbuckles' Coffee is used. The eagerly expected package of Arbuckles' premiums has come. It contains a present for everybody—a ring for the baby, a pair of silk stockings for sister, a camera for brother, a set of spoons for mother and a sweater for father. Arbuckles' premiums are famous because of their exceptional value—because they are just what every woman wants. Over a million Arbuckle users are saving signatures to get the very things they have longed for.

You can make your family happy, your home more comfortable and beautiful with these gifts. All you have to do is to save the signature on every package of Arbuckles' Coffee. You can get this coffee in *Ground* form, too, packed in triple-wrapped, sealed and moisture-proof packages. **Start today** Order a package of Arbuckles' (whole bean) or Arbuckles' *Ground* Coffee from your grocer. You will enjoy its fine flavor—it is better than ever now—and the lovely premiums will delight your family.

Write for Free Premium Catalogue. Address Arbuckle House, 71 Kilia Water St., New York.



**This \$1 Cane Stripper Does Five Men's Work**



Here's the "Boss" Cane Stripper, the hardest working hand on the place—does five men's work. Strips off every leaf close to the stalk. Length 3 1/2 feet. Long enough to reach the tallest stalk, but not unhandy. **TRY IT AT OUR RISK.** It's what you want. If your dealer doesn't keep it, try it out at our risk. Just send \$1 and we will ship it parcel post, prepaid. Try it out thoroughly on your own work. If you don't find it the best investment you ever saw and that one man with it can do as much work as five men by hand, then send it back at our expense and we'll refund your money. Send the dollar today.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

**PAPER SHELL PECAN TREES.** 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.**

**JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC**  
Is at its Best in Old Stubborn Cases. Try it. Price 25c and 50c.

The State of Alabama, Jefferson County—Probate Court, October 29, 1914.

Estate of James G. Rogers, Deceased. This day came the Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, by C. D. Cotton, Secretary, and fled an application in writing and under oath, therewith producing and filing in this court an instrument of writing purporting to be the last will and testament of James G. Rogers, deceased, and praying for such orders, decrees and proceedings as will 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: Mrs. Vesta Rogers Holland, a daughter, residing at Pueblo, Colorado, and Virginia Grace Rogers,

a minor, daughter of Charles Rogers, a deceased son of James G. Rogers, and who resides with her mother, Mrs. Georgia DeG. Rogers, at Liberty, Mo. And whereas, the 7th day of December, 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 the same be given by publication once a week for three successive weeks in the Alabama Baptist, a newspaper published in this county, for said Mrs. Vesta Rogers Holland and Virginia Grace Rogers and all other persons in interest to appear in this court on said 7th day of December, 1914, to contest said application if they think proper.

J. P. STILES, Judge of Probate. nov4-4t.

**EVANGELISTIC SERVICES AT THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE CHURCH, MOBILE.**

On the 4th of October a series of evangelistic meetings began at the Baptist Tabernacle church and continued through the 5th, thus lasting three weeks. The first week the local pastors assisted by preaching one evening each. On the 12th Brother C. E. Shugart, of the Second church, Montgomery, came, and continued through the 23rd. The meeting was very satisfactory to both pastor and people. Many cold and indifferent church members were reclaimed, and 45 have united with us to date, the 29th. Notwithstanding the weak condition of Brother Shugart, caused by an attack of appendicitis, he did some very effective work both in and out of the pulpit. I rather think that we will ask him to return in April to finish the meeting, as we had to close before it was finished. We have received about 90 since the 1st of March. Things are starting off well with us for a splendid winter's work.

Yours fraternally,  
J. E. BARNES.

Many of your readers no doubt know something of the great church in Washington, D. C., known far and near as the Calvary Baptist church, at which our beloved Dr. Greene has been pastor for 35 years. The influence of this scholarly, godly man, augmented by that of the large congregation that he has so lovingly gathered about him, upon a little insignificant, unworthy Baptist like myself is immeasurably helpful and divinely great. I would that every Baptist throughout the land who happens to be in Washington on Sunday would visit this great church both morning and evening, for here God truly meets with His people and the people as truly meet with their God. The minister's text on last Sabbath morning was: "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost." Well, I just filled my little old soul to overflowing, and I am sending the overflow to the readers of the Baptist in the little poem enclosed herewith. Truly—H. C. Carlsle.

