

Our Home Field

AUG.



A view of Panama Bay, with Abasco Hill in the distance. The rise and fall of the ocean is 25 feet at this place. The Atlantic tides at Colon only rise and fall two feet.

1909

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HOME MISSION BOARD
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Home Mission Board

OF THE

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

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Our Home Field

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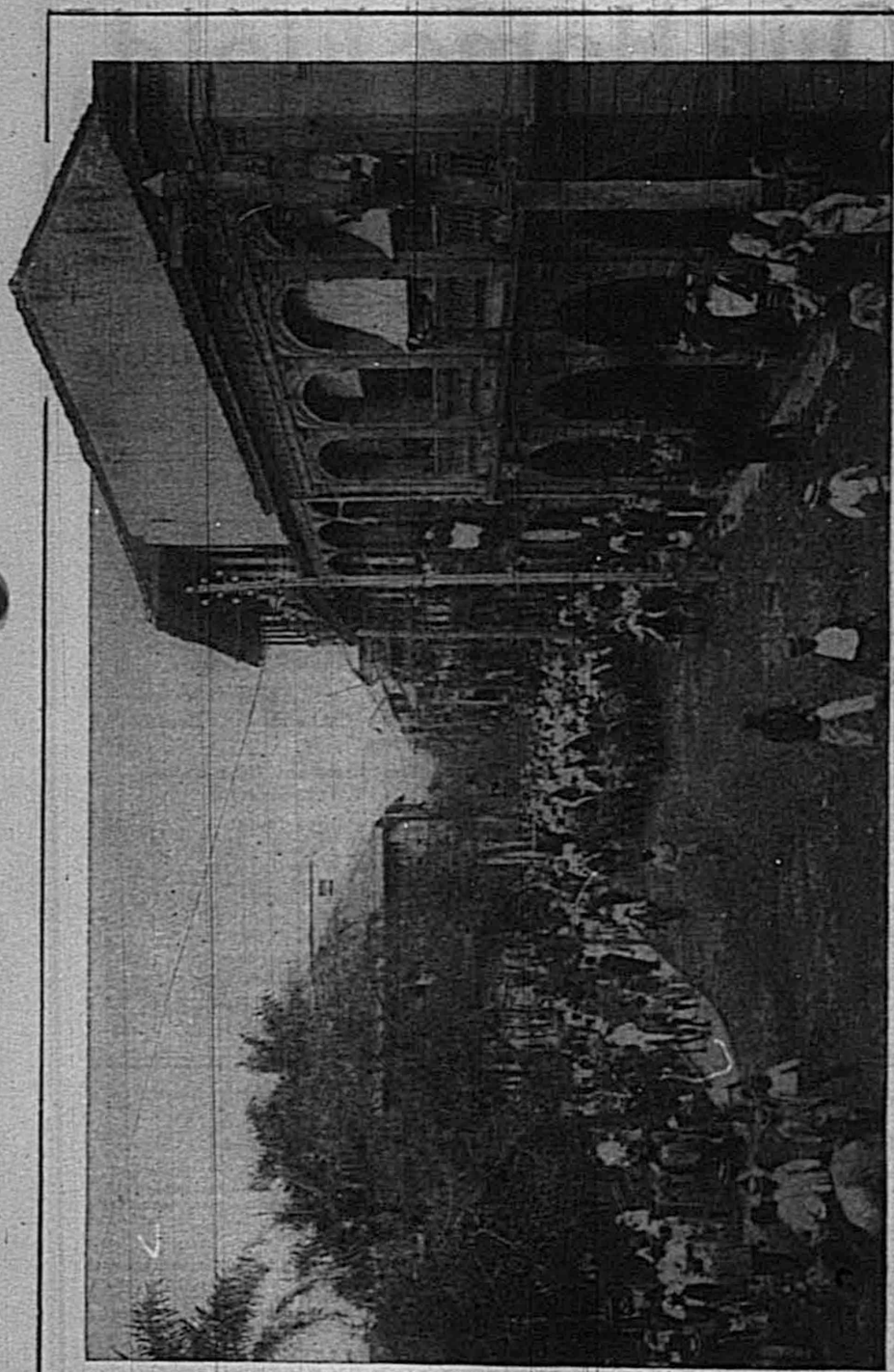
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A Street Scene in Panama City

Our Home Field

Vol. XXI

AUGUST, 1909.

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No. 1

Great Southern Wealth and Its Consecration

RICHARD H. EDMONDS, Editor Manufacturers' Record.

Editor's Note: This is a story in figures of material greatness that in the alembic of the alert Christian consciousness of the distinguished author is metamorphosed into a prophecy of an unexampled opportunity to create spiritual values.



WE HAVE HAD in the material worlds the Stone Age, the Iron Age and the Age of Steel, we now have what may well be called the Plastic Age. This is a period in which concrete construction is for many purposes rapidly taking the place of stone and iron and steel.

In concrete work the material used is soft and is easily moulded into any shape. It is poured into forms, or moulds, and rapidly hardens or "sets." In its plastic form it can be made to take any shape desired. With a view to some particular design to be worked out as a whole, the architect prepares his plans and the workman forms his moulds. Into the moulds the concrete is poured, and in the exact form the architect made his plans and the laborer arranged his moulds the finished work comes out for good or evil, for beauty or ugliness.

But it must be remembered that the perfection of the architect's plan will be of no avail if the laborer fails to make the moulds aright, or fails to prepare the ingredients in the proper proportion. When once this material is set or hardened it cannot be changed. As made, it must

stand or be broken up and destroyed. It can not be reshaped or remoulded.

The position of the South today is typified in this plastic age of concrete construction.

The Crucial Point in the South's History.

THE SOUTH has entered upon its plastic age in spiritual and educational life. In the way that the character of its people shall be moulded during this period will its future be. If while the South is in this transition or fluid state its spiritual life can be rightly shaped and moulded according to the purposes of the great Architect of the Universe, it will become set and solid for all that is good, and unmoved by all the storms of irreligion that may in time to come beat about it. But unless its character be rightly moulded, it will become set with equal hardness against the things that make for righteousness.

The South is at the crucial point in its history. Every fibre of its moral being will be tested as never before. It has passed out of the forty-



RICHARD H. EDMONDS

year period of struggle and privation following the war, during which it faced problems such as no other people on earth have had to meet. It conquered difficulties which the

world thought would conquer it. In the days that tried men's souls it asked no favors; even then it was a giver to the strength and manhood of the nation. It gave its own life-blood to build up others already strong. Now, with limitless wealth almost at its doors, it is in danger.

In the time of stress it could go down in battle and see its beloved leaders dead by tens of thousands, its wealth swept away, its homes devastated, and yet lose none of its moral fibre, its real manhood and womanhood, its intense religious life. It could under such ordeals, with head erect, still face a frowning world and turn defeat on the battlefield into victory in the world's commercial struggle. More than that, in the time of its direst poverty it could be equal to re-establishing law and order, to solving its great labor problem, and to the gradual but sure development of its educational facilities, State and denominational.

Only a few years ago, comparatively few believed that the South would be able to compete with New England in the cotton mill industry and build up a great textile manufacturing business, or that it could successfully compete with Pennsylvania in iron and steel. Now the world asks, can New England stand the competition of the South in cotton goods, and can Pennsylvania meet the South in rivalry for the control of iron and steel production? This is only typical of the many changes which are placing the South in the forefront.

A Vision of Material Greatness and Religious Opportunity.

THE MAN who will give free rein to his imagination and let it paint a picture of what the future has in store for this Southern land of ours, would necessarily be visionary in the extreme. The most ardent optimists are compelled to be ultra-conservative in their statements and predictions, for they know that even then many people will not be able to believe them, for many have no comprehension, no vision of the real situation.

When there is no vision, the people perisheth, says the proverb. Had no one had a vision of what the South could accomplish, had no one preached the gospel of material potentialities and material growth,

the South indeed would have perished in its dark days of poverty. Had no one had a vision of why material growth should be taken advantage of in Texas and Oklahoma and elsewhere for the extension of home mission work, the Baptist cause might almost, if not quite have perished in many sections where it is now a great power.

Consider a few simple facts and study their meaning. It is old and trite to say that "the South has a practical monopoly of the world's cotton production," but nevertheless this a fact of tremendous importance. It is a far-reaching influence upon the political and financial affairs of the world.

Treasures of Field and Forest, of Mines and Mills.

COTTON is not equalled in importance by any other crop produced on earth. It annually gives to this section a bill against Europe for the material with which to feed its spindles, larger than the total annual gold production of the world, and a bill against New England for \$100,000,000 more. This crop has a yearly value almost to the total capitalization of all national banks of the United States.

The South has commenced to manufacture its cotton at home. In doing so it more than doubles the value of the product thus used. Though the South should continue for years to expand its cotton industry as rapidly as it has done in recent years, the world's consumption of cotton goods promises always to keep ahead of production. The 13,000,000-bale crop of today must soon be followed by double that amount. Before the South can build mills enough to consume as much cotton as it now raises, even should the present rate of growth continue, the world will call for 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bales from this section.

The moving dynamic power of the industrial world is coal. Upon coal has been built the power in commerce and finance and industry of Great Britain and Germany. Without coal they could never have developed their vast industrial and commercial interests. The South has nearly four times as much coal as Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria combined. It has fifty per cent more coal than all of Europe. It has 62,000 square miles of coal area against

42,000 square miles for Europe, of which 25,000 square miles are in Russia, where development will be slow for many years to come.

According to the United States geological survey, the South has more available iron ore than is known of in the rest of the United States, and the vast fortunes, running into the millions and tens of millions, made out of coal and iron in Pennsylvania and the West will be duplicated in the South.

In this section is found forty per cent of the standing timber of the United States.

Here exists practically all the phosphate rock that is definitely known as of commercial value in the United States. Upon this rock is built the fertilizer industry of this country and Europe, with its vital connection with the restoration of soil fertility.

Here is the natural gas and oil centre of this county, if not of the world.

Here is found a supply of sulphur, essential in many vast industries, which, though in its infancy, is producing not far from one-half of the sulphur of the world. The South now dominates the sulphur trade of this country and Europe, though five or six years ago it had practically no sulphur output.

This is a day of marvelous electrical expansion through the utilization of hitherto almost valueless water powers. The development of this industry in the South has already required an investment of \$50,000,000 or more, though when compared with the water power resources, the work thus far done is triflingly small. About 500,000 H. P. has been utilized, or is under development, but ten times that amount is available for comparatively cheap utilization, while the rivers of the South furnish the basis for a hydro-electric development that would supply more power for industrial purposes than the aggregate of all the power used in all the factories and on all the railroads of the United States at present.

Here is the orchard and truck garden of the country. This section is even now annually shipping to Northern markets about \$100,000,000 worth of fruits and early vegetables. Increasing population and increasing wealth throughout the country, and bet-

ter transportation facilities between the South and North and the West, will cause this to grow ten-fold before the limit of profitable possible development is reached.