Please change my paper from Alabama City to Collinsville, Ala., as I have moved here to take up my work as pastor of the church here on the first and third Sundays and at Fort Payne the second and fourth Sundays. This is a very inviting field of great opportunities. Much success to you and the good paper. Sincerely—L. L. Hearn.

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A splendid assortment of six beautiful evergreens, freight prepaid, for \$4. Two Indian Cedars, 2 to 3 ft.; 2 Irish Junipers, 2 to 3 ft.; 2 Cotoneasters broadleaved, 3 to 4 roots. This low price is for a limited time only. Order now. "All the stock I ordered from you is living and doing well."—T. A. Mitchell, Newport News, Va. Get our catalogue and other attractive offers. Howard Nursery Co., Box 2902, Stovall, N. C.

**NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.**

The State of Alabama, Jefferson County—Probate Court, 31st Day of October, 1914. Estate of Emille Gadilhe, Deceased. This day came Mairre Gadilhe, administratrix of the estate of Emille Gadilhe, deceased, and fled her accounts, vouchers, evidence and statement for a final settlement of same. It is ordered that the 1st day of December, 1914, be appointed a day for making such settlement, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same if they think proper. J. P. STILES,

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Each "Pape's Diapepsin" digests 3000 grains food, ending all stomach misery in five minutes.

Time it! In five minutes all stomach distress will go. No indigestion, heartburn, sourness or belching of gas, acid, or eructations of undigested food, no dizziness, bloating, foul breath or headache.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in regulating upset stomachs. It is the surest, quickest stomach remedy in the whole world and besides it is harmless. Put an end to stomach trouble forever by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

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Try This Pleasant Herb Smoke. Sent FREE By Mail.

Dr. Blosser, who has devoted forty years to the treatment of Catarrh, is the originator of a certain combination of medical herbs, flowers and berries to be smoked in a pipe or ready prepared cigarette. The accompanying illustration shows how the smoke-vapor reaches all the air passages of the head, nose and throat. As the disease is carried into these passages with the air you breathe, so the antiseptic, healing vapor of this Remedy is carried with the breath directly to the affected parts.

This simple, practical method applies the medicine where sprays, douches, pills, etc., cannot possibly go. Its effect is soothing and healing, and is entirely harmless, containing no tobacco or habit forming drugs. It is pleasant to use, and not sickening to those who have never smoked. No matter how severe or long standing your case may be, we want to show you what our Remedy will do.



To prove the beneficial, pleasant effect, The Blosser Company, 204 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., will mail absolutely free to any sufferer, a sample that will verify their claims by actual test. This free package contains a pipe, some of the Remedy for smoking and also some of our medicinal cigarettes. If you wish to continue the treatment, it will cost only one dollar for a month's supply for the pipe, or a box containing one hundred cigarettes. We pay postage. If you are a sufferer from Catarrh, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, or if subject to frequent colds, send your name and address at once by postal card or letter for the free package, and a copy of our illustrated booklet.

**The World's Most Popular Song Books**

These books have had a circulation of over 1,000,000 in a little more than three years, and the demand for them now is greater than ever before. There's a reason for this enormous demand—they contain such glorious messages with such charming music that they meet the popular demand of Christian people.