Though the cotton crop of the South is worth about \$700,000,000 to \$750,000,000 a year, the value of diversified farm crops in this section is twice as great as cotton. The total value of Southern agricultural products now annually exceeds by nearly \$100,000,000 the total value of the agricultural output of the United States as late as 1880. In fact, the value of the South's crops last year was about \$2,250,000,000 as compared with \$2,400,000,000 as the total for the United States in 1890, and of that total for the United States \$773,000,000 was in the South.

In eighteen years the value of Southern agricultural output has trebled. In the same period the value of manufactured products has advanced from \$917,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000, and the assessed value of property from \$4,510,000,000 to over \$8,000,000,000.

Recognizing that the South is to be the coming center of industrial activity, the great leaders in the railroad world are struggling for strategic positions in this section. The men who have led in railroad building in the West and Northwest have for several years been turning their attention Southward, and nearly every large system in the West is seeking an outlet through Southern ports. Upon the completion of the Panama Canal, there will be fulfilled the prediction of Commodore Maury, made more than fifty years ago, when he said that the breaking down of the barrier which separated the Atlantic and Pacific would result in making the Gulf of Mexico the center of the world's commerce.

After Forty Years the Promised Land.

THE SOUTH has passed through more than forty years of toil, of darkness and of despair. It is in sight of the Promised Land.

The reasons why it had to linger for more than forty years in the Wilderness can easily be understood by any one who will study the situation. Why its progress was so long delayed; why its poverty, as compared with the marvelous wealth of the country, has been so pronounced, are easily understood by any one who will study the

matter. All that we now need to consider is the absolute certainty that in the coming years there will be an expansion in industry and wealth and a growth in population which will rival, if not surpass, anything ever seen in any part of the United States.

The achievements of the South in the last twenty years in material affairs merely indicate that a beginning has been made. Its progress is but as the feeble effort of an infant in its first attempt to walk in contrast with the elastic step of the athlete.

These facts are beginning to be more fully understood by the world at large than by the South itself. Everywhere there are signs that the people of other sections are looking to the South as their Promised Land. A correspondent whom I recently sent to Texas to make a careful study of the marvelous movement of population from the Northwest and the West into that State, in a letter on the subject says:

"The movement into Texas is probably one of the greatest migrations the human family ever made in all history. It is estimated on more or less authentic information that something like 200,000 people have come in here each year for the past two years. The phenomenal part of it is that instead, of coming in in movers' wagons, with a mere handful of worldly belongings and little or no money in their pockets, the crowd that comes into Texas ride in their Pullman cars, have bank accounts and are wealthy people in their own homes. It is easy to see that this kind of a migration pours a regular torrent of virile lifeblood into the State that cannot fail to have a stimulating effect upon development utterly beyond all calculation. Most of this migration is of American people."

One railroad recently reported to the *Manufacturers' Record* that in one day it took 5,000 home-seekers from the West into Texas. This trend of population, somewhat similar to that which made Oklahoma such a marvel, is not confined to Texas. It is extending slowly but surely along the Gulf coast, through Louisiana, and into Florida, and up toward Virginia. More pronounced in Texas as yet than elsewhere, it is destined to spread to the whole South. It is destined to have a marked effect upon Southern life.

Southern Wanderers Are Returning.

SINCE 1865 2,500,000 Southern-born whites have left the Southern States to live elsewhere. They have gone outside the South and settled in other sections. The very life-blood of this section, has in this way been poured into the veins and arteries of other regions.

Their life was quickened, while the South almost fainted from its loss, which was the greatest loss suffered by this section as the result of the war. It far exceeded the loss from the wreck and ruin of the four years' struggle.

This drain, however, has practically ceased. No longer do the young men and boys of the South have to go elsewhere to find employment. They are now staying at home, for no other field in the world is so inviting as the South.

Moreover, the Southern exiles, scattered all over the North and West, are coming home, bringing with them their sheaves of energy, of skill, of money accumulated elsewhere. Illustrations of this homeward move are seen every day. Two years ago when the United States Steel Corporation invested \$50,000,000 in Alabama, the directors looked around for the best man in that company to manage this great enterprise. The unanimous decision fell upon a young Georgian, who fifteen or sixteen years before had gone from Birmingham to Pittsburgh because of the broader field which the latter offered to his energies. Now he has come home as president of an enterprise in which he can exert greater influence upon Southern prosperity than he could if he were the president of any combination of railroads in the South. Not many years ago a magnificent old estate in Virginia passed out of the hands of its owners by reason of indebtedness, its market value being less than the mortgage on it. The former owners went West. There one of the daughters married a man, who, having accumulated a large fortune, has brought his Virginia wife back to her former home and paid nearly \$100,000 for the old estate in order to be identified with Virginia life and find a home in the South.

These cases are but typical of hundreds and thousands that may be found in every

part of the South. They are the straws which tell the story of how the wind is blowing. They are not the exceptions: they are becoming the rule.

The Stranger too, Comes on Apace.

AND THEN, the foreigner is coming into the South. Not in great throngs, it is true, but by ones and twos they are settling in every part of this section. Here and there the Greek, the Italian, the Pole, and the Bohemian are found. Some are taking to agriculture, some are going into city activities, some are day laborers competing with the negro in railroad and other construction work. They are the advance guard of a mighty host, the coming of which is inevitable. We could not stay their coming if we would.

The fact that they are coming throws upon us mighty responsibilities to meet them with the gospel. Self interest for our country, as well as obedience to Christ's command, demands this of us. Our civilization is to be tested by our ability to assimilate and Christianize these foreigners. We send the gospel to these people in their own land. Shall we be less earnest in preaching it to them when they are in our own shores and are a part of our national life?

The simple facts about the South, and about its progress, which in the next five years will in many respects exceed what it has wrought in the last twenty-five, could be elaborated indefinitely. The story of the South's resources and of its almost boundless future might be put in much stronger light and still fall short of the reality.

A Crucible More Searching Than
The Ruin of War.

THE SOUTH was able to meet the wreck and ruin of war. It was able to solve its seemingly unsolvable social, political and labor problem. It was equal to giving 2,500,000 of its own people, to its own loss, to the upbuilding of other sections.

It was able to bear all this burden and to grow stronger under it. But is it equal to meeting the sudden transition from great poverty to great wealth? Is it equal to meeting the thousands and tens of thousands of new citizens who are going to settle here and take part in its upbuilding, and absorb them into its life to their good and

its own? Will its people be saved from the danger that comes with sudden riches? Will this new wealth be consecrated to God's service, or will it be spent in riotous living, in wasteful extravagance to the ruin of body and soul?

Many of the fathers and mothers of the South who struggled through much poverty, are now becoming suddenly wealthy, and many more soon will be. Will they say unto themselves that they are unwilling for their sons and daughters to work as they had to work, and turn them loose with money, but without the moral and religious training that makes them realize that work is a blessing, not a curse?

Will the fathers and mothers of the South who have come up out of poverty into prosperity, and those who will follow in the next few years, realize that they can lay upon their children no greater curse than to permit them, because of wealth, to grow up in idleness?

Will they let their children drift away from that high moral and religious standard which has made the South a leader in the religious activities of the country, as it was before the war the leader in the best religious life of America?

These questions must be faced by every man and woman in the South. Upon those who, with a broad vision, can see these things, there rests a weighty responsibility. These must labor as never before to help mould and form Southern character, so that in this plastic age it may be set firm and solid for righteousness.

Unless this new wealth is consecrated to the Master's service, unless the training is done now while these mighty changes are in their formative period, this prosperity will prove a curse and not a blessing. Ill fares the land where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Are Southern Baptists Ready for this Trial?

THE responsibility of meeting this situation rests upon the Christians of the South of every denomination; but it rests with especial weight upon Baptists because of their numerical strength and their close identification with Southern life. It cannot too often be reiterated that to whom much has been given of him will much be re-

quired. The Baptists have been given an opportunity such as has never been vouchsafed to any other people in the world's history. Their responsibility is as great as their opportunity. Duty met means soul expansion. Duty shirked results in soul contraction. This will be as true of the Baptists as a denomination as of the individual.

I am not unmindful of how the opening of the Orient to Western civilization, of how the amazing awakening of the world to sudden commercial activity is opening the way for the preaching of the gospel to the heathen. I would not minimize the marvelous situation that confronts the religious world. The field is ripe for the harvest, and the opportunity for missionary activity in foreign lands is beyond anything that any human being could have dared to forecast ten years ago. But here in the South is to be the battleground between the religious forces of this section and the tide of materialism and of irreligion which will come with the throngs that are coming into the South from other lands, and with the wonderful era of wealth-making upon which we have entered.

This, the most richly endowed section of earth, with resources for material advancement greater than those possessed by any

other equal area anywhere on the face of the globe, is to be the dominant power of this the dominant nation of earth. The Almighty has placed upon the Baptists of the South a responsibility so great, so overwhelming that we may well be appalled, for fear we should fail to measure up to what is demanded of us.

And yet, at the same time, we should realize that we can do all things through Christ. Upon the Baptists of the South, by reason of numbers, of position, of influence, of wealth present and to come, is largely dependent the shaping of Southern character. The man whose wealth is increasing, whether rapidly or slowly, who does not realize that he is a trustee of the Almighty to use this wealth for the advancement of the cause of Christ is recreant to the profession he has made. Wealth of money, of talents, of brain, of power are ours. They must all alike be used in this work.

In this, the crucial, the plastic time of Southern character-building, the people of this section will be moulded by the work of the next few years, to consecrate the wealth and power which are to be theirs for the spread of the gospel, or else this wealth will be devoted to useless luxury and display, a curse to its owners and to the South.

Baltimore, Md.

*It may take ages to convert the world, but it will require very few years for Baptists to have the South. * * * The effort of the Home Board to make the Southern people a Baptist people is the supreme struggle to fill the world with Baptists. Slight home missions and you grind up the seed corn and destroy the hope of a missionary harvest in that field which is the world.—Dr. Wm. E. Hatcher.*

Home Mission Work in the Canal Zone

VICTOR I. MASTERS



THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA has by some clever words been dubbed "The waist of the Western Hemisphere." It is a strip of nearly fifty miles in length which joins the two Americas, and separates the two great oceans.

Since 1904, when our government got possession of the Canal Zone strip from the Republic of Panama for the purpose of dig-

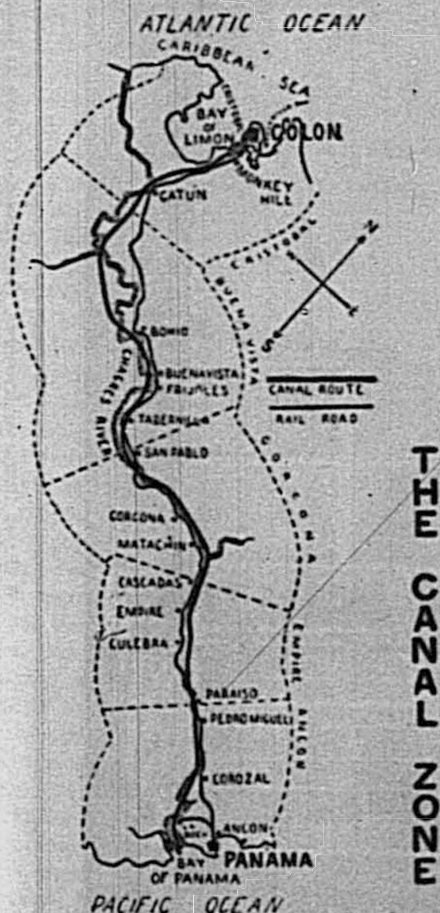
a successful completion the greatest engineering feat of the ages. The estimated cost was three hundred million dollars, and the period of construction eight years. It is now thought that the construction will be finished before the eight-year limit and for less than the original estimated cost.

But it is not of this vast undertaking that I wish to speak. I shall not be able even to take an excursion for the pleasant purpose of describing with some detail the beautiful country of the tropics into the possession of which we have come for the purpose of building a traffic-way for the nations. It is a country of vivid colors. Whether in the tropical splendor of plant life, or in the variegated skin-color of the polyglot peoples from the ends of the earth, who have been drawn to the Canal Zone in the period of the great building as flies to a honey pot, the country is unique for the variety and strength of its colors.

At the northwest terminus of the canal—that is the Atlantic terminus—is Colon. At the southeast terminus is the city of Panama. These two cities do not belong to America, but near Colon the government has built a lovely town, which is called Cristobal, while in the suburbs of Panama it has built Ancon, another beautiful town which overlooks from the hills the Pacific. Along the line of the canal, and the Panama railroad which parallels it, there are now a number of towns. Among the most important of these are Culebra, Empire, Gorgona and Gatun. At each one of these places the Home Mission Board now maintains a mission.

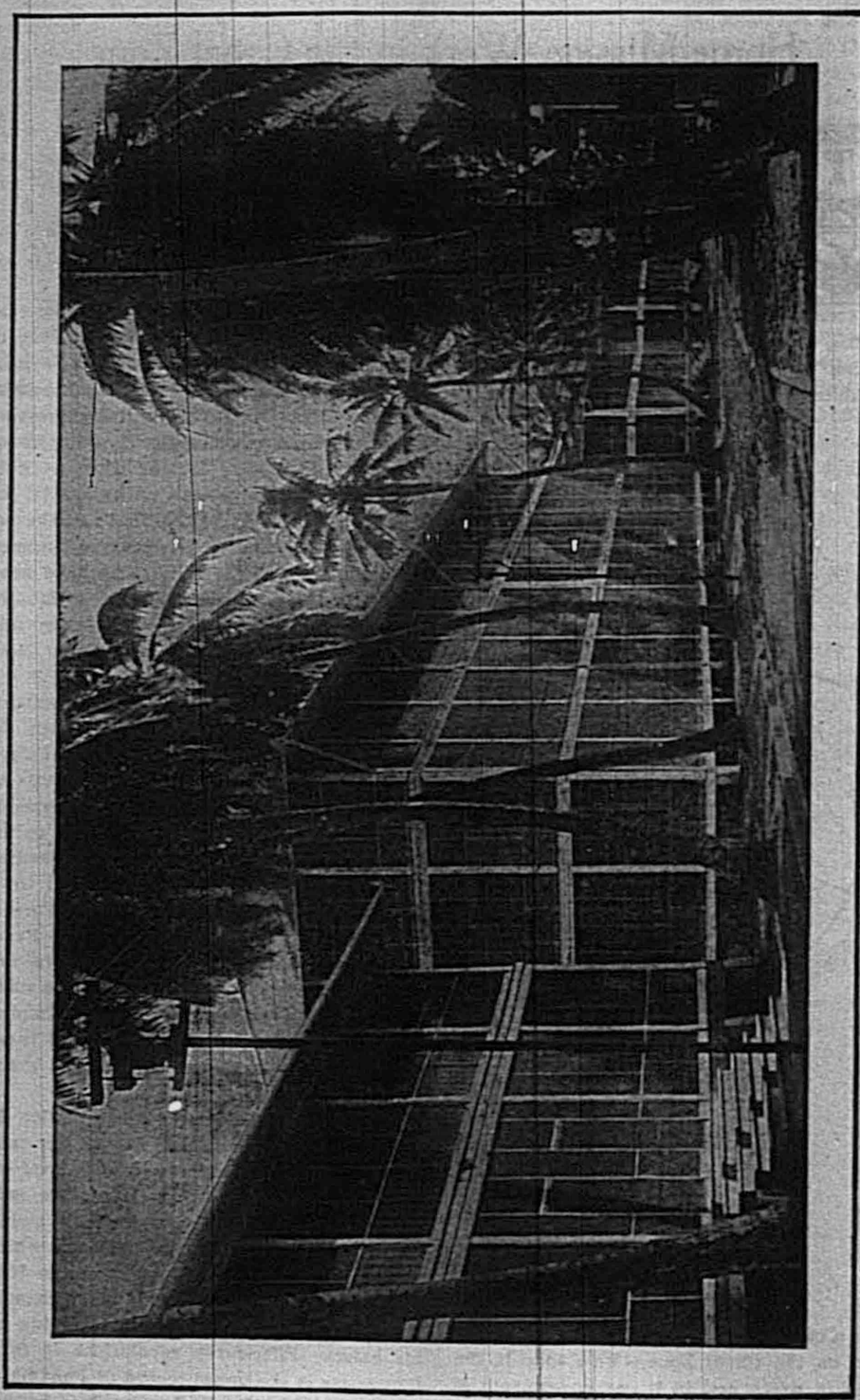
In order to understand the situation in the Canal Zone as it pertains to our mission work, it is desirable to take a brief excursion into history. I will mention only the mission history, for if one should undertake to even name the revolutions which have transpired in this country of the temperamentally excitable people of variegated skin, he would find a large undertaking on his hands. Fifty-seven revolutions in fifty-four years is the proud record of Panama.

The Church of England maintained in past



THE CANAL ZONE

ging a canal, the eyes of all Americans have been on the Canal Zone. This zone is ten miles in width and in it our government is now with remarkable facility bringing to



A Street Scene in Cristobal, the American Town at Colon.

days a mission among the natives in Panama. Resultant from this work are nine mission churches in the present Canal Zone. The Episcopalians have a penchant for dispensing the gospel where holds forth in power the governmental administration of the nations. Thus it came to pass in 1906 that negotiations between the English and American branch of this denomination resulted in the American Episcopalians taking charge of the work formerly conducted in the Canal Zone district by the Church of England. In addition to these nine stations for the natives, the Episcopalian Board of Missions has established since 1906 six missions for the white people besides two for the natives, whom we may call the West Indian people.

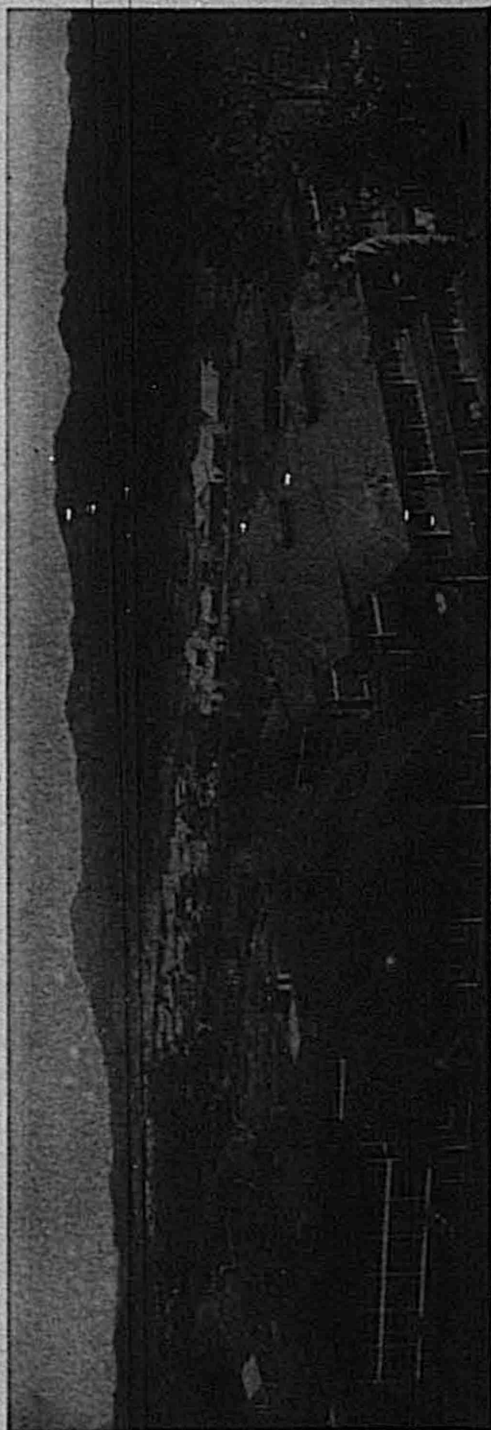
Besides the Episcopalians, the Wesleyans are doing more or less work in the Canal Zone, while of course, the Romanish hierarchy holds forth in pristine dominance in the native cities and has the largest following among the native peoples.

In 1905 the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention began mission work in the Canal Zone. In that year it sent out the Rev. J. L. Wise of Louisiana, who, with his young wife, became our first representative in mission endeavor among all the confused and ever-changing classes of people who foregathered to the ten by fifty-mile strip of land in the tropics, which boasts a frontage on the two oceans and a 600 feet high mountain belt in between, also a railroad and one of the most beautiful and annoying of rivers and a number of thousands of Central American mixed-blooded negroes, that the census-taker has never yet been able to make definite; nor yet has this official been able to give a satisfactory account as to the temporary population brought in in connection with the canal construction, for this varies with the passing months.

Brother Wise has proven himself a master-workman in the vineyard, and from year to year other workers have been added until now the Home Board has employed in the Canal Zone, besides Brother Wise, Rev. S. M. Loveridge, Rev. J. H. Sobey and Messrs. H. W. Dohrman, Charles Moulton and Henry Clarke.

Brother Loveridge came into the service

To negotiate this hill is one of the greatest engineering problems of the Canal. Culebra from Culebra Hill, 600 feet above the sea level.



OUR HOME FIELD.



Government Hospital at Ancon on the hill near Panama City, from which an inspiring view of the bay on the Pacific may be had.

of our Board from that of the Jamaica Baptist Union. This mission organization of Jamaica Baptists had conducted work in the Canal Zone, and through the coming of Brother Loveridge, the work of which he had charge also came under the control of our Board. Brother Loveridge is an Englishman.