<b>NEW EVANGEL</b> Published in 1911 655 000 to Date This book has proved so useful and popular that many churches are placing a second order; and others hearing of its value, prefer this to newer books. Ask any one who has used this Book and you will get a good testimonial. PRICE: Embossed Limp \$15 per 100. \$2.50 per doz. carriage extra; single copy 25c. postpaid. Full Cloth Board, \$25 per 100, \$3.50 per doz., carriage extra; single copy, 35c. postpaid.	<b>WORLD EVANGEL</b> Published in 1913 370,000 Already This is a new book and contains the very best new songs as well as the old favorites, with 288 pages and 400 numbers; 150 songs not found in any other one book. It courts critical comparison with any song book ever published. PRICES: Limp Cloth, \$15 per 100. \$2.50 per doz., carriage extra; single copy 25c. postpaid. Cloth Board, \$25 per 100, \$3.60 per doz., carriage extra; single copy 35c. postpaid.
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Special arrangements have been made whereby the readers of the Baptist can obtain this book free of charge for a limited time only.

It is a book that should be in every household in America.

Just write your name and address clearly, on a post card if you like, and send it to Family Medical Guide.

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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.

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—IN THE—  
Sunday-School**

**HIS NATAL DAY**

This is a delightful service by C. Harold Lowden one of the most popular writers of Sunday-school music.

There are 11 complete songs in this service, one being a charming little song for the Primary Department. A big feature of this service is that it is fully orchestrated. Full orchestration, 11 parts, costing only \$1.25 the set; with additional parts at 20 cents each. The service sells for 5 cents the copy; 55 cents the dozen; \$4.00 the hundred; \$4.25 the hundred, prepaid.

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American Baptist Publication Society  
1701-1703 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

**MISS LOEFFLER'S ADMIRABLE VIOLIN RECITAL AT CENTRAL COLLEGE.**

Miss Avangeline Loeffler, the accomplished teacher of violin at Central College, gave the third of the faculty recitals for this season at the college on Friday evening. The audience filled Alumnae Hall, and it was a thoroughly appreciative one. Miss Loeffler is an expert violinist, and played a program of decided interest. She evinced throughout her great musicianship and her wide knowledge of violinistic art. Her technique is exceedingly fine, and she produces a broad, full tone and plays with delightful expression.

Her program was well chosen, comprising numbers of the highest character and yet including some whose charm is irresistible for their melodic beauty as well as their musical worth. The Andante, from Wieniawski's Second Concerto, was a fine thing well done, and into the Souvenir Poetique she threw a deal of pretty sentiment, and the Kreisler number was done with the utmost refinement. There were passages of considerable brilliancy in the Canzonetta, by d'Ambrosio, and in this she displayed a particular richness of tone. The Remenyi adaptation of the Schubert Serenade was a beautiful thing played with rare skill, Miss Loeffler playing the double notes with power and due regard for the appealing quality of the number.

The Swing Song was played with delicacy, and the Pierne Serenade was exquisitely done. Its lightness and grace were delightfully brought out. The Hungarian Dance had much breadth and was given with intelligence and admirable technique. The d'Ambrosio Romance was also a fine thing done with excellent style, and the Vieuxtemps Ballade and Polonaise had much of brilliant treatment and a complete understanding of its nobility and musical content. To the enthusiastic recall at the end of the program Miss Loeffler played a Slumber Song with charming expression.

Miss Loeffler is a well-schooled violinist and one with much musical insight, and she is a most valuable addition to Tuscaloosa, as well as Central College. She will doubtless have a large department.

The accompaniments were played by Miss Lucille Ramsay, who gave them with charming sympathy and much pianistic skill.

In opening the recital Miss Kellogg, the director of music, announced that she would give a lecture recital on Friday evening, October 30.—Tuscaloosa Times-Gazette.

The Chilton County Association met with Union Grove church October 14 and 15. Our former moderator not being present, Dr. John A. Pool, principal of the Unity-Chilton Baptist High School, was elected moderator. Brother Barnett being present preached the introductory sermon. Brother Longcrier, of Columbiana, representing the Mission Board, preached the mission sermon, which moved our minds and hearts to higher and nobler things. Brother Dunn, representing the Orphanage, pictured to us the financial condition of the Home at present. The entire association was good, but our collections were small owing to the crisis that now covers our southland.—W. J. B.