Rev. J. H. Sobey is a veteran Baptist missionary in Central America who in the past time was supported by a wealthy Presbyterian of this country. The long experience in mission work gives them added value as missionaries of our Board. The laymen mentioned above give part of their time to our mission work, principally in teaching.

The Board has a great opportunity in the Canal Zone. We are at present conducting missions at Panama, Colon, Empire and Culebra. At Gorgona religious worship is being maintained, but when the canal is completed, this place will largely be under water and will be abandoned. At Gatun, regular public worship is being conducted at the camp. Gatun is the great dam for holding in check the recalcitrant Chagres river.

A house of worship is now in process of construction at Colon. In connection with this building there will be a pastor's home. At Colon the Episcopalians have a church that cost \$65,000.

There is a building at Culebra which was formerly the property of the Jamaica Baptist Union. It has come into our possession with the Jamaica mission work there. Rev. S. M. Loveridge, whose home is at Culebra, is the pastor of this church. The building is worth \$5,000. He preaches to the natives in this church and for the present to the white people in the Isthmian Canal Commission building. There are a thousand or more white people at Empire, which is about two-thirds of the way across the Zone from the Atlantic. It is near Culebra, and has an elevation which makes it a healthful place. This town will probably have considerable permanent white population, and it is important that a house of worship should be erected there.

At Panama we have no house of worship. While it is important that we should have a house of worship, the most urgent need

at Panama now is that we should establish a mission school. This school should be of a high order. In fact, the Board has decided to start the school at once. Superintendent Wise declares that such an institution will be self-sustaining, that the natives are very anxious to learn the English. The institution may easily become a power for the uplift and evangelization, not only of Panama and its immediate environs, but the whole of the surrounding district, both above and below the Canal Zone. The Episcopalians are considering the establishment of a school in the Canal Zone.

Under the masterly administration of the Americans, the healthfulness of the Canal Zone has been wonderfully improved. This

strip of land, now the meeting point of the two Americas, will, when the canal is finished, become the passage way for forty-seven miles, of ships that sail from the ports of the world. It is of incalculable importance that, instead of license and the low viciousness that naturally finds expression in such chance meeting places of the men who go up and down upon the seas, there should be in the Canal Zone the reign of cleanliness, both moral and physical, the reign of Christ. If this shall be attained, the small strip of land on which in these years are focused the eyes of the world, shall have a significance in spiritual as well as commercial things far beyond its own size.

Dedicating a \$50,000 Church, Aided by the Board

THE ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING SECRETARY attended two especially interesting meetings during the past month. The first of these was at Shawnee, Oklahoma. On Sunday, June 27th, the pastor, L. C. Wolfe, and his people, entered their splendid new meeting house. The occasion was a great one. Dr. J. B. Gambrell preached a great sermon at the eleven o'clock hour to a large audience of attentive listeners, and the writer spoke to another full concourse at night.

There is scarcely a superior auditorium in the entire South and Southwest to this which the Shawnee church has provided for itself. The building cost about \$50,000 and is one of the handsomest structures I have ever seen erected at that cost. And the chief beauty in the whole situation is that Pastor Wolfe has the audience to fill such a house. No other man in his city, perhaps, preaches to half as many people as he does.

The new building marks a great achievement on the part of the pastor and his people, is an honor to them and an adornment

to their rapidly growing city. The money which the Home Mission Board invested here will yield to the kingdom of Christ an hundred-fold. Shawnee itself is one of the young giants of the Southwest. It is twelve years old, has 20,000 population and more miles of paved streets, perhaps, than Atlanta, Georgia. During a pastorate of five years, Brother Wolf has added 779 to the membership of the church.

The other special meeting attended during the month was the East Texas B. Y. P. U. Encampment at Jacksonville. Notwithstanding frequent and heavy rains, there was a good attendance at Jacksonville and those who came had a good time. The meeting was in charge of brethren who knew how to conduct an encampment and presented throughout features of interest and value to our denominational life. It was a pleasure to be in the camp with those young Texans even for a short while and to have the opportunity of speaking to them concerning certain phases of Christian service.

J. F. L.

Dallas, Texas.





JOHN E. WHITE, D.D.



THE MOUNTAINEER is not a liability. He is an asset.

The mountain people are not a drag on anybody's missionary pity, but an investment for anybody's missionary dollar, who wants his dollar to last the longest and do the most for God and humanity.

Mining for gold is always work, hard work. In 1856 the California gold fields called to the East. The work of development in the Southern mountain region is great missionary work and hard work. It calls to Southern Baptists—the true Macedonian cry, "Come and help us." But the call is to be reckoned more as opportunity than burden.

The old man had it about right. Said he: "You'uns up thar air doin' lots er things we'uns down here don't know nary thing about."

It was a prim New England sister to whom the remark was addressed. She had come from Boston and he was driving her from the little railroad station to a point far out on his mail route, where she was going to open up a settlement work for the benighted.

"Yes, sir," she assented cordially.

She was considerably pleased that her glowing description of progressive New England had at last impressed the taciturn old man.

Ten minutes later he turned his suspicious glance again in her direction and added:

"Wall, I reckon we'uns down here air doin' lots er things you'uns up thar don't know nuthin' about."

"Yes, sir," she confessed dubiously, wondering what was coming next.

It was full five minutes before anything came. Jerking at the lines and clucking to the horse energetically, he at length terminated the conversation thus:

"Wall, I reckon mixin' mout larn you'uns and we'uns both."

The State of Appalachia.

THE AREA of the Southern mountain region becomes impressive as a great physical fact only when viewed as a whole without attention to State lines. Suppose in 1785 the then State of Franklin under John Sevier had been by common consent perpetuated as the State of Appalachia to include all the mountainous land as its allotment of territory.

It is an interesting supposition. Instead of constituting as it now does the backyards of six States, the mountain country would have been a Southern commonwealth of unique situation, twice as large as the Island of Cuba, more than twice as large as the State of Georgia, and as large as Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee combined.

Its boundary lines, according to the United States Hypsometric map, would have included an area more than one thousand feet above sea level at its lowest point, nearly nine hundred and seventy-five miles long and with an average width of two hundred and fifty miles. How much the backwardness of this region has been maintained by the State line division is hinted at by the history of West Virginia since she became autonomous politically.

Resources.

WITHIN this area is to be found a variety and extent of natural resources of great commercial value, not surpassed and perhaps not equalled within a similar area of territory in the world. Within it lies the great Appalachian coal fields. Through its length runs an immense deposit of red iron ore. On its western slope is the immense bed of brown ore, and along the summits on the eastward flank are the rich deposits of magnetic ore. It is stated by one authority that an equal amount of iron ore lying in close proximity to great beds of coal is to be found nowhere else in the geological formations of the earth's surface. As I copy it from a report, the following mineral resources await development in this region: Gold, silver, nickel, copper, tin, zinc, carborundum, mica, sulphur, kaolin, talc, marble, sandstone, granite, plumbago, diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphire and hiddenite.

Its timber supply averages seventy-five fine cords to the acre. The horse power of its water supply would turn all the factory wheels in the United States.

Mountains Make Mountaineers.

THE peculiarities that distinguish the mountain people from the rest of Southern people are by no means so prominent as their points of resemblance. Such as they are have their explanation in the fact that mountains make mountaineers.

Their backwardness is not a taint of the blood. There is no ancestral degeneracy to be reckoned with, no harsh inward handicap of heredity, as in the case of the backward lowlanders, or as in the stubborn racial background of the negro. The mountain stock is the same originally as that which won the civilization of America. The im-

pulse that flung the English colonist on the coast lines carried the hardier and more adventurous Scotch and Dutch migration into the interior, where there was no State Church authority.

The scientists tell us that copper is simply aboriginal matter on its way to become gold. It got pocketed and stopped short of the consummation. The mountain people are



A Talented Mountain Girl.

our best native American settlers pocketed geographically. Imagine that some one had bottled up a section out of the life of the American colonies before the Revolutionary war had sidetracked it aside and secure from the influences of progress, in a state of suspended development, and that

you were now in the year 1909 looking at that historic specimen. While this is not absolutely an exact illustration, it is the main truth about the backwardness of the mountaineers. The word Isolation tells their story. Connection with the outside world until in recent years was missed out of their life. Its ideas and ideals, its agitations and enthusiasms did not touch them. Their isolation means isolation from each other also. Separate communities divided



Mountain Lads Going to Mill.

by mountains lived largely without social touch with other similar communities. The lack of inter-community life, the absence of co-operation in social development explains the difficulty of maintaining schools and church organization. The incidental educational agencies of civilization, such as fairs and public gatherings for progressive purposes were impossible.

The mountain people are what they are because they are where they are. Truly strength and their weakness, their advantage of red blood, new brain cells and unjaded nervous systems, and their disadvantage of ignorance, suspiciousness and non-missionary sympathy are all explained in the fact that mountains make mountaineers.

Mistaken Emphasis.

SOME first rank story-tellers have exposed sections of the rich romantic material of the mountains with impressive literary effect. Various missionary and school magazines, tracts and booklets have created also a considerable literature of appeal for money, in the North especially. The man who has lived in the mountains on the level of the people absolutely and associated with them on an actual equality in more than one section, will criticize this literature justly as neglecting the predominant average of general fact for the more picturesque and appealing feature of exceptional fact.

John Fox, Miss Murfree, Will Harlin and John Uri Lloyd are of course well within their literary rights, but their characters are not representative except in spots. The missionary literature on the whole is an exploitation of missionary effect. In relating an account of a mountain man's ignorance, poverty, or loneliness, the criterion by which it should be estimated is not that of Beacon street.

In such a case the contrast is tremendous but untruthful. The mountaineer's habit and custom are to be taken into account. Give him the house on Beacon street and all its appointments and he would be mentally and morally worse off than he is and much less happy.

The situation that pinches the missionary or the tourist to the quick is probably quite comfortable for the mountaineer. Whether it is finer to wash your face in a rippling trough out of the mountain or in a marble fount in a palatial residence with water out of a muddy river, is a question for the philosophers.

When the magazines portray the mountaineers' backwardness, as illustrated in the absence of rocking chairs and bric a brac, or the mountain girl's ignorance, as proved by the lack of corset and hair rats, as one has done in lamentation of these characteristic accessories of high civilization, it may be righteously challenged whether we are not plotting against a splendid isolation which should rather be protected.

The mountain people are a backward people but it is by no means the part of philanthropy to emphasize what is not vital

to their improvement. I remember as a teacher in the mountains, that I read Dr. John Watson's, "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" to a hundred eager, dimmed eyes in the school room. I formed then an idea which I think the true ideal for our mountains. It was that of Highland Scotland where the people have drunk deep of knowledge and religion but have retained their grand naturalness and simplicity.

The Passing of the Mountains.

A GLANCE at the map reveals the mountain region raising a mighty barrier coast-wise in the heart of the South. If a man at Colon with the Panama Canal assured at his feet could lift his glass to see obstacles in the path of commerce from the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the South, his eye would rest on the towering peak of Mt. Mitchell standing guard. Behind and beyond, the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and the great Middle West, with cargoes thwarted or diverted hundreds of miles out of the straight track to the Atlantic shipping points.

These mountains are in the way. Already twenty-nine lines of railroad have been surveyed through them. The mount-

aineer is soon to be flung into the lap of the world.

It was twenty years ago that attention began to be directed to the mountain people. Great change has been at work apace since then. The men who are at work in education and religion, confess to misgivings. The world has come in too fast they fear. Its tides flow in to unsettle the mountain boy and girl, who are standing at the school house door, as well as the vaster thousands to whom the school house door is not and has never been opened. It ebbs out, carrying the untouched raw material of mountain manhood into the outside glare and glamour—to become only flotsam and jetsam of the cities.

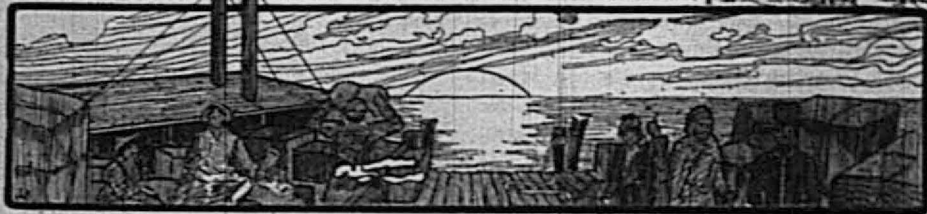
What is done in the next twenty years in the mountains will count very much more and be very much more easily done than what can be done during the twenty years to follow. Christianity and education will then have to wrestle with conditions far more complex. The hunger and thirst that now exists for knowledge and soul development will have been tainted by the temptations of materialism.

Mountains make mountaineers. When the mountains are broken down, what will become of the mountaineers?

A Mountain School Mission Study Class.



THEY WHO ENTER THE OPEN GATE



The Foreigner's Influence in America

C. J. THOMPSON



FOREIGNERS ARE DOMINATING our city life. Out of the thirty-eight cities that have, according to the last census, 100,000 population and upward, only five of them have a majority of native white Americans.

In other words, there are thirty-three out of the thirty-eight largest cities in the United States dominated by foreigners, augmented in some instances by negroes.

Take New York city for instance. New York is the largest city on this continent, having passed four and a quarter millions and is destined



C. J. THOMPSON, D.D.

to surpass London and become the largest city on the globe. We glory in New York, in its business, its great magnificence, and yet New York is little less than a foreign city on American soil. Eighty per cent of its population to-day are foreigners. Thirty-six newspapers in foreign languages are maintained to supply the daily news, heathen temples pierce the skies like the churches of Jesus Christ, and daily sacrifices are laid on the altars of pagan gods. It is largely a foreign city on American soil.

And what is true of New York is also true of Chicago, almost true of Boston, and is becoming true of Baltimore and New Orleans, and all of our coast cities. We are going to have repeated in our midst the conditions that are true today in the North and Northwest.

The city is the center of culture, wealth, and political power, and is destined to shape and control the government of our country. When the city holds the balance of power, and is dominated by a foreign population, what is the future outlook for our country? If the foreign element in New York should rise up and assert its power, they could control absolutely every municipal measure and put every American out of office. Their vote so far has been easily controlled by the manipulation of a few American people. Who knows but that some day they may awake to their power and stand together and get anything they want, for they are four to one.

With such conditions you can see what a problem we have with the foreigner. The only hope of this country is to Christianize and Americanize the foreigners. That is the only solution of the great problem before us.

Their presence here makes this true also, that the United States is no longer an Anglo-Saxon country, no longer an English speaking people, and no longer a homogeneous people as it once was.

What religious problems has the foreigner brought to us? The desecration of the Christian Sabbath, which has become with them only a day of frivolity, recreation and dissipation. Protestant Christianity is losing ground in the cities where the foreigners are collected. In New York many of the once strong churches are deserted and

bold. The great church of Dr. A. J. Gordon in Boston, which used to give \$30,000 a year to missions, gave last year only \$150.

Again, the foreigner is making the United States a hot-bed for religious-isms. We have here more religions, more religious-ism, more religiosity than any other country. We have more than all the other countries together. There are more than three hundred distinct and separate religious denominations and bodies in this country. Our foreign element is establishing paganism almost pure on American soil. In New York, Chicago and all the other cities where they are settling in colonies they maintain their foreign speech, customs, and religions almost as easily as they did in the countries from which they came.

But the most detrimental influence they are having in this country is this—they are creating a feeling that Christianity is only one of the many religions, and is to be put on a basis of equality with them, and is not to have pre-eminence over any of them. Just to the extent that this sentiment is true, Christianity has lost its power to save, and will not appeal to the hearts and consciences of men. This is the most serious influence the foreigner is having in our country.

What is to be the final religious outcome of this situation and tendency? Certainly the battle is on for supremacy between the powers of good and evil; on here as no where else in the earth, and as never before in this country. The powers of darkness and the powers of light are battling together with a vigor we have never seen before. There are two potentialities in the situation—one of good and the other of evil.

First—a glorious opportunity. There is an opportunity to maintain this country strictly as a Christian country. To maintain here a type of spiritual Christianity in its simplicity and purity that shall fairly represent Jesus Christ in His grace, love and truth, and which shall be carried to the ends of the earth. This will be no small achievement.

This is an opportunity to Christianize the millions who are coming to us.

This is the greatest opportunity that has come to any nation in the history of man. There has never been given to any other

nation such an opportunity of reaching the nations of the earth with the Christian religion as America has today in reaching the millions who are coming to us. It is almost alarming when we think that for every one foreigner led to Christ on the foreign field by all the Protestant missionaries combined, ten foreigners come to our very door and put themselves in our midst and under our religious care.

This is not an argument against foreign missions. We should maintain and advance that part of our work. But it does argue that we should by no means neglect the millions who are coming to our very door, where, under the influence of our Christian civilization, we can evangelize them. We ought to reach the foreigner much more easily here under the influence of American civilization than we can in the midst of heathenism.

Yet we have hardly begun this work. Until we prepare for it on a large basis, and begin the work among the foreigners with men as well equipped every way as those who labor on foreign fields, we shall not solve the problem.

If we would evangelize the foreigners who come to us, and properly train them, they would go back to their own countries to be better missionaries than we can ever hope to be ourselves. It is the growing conviction of all missionaries and missionary boards, that the natives of all nations must be evangelized by their own people. We can introduce missions and equip men, but finally every nation must evangelize itself. To maintain America as a Christian country, to lead to Christ these millions of immigrants, and to train and send back to their countries as missionaries men who know the nature, customs and speech of their own people, is the greatest opportunity that has ever come to any people.

If the Home Mission Board could have a million dollars annually for a few years, to train men and women to labor with the foreigners here, I believe the results would be surprising. And we can never solve the problem until we go at it in that way.

But there is a threatening peril in the situation, as well as a great opportunity. Suppose we do not evangelize them, then what is the final result going to be? The flood

gates are raised, the breakers are coming in upon us, and either we must evangelize them or be paganized by them. This country is either to be saved to Christ by His gospel, or lost to the devil by neglect. It seems that God became weary with our slow progress in foreign missions, and has raised the gates and the streams are flowing in upon us, and we must evangelize or be paganized.

But one says, "This is God's country, and he will not suffer it to be over run by paganism."

Listen:—Was not Jerusalem, Palestine and Asia Minor God's country? Here was the place of the Lord's birth, the scenes of his labors, sufferings, death and ascension; the birthplace of Christianity and the beginning of the first churches. But what is the religious condition of these places today? They are under the control of the followers of a false prophet, Mohammed. They have driven Christianity from the soil, and planted false doctrines instead.

Why? Not that Christianity is unable to hold its ground with a reasonable chance. But it was because that when the foreigners began to go into that country, as they are now coming to us, the Christians did not meet them with the gospel and win them to Christ, and they swept in, Mohammedanized the country, and drove Christianity out. We are now sending missionaries back to re-establishing Christianity where it began.

Will history be repeated in America?

Surely, unless we meet the oncoming tide of foreign immigration with the gospel of Christ and Christianize them. This is our only hope and self-preservation.

Brethren, if the Home Mission Board was no broader in its scope than simply to meet and lead to Christ our foreign population, it would pay us, and every Protestant denomination in the United States, to double and triple its contributions to that work.

The greatest contribution that could be made towards the salvation of the world would be the evangelization of the United States, for it is through this country, largely, that the rest of the world must be brought to Jesus Christ. And yet we are doing so little, and do not realize the magnitude of the problem before us. If we love God, our country, and our fellowmen, there will be a hearty response to this call for home missions.

It is said, that on one occasion Napoleon in a campaign met a special crisis, a situation, where in order to win the day, one hundred men would have to lay down their lives. He called his men out and stated the case, and called for one hundred men who would agree to lay down their lives for the Emperor. The whole regiment to a man stepped out. If soldiers could sacrifice their lives at the call of their leader in that way, what ought we to do for our Lord, and for the soul of our fellowmen. Let us save America, and through it save the world.

Atlanta, Ga.

We cannot maintain our Christian consistency while we glow with pity and melt to tears about the needs of Africa and Brazil, and freeze to hardness in the face of the pitiful destitution of the negroes and foreigners here at home.—President E. M. Poleat.



A WOMAN'S NUMBER OF THE HOME FIELD.

WE HAVE asked ladies of the Woman's Missionary Union to take charge of the September number of this magazine and make it a woman's number.

September is the month which our Baptist women over the South propose to devote to our mission work West of the Mississippi, and to State missions. Mrs. Gray and the editor first conceived the idea of presenting in the September number the women mission workers of the Home Board and their work. Then there came to us an inspiration the thought of tendering the entire magazine for that month to the ladies to be used in presenting their work.

We announce the forthcoming journal for September with much gladness. We are very confident that it is going to be the very best number of the Home Field that has ever been produced. It is the purpose of Dr. Gray and the editor that no mere man shall have a line of space in the journal for September, except that we may reserve some obscure corner for our formal announcements from this office.

Mrs. Gray will be the office editor for the September number, and we have asked Miss F. E. S. Heck and Mrs. J. B. Gambrell to be the editorial writers. Among the large number of strictly valuable contributed articles, will be a special article by Miss Edith Campbell Crane, the Corresponding Secretary of the Union, and by Miss Marie Buhlmaier, that admirable woman who, as a port worker yonder at Baltimore, is winning her way, not only to the hearts of the polyglot peoples who flock out from the steerage of the ship to gaze upon the wonderful America, but also with the entire Southern Baptist brotherhood.