**Our Reputation**

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company is not only the name of a railroad; it is the sign of standard service in Southern Transportation.

Through long and intimate association with the general public in the Passenger Department we have, to our regret, made some enemies. However, those who condemn us will do us the justice to affirm that our passenger service can not be excelled by any other railroad in the South.

Through long and intimate dealings with shippers of freight we have, much to our regret, made some enemies. But those who disprove our methods and policies will do us the justice to affirm that the freight facilities of the L. & N. Railroad Co. can not be surpassed by any railroad in the South.

This has reference only to those who disagree with us. This disagreement arises sometimes from our unintentional negligence, sometimes from our error in judgment and sometimes from the disposition of the individual himself to find fault.

Through our long and intimate association with the general public we have made thousands of friends due to the high character of the service we render in both the Freight and Passenger Departments. We appreciate the praise accorded us by our friends and endeavor to profit by the criticism of those who disagree with us.

Whatever may be our course in this regard we at all times exert our every effort to not only maintain the present high standard of our service but to so improve and enlarge on it that we will keep abreast of the times and contribute to the more rapid development of the business interests of the South.

Our hope is for mutual prosperity and close co-operation of all the people.

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**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM**  
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

The kings of Sweden and Denmark are reported to have taken a stand for prohibition; and as the majority party in Denmark has declared for prohibition in its platform, that country will very likely be made dry within the next two years.

In 1912 the foreign nations at war sold \$500,000,000 worth of goods to South America, while their exports to China were only \$80,000,000.

## Georgia-Alabama Business College



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The School With Every Modern Equipment.  
Represents every up to date method. Many original features. Draws business more than a thousand miles in every direction.  
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## BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF LONG AGO.

I have no disposition to intrude myself into the "Asked and Answered" department of the Baptist Witness of Florida. But I venture to write a few sentences after reading the question asked by Brother C. C. Elland, Jr.:

"Dear Brother Dobbs: When, where and who instituted the Sabbath (Sunday) school? Give full information from origin."

What my friend, Dr. Dobbs, has written in reply to this question is all right. But I just thought that, as I was in possession of some authoritative data on the subject which he appears not to have, I would add a few supplementary statements anent the history of Sunday schools.

The "Notes on the Sunday School," from which I take the following extracts, are found in "Rev. Morgan John Rhys, the Welsh Baptist Hero of Civil and Religious Liberty of the Eighteenth Century," by John T. Griffith, D. D., Maily, Wales. Published at Carmarthen by W. M. Evans & Son, Hall street, 1910.

From pages 35 and 36 of this carefully prepared work I now quote:

"There is a certainty that a Sunday school was started at Gilwyr (not far from Swansea) as early as the year 1648, and that it has been kept on regularly through the years, moving with the church to Dwnyn House, and from thence to Mynddbach. There was a Sunday school also at the same time at Chwarelabach, near Neath. Both churches were under the same ministry during the time of Mr. Lewis Davies, who in the year 1693 composed a catechism for the use of the children and young people of the Sunday school, in order to indoctrinate and root them in a knowledge of the Bible. Those Sunday schools have not ceased to exist since the time they were started, but have increased in strength and influence as time has passed by, and though their attendants have died from age to age, yet those Sunday schools are as alive and flourishing today as they have ever been.

"When the Sunday schools of Great Britain were celebrating the centennial year of Sunday schools in 1880 the Sunday school of Mynddbach and its branches, with 800 members, were at Gilwyr Farm celebrating the 232nd year of the beginning of Sunday schools there." (Translated from the Welsh.)

"Then, too, 34 years later, a Sunday school was established in Newtown, Long Island, in February, 1682. The first antedating the Raikes movement 132 years and the second 98 years."

But I have written enough for my present purpose. Thus in the Sunday school movement the Baptists were the pioneers. This once despised people have, it would seem, fearlessly led the van in every great and good work.

—George Varden in Baptist Witness.

We hold no grudge against ninety-nine out of a hundred motorists, but we would suggest that a good court sentence for the one hundredth man, who tears up roads and demolishes everything in sight with his reckless driving, would be not a fine or imprisonment, but 60 days in a chain gang at building good roads. It might teach them something they don't seem as yet to have learned.

Good Lord, spare us from the gossips, male and female, whether neighbors, friends or visitors.

## Will You Accept This Relief for Your Catarrh If I Send It FREE?

### Send No Money—Take No Risk

Merely sign and mail the coupon and I will send you, fully prepaid, a large trial of my new Combined Treatment and valuable information on:



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I say again—send no money, make no promises. Sign and mail the coupon and give your health, happiness and welfare a chance to realize what Gauss' Combined Treatment will do for you.

## Send the Treatment and Book FREE

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

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PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

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Mothers, send us this advertisement and your address on a postcard, with drugist's name, and we will mail you a Ball-cup Nipple to try. Fits any small-neck bottle. Only nipple with open food-cup and protected orifice at bottom—will not collapse, feeds regularly. Outlasts ordinary nipples. Only one to a family. State baby's age, kind and quantity of food. Distributed by Hygienic Nursing Bottle Co., 1304 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.



**GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILD**

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender little Stomach, liver and bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

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Parrie Nicholas, Laurel, Miss., writes: "Seems to me if I had not obtained your remedy when I did, I would not have lived much longer. I am glad you discovered this wonderful remedy that will cure Pellagra. When I began taking Baughn's Pellagra Remedy my weight was 60 pounds; now it is 90-odd. I would like to have this published and sent to sufferers of Pellagra."

This is published at her request. If you suffer from Pellagra or know of anyone who suffers from Pellagra it is your duty to consult the resourceful Baughn, who has fought and conquered the dreaded malaria right in the Pellagra Belt of Alabama.

The symptoms—hands red like sun-burn, skin peeling off; sore mouth, the lips, throat and tongue a flaming red with much mucous and choking; indigestion and nausea; either diarrhoea or constipation.

There is hope, if you have Pellagra you can be cured by Baughn's Pellagra Remedy. Get big free book on Pellagra. Address American Compounding Co., Box 587-C, Jasper, Ala., remembering money is refunded in any case where the remedy fails to cure.

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**IN MEMORY OF MRS. MARY SLAY.**

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved sister, Mrs. Mary Slay, who departed this life on the 11th of August, 1914, aged 75 years, 10 months and 18 days, and through her death High Pine Baptist church has lost one of her most devoted and faithful members and our neighborhood a true and lovable character. For months this good woman had been sick, but bore her sufferings with patience and fortitude. A number of years ago this good lady, whose maiden name was Mary Grigg, was married to Mr. James Slay, and to this union was born one child, a son, Mr. W. J. Slay, with whom she lived since her husband's death.

We can but say to the loved ones in this hour of grief and trouble: We commend you to the tender care of Him who careth for you. To Him, who is able to keep you and who in deed and in truth will bear your troubles, carry your sorrows, and He will lead you by His gentle spirit where all is joy and peace if you only trust Him.

Therefore be it resolved:

First—That we bow in humble submission to the divine will of God and look forward with a hope based on His promise that we will see her again.

Second—That we extend to her loved ones and those of her friends near and dear to her our profound sympathy in this sad hour and mourn with them this loss, recognizing that a vacancy has been made in this home and in this community which cannot be filled.

Third—That we recommend her Christian character and upright walk in life to those about us, and urge all to emulate her sweet disposition and Christian graces.

Fourth—That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the church minutes and one sent to the Alabama Baptist for publication.

F. L. TOMLIN,  
MARY REAVES,  
MAEBELLE GREEN,  
Committee.

**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.

In his reminiscences Gen. John B. Gordon, the famous Confederate, says that when he was galloping up to one of the battles in front of Atlanta he met a soldier running away as fast as his legs could carry him. "What are you running for?" shouted the general. "Because I can't fly," shouted back the soldier across his shoulder as he rushed on toward safety.