However, it is not our purpose to try to tell the reader how many points of excellence the September number of the journal will have. We advise him to get his eyes open and keep them open until he sees that issue of the publication. A number of our women leaders and workers have kindly consented, in the interest of making it a number that every one will want to preserve, to allow Mrs. Gray to present that month their pictures in the pages of the journal. Among other things, we hope to have a group picture of all the State secretaries of the woman's work.

We advise every woman's society in the South to have the chairman of the literature committee get up a club for the Home Field at once and send it on to us, so that they may be sure to get the September number. The number will be worth far more than the subscription price of the journal for the entire year.

In fact any number we issue is worth more than the cost for a year, but this particular number will be more valuable to our sisters than any of the others.

We are receiving a number of handsome clubs now, but not as many as we ought. May we hope that between now and the issuing of the September number that we shall receive from each State a large number of clubs for the Home Field. Let each elect lady look out for the September number of the Home Field!

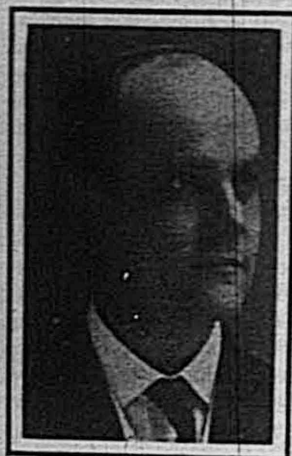
OUR HOME FIELD.

WHAT THE PASTORS CAN DO FOR THE HOME FIELD.

WE ARE fellow servants with the pastors of the churches. We have no other claim than that to give us courage to make suggestions to them.

Emboldened by this claim, we now ask the question: Is it not entirely practicable for each pastor to get up a nice club for the Home Field? If it is practicable, ought it not to be done?

We make bold to say that each number of the Home Field is worth more than the subscription price. It is simply overflowing with good things every month. But these good things will never get to the people, unless our Baptist workers come to our assistance.



REV. M. E. DODD

Will the amiable man of God who reads these words not go and do likewise? We plead with him.

Many of them have done so. A much larger number have not done so. We have no power to make them do it, and we have no power to make them get the folk to take their denominational papers. Perhaps we may have sinned sometimes in the covert wish that we might act as a kind of Baptist bishop long enough to marshal our forces with authority in this work of circulating their denominational literature.

Yet we are glad that we can not command. We are content to plead. However, pleas become very tame, and we have no plea now. These words are simply introductory to the story of Dr. M. E. Dodd, Vice President of the Home Mission Board for Kentucky, who is pastor at Paducah, and who got a handsome club to the Home Field a few Sundays ago. Read what Dr. Dodd says. It was very simple, wasn't it? Each one of our pastors could do that, couldn't he?

Paducah, Ky., July 12, 1909.

Rev. Victor I. Masters, Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Brother: I hand you herewith, a list of fifty subscribers for the Home Field, together with the check to cover the amount. You may be interested to know how this list was secured at one time from one church, that already had a number of Home Field subscribers. It was simple. At our morning services I held up a copy of the Home Field and said:

"This is our mission journal on home missions. No such problems confront Southern Baptists as are involved in our home mission work. Our church must do better and greater things for home missions this year than ever before. In order to do so you must be informed upon the subject, so every one of you who has twenty-five cents or can get it, must write your name and address on the slip of paper and hand in at the close of the service, and if any of you who haven't a quarter or can't get it, I will borrow it for you from some of these brethren."

They came with the quarters and in addition one member, a good deacon, proposes to pay for ten copies to be sent to other members. Easy, wasn't it? With prayers and best wishes,

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

M. E. Dodd

CONSECRATION OF INCREASING SOUTHERN WEALTH AND POWER.

WE WISH that the article we publish from the pen of Mr. Richard H. Edmonds could, in substance, be preached in every Baptist pulpit in the South. Christian people today recognize the obligation of intelligently comprehending the material conditions about them in the world, and of conscientiously adapting their efforts for the uplift of men to the exigencies created by material progress.

Mr. Edmonds is indeed a wizard with the figures, and for any belated ones who may not know it, we would say that he is a devoted and highly valued Baptist, who is better posted on material and economic conditions in the South than any living man. In this age of commercialism it is of unusual significance and value that this gentleman should make his fascinating vision of the South's growing greatness in wealth the basis of a prophecy and of an appeal definitely spiritual in their content and purpose.

While the article is longer than the limited size of this magazine makes it expedient often to produce, we could not wish it a line more brief and we earnestly commend it for careful reading and study.

Mr. Edmonds shows that the South itself is slower to awaken to its abounding potentialities than are outsiders. We wish to second his appeal to the effect that, without discouraging the incoming of foreign capital, it is of surpassing importance that the already large financial resources of this section should by Southerners be invested in the development of its marvelous material opportunities.

On the building up in large proportion by Southerners of Southern industries, and on the consecration to higher than material ends of all the stupendous power and influence which this growth will bring into being, depends what the South shall in the future be.

Well does Mr. Edmonds conclude with: "the people of this section will be moulded by the work of the next few years to consecrate the wealth and power which are to be theirs for the spread of the gospel, or else this wealth will be devoted to useless luxury and display, a curse to its owners and the South."

May the God of nations and of grace so impress this truth upon the Baptist ministry of the South that it shall through their spoken words awaken a response in the consciences of this mass of two millions whom the Lord has given Southern Baptists in denominational fealty.

BROTHER M. M. WELCH and the editor had a most pleasant trip to Greenville, S. C., where we presented at the summer Baptist encampment our stereopticon home mission lecture. The audience was good and the old Furman campus is ideal as a place for the assembling of the clans. As the picture of Dr. T. M. Bailey, the veteran Secretary of State missions in South Carolina—indeed the nestor among all the State mission secretaries—was thrown upon the screen, the audience burst into a hearty applause that indicated how greatly loved the Doctor is. Twenty-four years Secretary in South Carolina, eleven years in Alabama, Dr. Bailey has in two States with notable success conducted the same class of work that is conducted in a larger field by the Home Mission Board. All the work of our denomination is really one in spirit; and this unity in State and home mission work is pronounced, in that these two agencies are together laboring for the evangelization of the home land. We wish we might mention the names of esteemed friends whom we were permitted to greet among the brethren in the native State of the editor; but a mission monthly, unfortunately, may not legitimately lend itself much to personal reference, however one may be tempted to indulge in it.

OUR HOME FIELD.

AS TO MISSION LITERATURE.

IT IS our policy to get all the suggestions we can from our Baptist women as to literature we prepare for use in disseminating information about home missions, particularly about that class of literature which the ladies themselves use most.

In response to requests we have made, we have received many valuable suggestions. We cannot forbear a brief quotation from a letter received from Miss Edith Campbell Crane, the gifted Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Missionary Union, in Baltimore. We are tempted to publish the entire letter. We must at least give the following quotation:

"We do not need exhortatory leaflets so much as an array of clear, definite and absolutely interesting facts about the various departments of work.

"In regard to the Indian leaflets, I would suggest that, so far as possible, they should be in narrative form. The children remember so much better what is put in that way. This I know is what you already realize. Perhaps my advice on this subject is unnecessary."

We wish to say that the advice of Miss Crane is not unnecessary. Confessedly the Christian women know more about the proper methods of reaching the young than the men do. The editor of this magazine, however, plumes himself upon the fact that he has realized for quite a while that we are not using as much as we ought human interest stories as a means of disseminating moral and religious truth. He is thoroughly convinced that more stories of this class should be in the columns of the denominational papers. His conviction has grown partly out of the altogether unexpected favor that greeted a few efforts of his own in writing human interest stories in the papers.

We are sure that the human interest story is an important means of teaching the young people about our mission work. Last month we had a brief story about "Baby Brendel and Her Indian Friends." We have received repeated evidences that this story met with favor among various classes of people, especially among the young people and women.

We intend to use the human interest story more generally in this journal and in our tracts, and we take this means of suggesting to those who write for publication on home mission topics, that they try to tell of the work in this particular way. If they succeed in presenting fewer formal facts, they may at least be assured that those they present will take hold of the imagination and the memory of the reader, which we fear our didactic method of setting forth facts and principles sometimes fails to do.

IN A RECENT number of the Manufacturers' Record there is an illuminating story of the present situation on the lands of the Osage Indians in Oklahoma. There are 2,230 registered Osage Indians. These include the pure-blooded Indians, the mixed-blooded and the "squaw men." The Osages have 1,500,000 acres of magnificent lands in the region of which Tulsa, the twenty-thousand-inhabitants young city, which has grown up in the last six years, is the metropolis. The proposed division of the lands will give each Indian 657 acres. Of this he may sell all except a quarter section. That is, he can sell 497 acres. He must keep 160. These lands are rolling and have heavy forests. They are beautiful and well watered. They are fertile and covered with coal, oil and other minerals in enormous quantities. Of course there is going to be a pale-face rush into this splendid territory. All the Indians who can will be availing themselves of the right to sell their part of the land. "Incompetents," that is, minors and many of the full bloods, are not allowed to sell their land. We give these facts because of their bearing on the future of the Osages.

HOME FIELD EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

MISS MARIE BUHLMAIER, in sending her monthly report to the Home Board, told such a charming story about her work that we have requested her to develop it into an article for the Home Field. Not improbably we may use it as a tract. It is fine.

EVANGELIST T. C. CARLTON writes of a blessed revival recently had at Stoko, Oklahoma. There were eighty-five converts and restorations, sixty additions and forty-nine baptisms. Two of the converts were full-blooded Choctaw Indians. These two men and six other converts offered themselves to the Lord for the ministry or for mission work.

TWO MONTHS ago we made an error in stating that there were 350 additions to the churches in New Orleans as a result of the splendid meeting conducted there by the evangelists of the Home Board. The number added to the churches was correctly stated in the article which we gave, by Dr. C. V. Edwards. This number was about 150. We had a chat with one of the evangelists at a later time, who gave us a later summing up of the results, and we overlooked the fact that Dr. Edwards had given 150 as the number, and added the larger number at the close of the article by Dr. Edwards. The fault was ours.

MRS. J. B. GAMBRELL, the beloved helpmeet and mission helper in Texas of Dr. J. B. Gambrell, in writing her acceptance of our invitation to become one of the editors of the Home Field for the woman's number in September, says: "The cause of home missions lies very near to my heart, because I believe that all the States in the South and every State Mission Board should lock shields and present an unbroken front in home mission work. To my mind it is utterly impossible for one State to succeed in solving the problem of evangelizing the foreigners unless there is concert of action throughout the South and West."

WE FILL our little thirty-two-page monthly with good things so habitually and completely that it will soon become tame for us even to speak of it. But we can not resist calling the reader's attention to the excellent menu which we spread for him this month. The article by Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, the editor of the Manufacturers' Record, is invaluable. The array of facts presented by Dr. C. J. Thompson as to the influence of the foreigner in America will reach the consciences of all who think. The third article in the series that Dr. John E. White is furnishing for our readers on "Backward People" appears under the heading, "Mountains and Mountaineers." It is the best in the series so far. Each of these articles by Dr. White is a valuable contribution to the Christian sociological literature of America. But to name all the good things in this journal is just about the same as naming everything in it. If the reader agrees with us in our high estimate of the Home Field, there is a very graceful way for him to show it: He can go forth and get up a good club of subscribers. We are receiving some fine clubs these days, sultry summer heat to the contrary notwithstanding. But it is to the conscience that we wish to appeal rather than to the "sheep instinct." Frankly, if you wish to follow the multitude, you will let the club-getting alone, both for this journal and for all the other religious papers. The multitude is not bothering itself at all about the denominational papers, nor the Home Field, nor home missions, nor church duties. Our call is to the elect and the select. Send us the subscribers, and we will render the service. It is easy. If you don't believe it, read what Dr. Dodd says in these editorial columns. Then imitate him.

THE report of Rev. B. F. King in mission work for the last quarter in Oklahoma, includes thirty-one additional members received into his church at Purcell. Eighteen came by letter and thirteen by baptism.

THIS is the way to talk about it. It is Pastor Jesse A. Cook, at Demopolis, Alabama, who writes. He says: "Please send me sample copies of the Home Field. I wish to get my people to reading the journal and shall try to secure every family as a subscriber."

ONE of the Home Board's missionaries of foreign birth, who has not thoroughly mastered our language, but who is making a brave effort in that direction, in a letter perpetrates the following quaint combination of words: "As I do not know what resolution has been taken by the Board for increasing my salary, I write you this to recollect you the matter. I am very glad to to announce you my intention to begin two new works."

AS WE go to press, everything points to the woman's number of the Home Field in September being a notable success. The sisters are giving us their help, and this is all we need. Let the women's societies send in their orders for the September number of the Home Field. Among other things we propose to tell of the work of more than twenty women, besides missionaries' wives, who are engaged in home mission work in the South and in Cuba.

VIRGINIA BAPTISTS just about lead everybody in their ability to coin happy phrases and do graceful things, and of this abounding and tactful cult Dr. R. H. Pitt is the acknowledged high priest. It would seem, however, that it is only because the Virginia Baptist women are not habitually in the arena of public utterance. Here is a letter from Mrs. Julian P. Thomas, the gifted Corresponding Secretary of the W. M. U. for Virginia, and this is what she says: "Things just now trip themselves up in Virginia, they are going so fast." Who could have said such a nice thing with such breeziness and brevity? Not even that charming Doctor Pitt.

Roman Catholics in South Texas

J. F. LOVE, Asst. Cor. Secretary



TO APPRECIATE the religious situation and the missionary problem of South Texas, one must have knowledge of the religious history as well as the present destitution in this part of Texas' territory.

This Southern corner of the State has from the first presented problems unlike others in the greater West. The evangelical home missionary did not find here a virgin soil with the privilege of being the first to introduce Christianity. Romanism had long been on the ground. Until within two decades, Romanism has dominated South Texas for a period of two hundred years.

Let it be recalled that until within the memory of some now living, Texas was a part of Mexico and that until 1857 Romanism was the religion of the Mexican Republic, and no other form of religion was tolerated. One-third of the property of Mexico had up to this time been acquired by the hierarchy.



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AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY
 Address Dept. B 37 S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

The Mexican people began to wander across the Rio Grande into this South Texas country two hundred years ago, and thus introduced Spanish Catholicism. They found a few hundred scattered Indian tribes but no Anglo-Saxon frontiersmen.

In 1865 La Salle's colony was established at Ft. St. Louis in South Texas. Probably not until after 1800 did Texas have a legitimate Anglo-American settlement, though a few marauders had invaded and infested the territory. The Spanish took the French settlement, Fort St. Louis, and converted it into the Spanish Mission, San Francisco. But it remained an arsenal and Romanish still.

This is a fact which illustrates earlier Roman Catholic missionary method and detracts from the missionary glory of that remarkable succession of missions which the Spanish priests and soldiers jointly established across the South Texas country from the French Louisiana border to San Antonio. The priest and the soldier were companions, religious and civil conquest were one; the mission was also a fort, stored with gun powder as well as with gospel.

This line of missions was not established in equidistant succession but in clusters about two towns especially, namely, Nacogdoches and San Antonio. Five of the old missions still stand in a fair state of preservation in and near the city of San Antonio. These are the Alamo, originally called San Antonio de Valero and located on the Rio Grande in 1760; San Jose, the most beautiful of all, four miles from San Antonio, founded in 1720; Conception, two miles from San Antonio, San Francisco de la Espada, the oldest of these missions, established in 1690, moved to its present location in 1731; San Saba on the San Saba River, originally an Apache Indian Mission, established in 1757; and Lady of Refuge, founded in 1791.

These missions were constituted by the Franciscan monks under government protection and for both civil and religious purposes. They have been the center of the religious and educational life which has dominated South Texas from their establishment to a very recent date. The influence and affirmations of Roman Catholicism in South Texas even at the present time

may be illustrated by the action of the civil officers in San Antonio eighteen months ago, when 2,500 messengers of Baptist churches were gathered in that city for the Annual Baptist Convention. One of the most honored and useful Baptist preachers in Texas was arrested and put in prison on this occasion because he dared to witness for his Lord on the streets of San Antonio, although he did it in a decorous manner.

Some of the bloodiest scenes in Texas history have been witnessed in the vicinity of some of these missions. All are familiar with the story of the Alamo, where Travis, Bowie, Crockett and other brave fellows poured forth their blood, a libation on the altar of human liberty.

Dr. J. M. Carroll, of San Marcos, Texas, tells a thrilling story connected with the slaughter of Texans at Goliad, which also occurred near one of these missions. Dr. Carroll says that among those who on that Sabbath morning were led out to be shot down when they thought they were led out to be released to go to their homes, were two Baptist preachers, one an old man, the other a young one. When they were placed in position to be shot, the old man fell to praying, and his prayer was that this sin should not be laid to their charge. While he prayed the order to fire was given. The young man fell on his face at the first volley, but the Mexican soldiers were evidently awed by the grey-headed and grey-whiskered old man calling upon God and so did not turn their guns on him. The Mexican officer seeing this became furiously irritated, ran forward and slew the old man with his sword.

There was scarcely more of Christian fortitude or heroism in this man than in hundreds of Baptist preachers who have, through the decades, and even to this day, tried to rescue South Texas from the thralldom or Roman Catholicism and redeem it to God by the gospel of his Son.



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Woman's MISSIONARY Union.



Editor, Mrs. B. D. GRAY, College Park, Ga.

Union Headquarters: Wilson Building, 15 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.

"Missions in Catholic Europe"

"The truth shall make you free." John 8:32.

More than 80,000 Catholics have embraced the Protestant religion since 1905. There are thirty Protestant churches and preaching stations and two theological schools in Rome.

At our request Dr. W. H. Smith has prepared an article for this issue on "Baptist Work in Italy." We appreciate this contribution because we know how busy these secretaries are. More and more do we realize that the mission cause is one, and its two branches must be interdependent. If Baptist missions in Italy can help us at home to convert the helpless mass of Italian immigrants who come to America, we of the home mission cause will rejoice.

Then, on the other hand, if the Italians who come to America accept our religion as well as our civil liberty, and feel called of God to return to their native land as zealous missionaries, we will again rejoice. Let Christ be preached to the world!

Applicants for admission to Missionary Training School for the fall term, beginning October 1st, are requested to write to the corresponding secretary of their State Central Committee, stating preparation, qualifications, etc. Catalogues of Training School will be sent gladly to any one interested on application. Ministers, principals and teachers in young women's colleges are especially invited to send for these catalogues. Apply to Mrs. Maude R. McLure 334 East Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Baptist Work in Italy

W. H. SMITH, Editorial Secretary Foreign Mission Board.

THE ONLY PART of Catholic Europe in which Southern Baptists are doing mission work is Italy.

Here our missionaries report a most prosperous year. There has been a marked increase in the number of church members, baptisms, Sunday-school attendance, students in the theological seminary and in contributions. Better adapted halls, new church furniture and other material things have been procured for some of the churches, so that the work is now better equipped than ever before.

We have in Italy only four missionaries—Dr. and Mrs. D. G. Whittinghill and Rev.

and Mrs. J. P. Stuart. These have the oversight of the work which is carried on mainly by native preachers. There are twenty of these ordained native helpers and twelve who are not ordained. Many of these native preachers are men of learning and ability, who have been most thoroughly trained for their work. The hope of reaching the people of Italy lies largely in the work of these native preachers. Most of the churches are poor and are not able to support their pastors, but must receive help from the Christian people of this country.

There can be no question that Italy needs the gospel. It is just as important

to send missionaries there as to Japan or China. The Roman Catholic Church, with its worship of Mary, and other departures from the simplicity of the gospel, is utterly lacking in the characteristics of the true churches of Christ. It altogether lacks his Spirit, subverts the principal doctrines of Christianity, persecutes his followers, substitutes human for divine authority, withholds the word of God from the people, enslaves the mind and conscience, sells salvation, grants indulgences, worships images and saints, teaches a corrupt system of morals, impedes human advancement and learning, and bitterly opposes every free political and religious institution in the world. This is the testimony of those who have lived longest in Italy and are most thoroughly acquainted with the Papacy in its home.

The whole world was horrified a few months ago at the awful destruction caused by the earthquake in Italy. The cities of Messina, Reggio, and Gallico were left a mass of unrecognizable ruins. Three months after the earthquake Dr. Whittinghill wrote that Pastor Scuderi at Messina, with his family and relatives, numbering seventeen in all, were still buried underneath the ruins of the building which was used for the pastor's home and for church services.

This sad incident gives us a faint conception of the awful havoc which was wrought, but sadder still is the condition of the people religiously and morally. Not by a sudden earthquake, but by years of accumulated error, they are buried underneath a mass of falsehood and corruption. In some cases, seventy-five percent of the adult population can neither read nor write. Superstition, poverty, immorality, religious indifference, and atheistic socialism are terribly prevalent. Surely such a people need the preaching of the pure gospel.

Our work has to be carried on in the face of great difficulties. Not only does the social, moral and religious condition of the people stand in the way, but on the part of the priesthood, the missionaries suffer slander, obloquy, and persecution in every form. Baptist church members are boycotted, discharged from their positions, starved in hospitals, and finally buried in wretched ceme-

teries or open fields. Our missionaries have often borne witness to such treatment endured by Baptists in Italy. But, notwithstanding all these difficulties, gratifying progress has been made and our workers are hopeful for the future.