United States government agents have killed 400,000 prairie dogs in the national forests of Colorado and Utah. The work cost \$12,000 and saves pasturage enough to support 15,500 sheep or 1,800 cattle.

**TOBACCO HABIT CURED**

The Rose Tobacco Cure has cured thousands and **WILL CURE YOU**  
Price \$1.00 per Tablet, 3 for \$2.50

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It takes two keys to open a box in our safe deposit vault. One is the master key, which we retain. It only half unlocks the boxes. The other is held by the renter of the box, and cannot operate the lock until our key has been used.

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**To Every Reader of The Alabama Baptist**

**W**E would be glad of your personal acquaintance—because we know you would appreciate us as much as we would you.

We are trying, and very successfully, to run a Store of Service. We provide great stocks in the first place—more than \$1,000,000.00 being carried constantly on our Sales Floors and in our warehouse and stock rooms.

We put prices on our merchandise that have no comparison, quality considered, in Alabama.

And more than 700 people, our loyal army of helpers, are striving as we are, to render pleasant and quick service.

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We fill orders sent us by mail on the same day received and we guarantee satisfaction or give your money back, and take back the goods.

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Because of those ugly, grizzled gray hairs. Use "LA CREOLE" HAIR DRESSING. Price \$1.00, retail.



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If you care for heavy hair that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine. Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff. You can not have nice heavy, healthy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scurf robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots fashish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast. Surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store and just try it.

**STATE CONVENTION AT DADEVILLE.**

The twenty-first annual session of the Woman's Missionary Union, Auxiliary to the Baptist State Convention, to be held in Dadeville, Ala., November 11, 12 and 13, will be interesting from many standpoints.

Block tickets at a cheap rate may be secured where there are as many as 10 going from any town or city.

The delegates are asked to send their names to Mrs. Wood Herren, Dadeville, chairman of the credentials committee.

We expect our delegates to be considerate of their hostesses by carrying only suit cases, writing them the hour of arrival and being punctual at all times.

Pray for our meeting.

Dadeville is in the county of Tallapoosa and on the Central of Georgia railroad, and is easy of access from several points of the state. On inquiry we find the best way for the delegates from the northern part of the state is via Birmingham, where they get the Central of Georgia direct to Dadeville, thus making Birmingham a good center for all contiguous territory. The Southern district will doubtless find that to go via Montgomery, where the Western of Alabama and Central of Georgia take them via Opelika to Dadeville, will be best for delegates from that section. The western part of the state will doubtless make connections through Birmingham, Selma and Montgomery. The Eastern district will reach Dadeville via the Central of Georgia direct or via the L. & N. and Southern via Sylacauga and Childersburg respectively, at either of which places they make connection with the Central of Georgia. This is the best help we can give, and each of you will have to supplement it at "your end of the line." Suffice it to say that it will be necessary for all going via Opelika to be there in time to take the 5:20 p. m. train Tuesday, reaching Dadeville at 6:20 p. m., or the 7:20 train Wednesday morning, reaching Dadeville at 8:20 a. m., so as to be in ample time for the opening session Wednesday morning.

Let each of the five districts vie with each other for the best attendance, but the Eastern district, which is hostess of the convention, will not be satisfied unless she has the largest representation.

Please change the address of my Alabama Baptist from Trezevant, Tenn., to Slidell, La. I have accepted the pastorate of the Slidell church. Slidell is only 30 miles from New Orleans. May blessings be upon you. Faithfully yours—Spurgeon Wingo.

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It is an easy matter to make large claims; in the case of an Encyclopedia, by no means easy to justify them.

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Although in one Volume only, **The Complete One-Volume Encyclopedia** contains as much matter as is found in half a dozen large volumes. The paper is thin but strong and opaque, the type very readable, the illustrations clear, the maps many and in their places. The simple form and the anticipation of a large sale enable the publishers to issue **The Complete One-Volume Encyclopedia** at a very low price.

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