One of the most hopeful instrumentalities from the evangelization of Italy, is the theological seminary in Rome. This seminary grew out of the life work of Dr. George B. Taylor, who realized the importance of training a native ministry. Dr. Whittinghill has given a great deal of time and effort to its development.

The seminary is important, not only from the standpoint of the work in Italy, but also in view of the immense emigration from Italy to our own country. If we can make our Baptist work in Italy strong and can there train a great many native preachers, we will have no lack of suitable workers among the Italians who come to this country. The most effective way of reaching the Italians here is through preachers of the same nationality, and these men must be trained in their native land. The Baptist work among Italians in America has already been greatly helped by native Christians who have come over with other emigrants. One of the difficulties with which our churches in Italy have to contend is the large number of the church members who move to the United States. By making strong and effective our Baptist work in Italy, we are helping to evangelize our own country.

There is also great need of neat, attractive church buildings. We own only five church buildings in Italy, while twenty-seven of our churches have to carry on their work in rented halls. All who have undertaken mission work in the homeland realize how ineffective is such a method.

Above all, is it important that we have the prayers of God's people for His blessing upon the work. In our work in Italy we are besieging the Gibraltar of Romanism and nothing but the power of God can give success. Let all our people pray earnestly that God will use the missionaries and the native preachers to enlighten the minds and the hearts of the people and deliver them from ignorance, superstition, sin and death.

Richmond, Va.

Home Field Honor Roll from June 15th to July 15th, 1909.

Rev. M. E. Dodd, Paducah, Ky.	43	Mrs. I. W. Wingo, Central, S. C.	11
Miss Jane Wakefield, Anderson, S. C.	25	Miss Kate D. Perry, McAlester, Okla.	11
Mrs. E. P. Hawkins, Bastrop, La.	23	Mr. W. S. Johnson, Craigsville, Va.	10
Mrs. Dora Rhodes, Laurel, Miss.	20	Miss Elizabeth Garrett, Oak Grove, Ky.	10
Mrs. Mary Jamason, Ellisville, Miss.	20	Mrs. J. W. Garvey, N. Wilkesboro, N. C.	10
Miss Adele P. Verdery, Augusta, Ga.	18	Mrs. O. M. Reynolds, Anniston, Ala.	10
Miss Ruby Hall, Laurel, Miss.	15	Mr. A. A. Dean, Starr, S. C.	10
Mrs. W. R. Barham, Newport News, Va.	15	Mrs. J. E. Fulton, Sr., Savannah, Ga.	10
Mrs. A. G. Schimp, Baltimore, Md.	14	Mrs. S. C. Bailey, San Antonio, Tex.	10
Miss Eva Spragins, Ellisville, Miss.	11	Rev. W. H. Major, Covington, Tenn.	10
Rev. C. V. Brooks, Burlington, Ky.	11	Mrs. E. L. Welch, Mobile, Ala.	10

Home Mission Receipts from June 15 to July 15, 1909.

ALABAMA.—Dr. Wm. T. Berry, B'ham, \$5; Clayton St. Ch., Montgomery by J. W. O., \$7.69; S. S., \$1.53. Total, \$14.22. Previously reported, \$109.31. Total since May, \$123.53.

ARKANSAS.—S. S. Oak Grove, by Miss C. P., \$1.67. Previously reported, \$178.22. Total since May \$179.89.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—1st Ch. Washington by J. W. W., \$19.10. Previously reported, \$42.40. Total since May \$61.50.

FLORIDA.—S. S. 1st Ch. Tampa, by M. M. T., \$23.08; S. B. Rogers, Sec., \$125.00. Total, \$148.08. Previously reported, \$42.25. Total since May, \$190.33.

GEORGIA.—Tr. Fd., by Miss E. A. A., 75c; S. S. Board, 90c; 1st Ch. Newman for Evang. Tr. Fd. and Ex. by Rev. C. A. Stewart, \$260; J. J. Bennett, Cor. Sec. for Undesignated Fund, \$395.78; Designated: Capitol Ave., W. M. S., Education Mtn. Girl, \$2.45; Sparta, back debt, \$4.30; W. M. S., 1st Ch. Waycross for Miss Perry, \$2.75; for Indians, Georgetown Sunbeams, \$1.18; Quitman W. M. S., \$5; Dawson W. M. S., for support J. L. Wise, Panama, \$25. Total, \$698.11. Previously reported, \$1,598.95. Total since May, \$2,297.06.

KENTUCKY.—Ch. Paintsville, by Rev. Raleigh Wright for Tr. Fd., \$6.10; by S. S. Board, \$2.14. Total, \$8.24. Previously reported, \$23.74. Total since May, \$31.98.

LOUISIANA.—Park View Ch., by Rev. W. P. Price, for Evang., \$35. Previously reported, \$1,200.26. Total since May, \$1,235.26.

MARYLAND.—Eutaw Place Ch., Balto., by H. W. P., \$75.25; 7th Ch., Balto., by H. S. K., \$90.50; Wilson Mem. Ch., Balto., by H. H. B., \$5.55; 2nd German Ch., Balto., by Miss M. B., for building and loan fund, \$6. Total, \$177.30. Previously reported, \$315.55. Total since May, \$532.85.

MISSISSIPPI.—A. V. Rowe, Cor. Sec., \$700; Tupelo Ch., by Rev. H. A. Hunt, Evang., \$190; Tr. Fd., \$7.76; Ex., \$29; Winona Ch., by Rev. H. A. Hunt, for Evang., \$144.00; Tr. Fd., \$10.72; Ex., \$3.50; 1st Ch. Columbia, by Rev. W. P. Price for Evang., \$39.10; Tr. Fd., \$2.40; Port Gibson Ch., by Rev. W. P. Price, for Evang., \$22.50; Ellisville Ch., by Rev. W. A. McComb for Evang., \$101; Tr. Fd., \$27; Ex., \$10.55; by S. S. Board, \$1.50. Total, \$1,363.98. Previously reported, \$514. Total since May, \$1,877.98.

MISSOURI.—A. W. Payne, Tr., \$262.59; by S. S. Board, 68 cents. Total, \$263.27. Previously reported, \$63.99. Total since May, \$327.26.

NORTH CAROLINA.—By S. S. Board, \$2.80; Previously reported, \$470.56. Total since May, \$473.36.

OKLAHOMA.—El Rino Ch., by Rev. C. A. Stewart for Evang., \$17; by S. S. Board, \$1.77. Total, \$18.77. Previously reported, \$232.13. Total since May, \$250.90.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Grumessville Ch., by E.

R. S., \$1.00; Central Ch., Greenville, by R. C. G., \$2; Double Spgs., by J. J. D., \$1.40; White Ch., by T. B. R., \$1.45; Black Creek Ch., by H. J. G., \$5.76; Bethel Ch., by W. H. L., \$1.30; Bethany by W. W. R., \$2.50; 1st Ch., Greenville, by J. S. M., \$16; S. S. Central, Greenville, by D. A. S., \$7.83; Central Ch., by J. H. B., \$3.00; Laymans, \$2.27; Enoree Ch., by W. W. B., \$4; Shandon Ch., Columbia, by W. D. Wakefield for Evang., \$10.25; Sumter, 1st, by D. W. C., \$21.00; Macedonia Ch., by A. C., \$2.20; Sparrow Swamp Ch., by E. A., \$3.10; Enoree Ch., by C. S. S., \$2.58; Lebanon Ch., by J. D. W., \$12.67; Gligal Ch., by M. B. B., \$6.95; Clarendon Ch., by D. W. A., Jr., \$5.37; Hodges Ch., by J. C. S., \$1.79; Barnwell S. S. Convention, \$20; Union S. S., by J. W. T., \$1.25; Pendleton Ch., by S. L. E., \$7; George's Creek Ch., by R. B. S., \$1c; 1st Ch., Columbia, for Evang. Wakefield's meeting, \$126.00; Evang., \$23.25; Spartanburg Ass'n., by M. O. G., \$15.06; Pendleton St. Ch., Greenville, by W. W., \$2.15; S. S. 1st Ch., Darlington, by C. B. E., \$10.53; Salem Ch., by S. T. N., \$4.13; Camden Ch., by T. E. G., \$1.60; Marion Ch., by R. J. B., \$25; Dry Creek Ch., by B. J., \$3.30; Broad Mouth Ch., by R. P. J., \$10.69; Fairmount Ch., by J. W. K., \$2.00; S. S. Townville, by J. D. B., \$10.53; Clinton Ch., by R. L. B., \$15; Switzer Ch., by J. P. G., \$3.00; Bethel Ch., by J. M. J., \$1.60; Rev. J. A. Brunson, Ellmore, \$5; Waccamaw Assn., by J. C. S., \$2.27; Orrville Ch., by B. F. M., \$10; Red Ash Grove S. S., by W. A. D., \$1.12; Horse Creek Ch., by W. A. M., \$1.00; Landrum B. Y. P. U., by C. C. L., \$1.00; Harmony Ch., by R. H. P., \$10.25; W. M. W. of S. C., by Mrs. J. N. Cudd, Tr. for H. M., \$208.47; Indians, \$67.14; Salem Ch., by J. F. V., \$4.06; Benevolent Fund, Citadel Sq. Ch., Charleston, by J. V. W., \$50; Mayesville Ch., by W. S. W., 75c; Long Branch Ch., by C. H. G., \$8.61; Pee Dee Union, by L. J. P., \$15; 1st Ch., Columbia, by W. D. Wakefield, for Evang. Ex., \$16.25; Manning Ch., by F. O. R., \$2.53; by S. S. Board, 50 cents; Total \$893.20. Previously reported, \$1,957.52. Total since May, \$2,760.72.

TENNESSEE.—Mrs. R. A. M., Mt. Juliet, \$19.75; Rev. Raleigh Wright, Cleveland, \$15.30. Total, \$35.05. Previously reported, \$1,028.32. Total since May, \$1,063.37.

TEXAS.—Miss Hattie Doyle, 10c; 1st Ch., Brenham, by A. C. Stewart, for Evang., \$96; Tr. Fd., \$4; Ex., \$17; S. S. Board, \$4.89; Grand Ave. Ch., Gainesville, by Rev. Luther Little, \$31.40. Total, \$153.29. Previously reported, \$2,724.28. Total since May, \$2,877.67.

VIRGINIA.—B. A. Jacobs, Tr., \$500. Previously reported, \$715. Total since May, \$1,215.

MISCELLANEOUS.—J. W. Michaels, Evang., \$22.76; Int. A. & W. P. R. R., \$45; Div. A. & W. P. R. R., \$6. Total, \$73.76. Previously reported, \$113.11. Total since May, \$186.87.

AGGREGATE.—Total, \$4,315.94. Previously reported, \$11,639.99. Total since May, \$16,005.93.