

**WILSON, BISHOP LUTHER B.**

Bishop Luther B.  
Mission

5-6

Mission



**BISHOPS BERRY AND WILSON**

These two Bishops were elected by the General Conference of 1901 and are chairman and secretary respectively of the Board of Bishops.



INDIANOLA, IA.  
ral Conference.

area would be represented. It happened, to our great sorrow, that Bishop Matthew S. Hughes was suddenly called to the eternal home; so that no report was presented for that area. The Bishops desire that Bishop Leonard be given the privilege of giving a brief report for that area.

By vote this privilege was granted.  
The Bishop: Will the Conference hear a



Bishop Luther B. Wilson  
D.D., F. L.D.,

New York City.

at the Board of Foreign Missions  
150 Fifth Avenue, New York

Bishop Luther B. Wilson  
D. D. L. L. D.,  
New York City

Property of the Board of Foreign Missions,  
150 Fifth Avenue, New York

<sup>49</sup>  
Bishop Luther B. Wilson  
D. D. L. L. D.,  
New York City

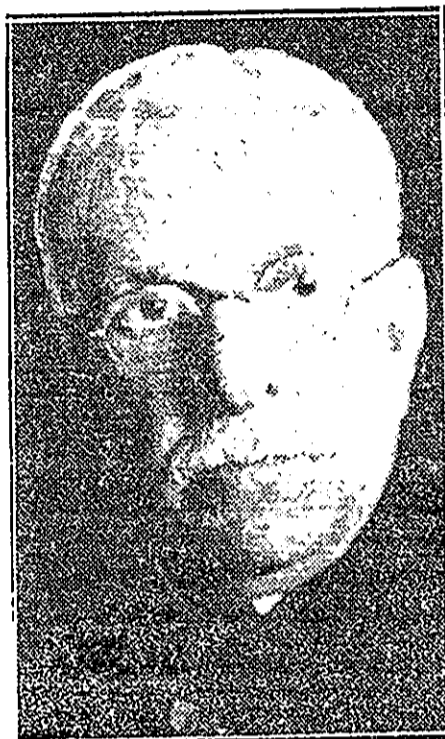
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Bishop Luther B  
NY - 10000

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## Methodist Leader Passes



Bishop Luther B. Wilson

## Bishop Wilson Is Dead at 72 In Baltimore

Veteran of Methodist Church,  
Head of New York Area  
Until His Retirement

Collapsed a Month Ago

Was One of Founders of  
the Anti-Saloon League

*Special to the Herald Tribune*

BALTIMORE, June 4.—The Right Rev. Luther Barton Wilson, retired resident bishop of the New York area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died to-night at his summer home in Roland Park. Bishop Wilson, who was seventy-one years old, had been critically ill for a month, since he collapsed at the General Conference at Kansas City. A month previously he had suffered an acute attack of heart disease, to which he had been subject since 1908, the result of a fever contracted in Africa. His faculties were alert, however, and he retained consciousness until death.

### Born in Baltimore

Luther Barton Wilson, for twenty years and more one of the outstanding figures among the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in many civic and patriotic movements, was born in Baltimore on November 14, 1856, the son of Henry Merryman and Eliza Kelso (Hollingsworth) Wilson, and was educated in private schools in that city and at Dickinson College, receiving his A. B. degree in 1875.

He then studied medicine and received his M. D. in 1877. In 1878, however, he turned from medicine to the ministry and entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on trial. He was ordained a deacon in 1880 and an elder in 1882. He filled pastorates at Hancock, Woodberry and in Baltimore and in Washington and was for several years a presiding elder. Finally, at the general conference of 1904, at Los Angeles, he was elected a bishop and was assigned to the Chattanooga, Tenn. district. Four years later he was transferred to the metropolitan district, with his residence in New York, and here he remained to the end of his active career.

### Anti-Saloon League Organizer

He was one of the organizers of the Anti-Saloon League, being chairman of the committee which issued the call for its first national convention in 1895, at which time he was a presiding elder in Washington. On the organization of the league at that convention he was elected its vice-president, and in 1901 he was elected its president to succeed Hiram Patee, who died, and held that position for many years.

For a number of years he was secretary to the board of bishops, immediately preceding his own election to the episcopacy. In 1912 he was made president of the board of foreign missions. In 1917 he went to France with the A. E. F. as a leader in Y. M. C. A. work.

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For a number of years he was secretary to the board of bishops, immediately preceding his own election to the episcopacy. In 1912 he was made president of the board of foreign missions. In 1917 he went to France with the A. E. F. as a leader in Y. M. C. A. work and was intensely energetic all through the World War, and on coming back to New York in the fall of 1917 he brought a personal message from General Pershing to the American people in these words: "Germany can be beaten. Germany must be beaten. And Germany will be beaten."

He took a keen interest in political affairs. He urged the re-election of Mayor Mitchel in 1917, although differing from him radically in religious creed. He opposed American entry into the League of Nations, largely because of Article X of the Covenant, and advocated the election of Harding and Coolidge in 1920. Later he was in favor of American participation in the World Court. He offered prayer at the opening of one of the sessions of the Democratic National Convention in Madison Square Garden in July, 1924.

#### Spoke at Harding Memorial

He was the speaker at the great memorial service in New York on the death of President Harding, and in April, 1926, was the speaker at the annual memorial of deceased policemen. He was greatly interested in the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, 1921, and hoped for great results in behalf of peace, but he believed in national preparedness and in 1924 vigorously opposed pacifist propaganda in the Church and a proposed "anti-war memorial."

He was much in demand as a preacher or orator on anniversaries and other special occasions and responded to such calls to the fullest extent permitted by time and by the state of his health. One of the latest was his preaching of the sermon at a double anniversary commemoration at the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Providence, N. J., in November, 1927. Five months later, in April, 1928, he undertook to preside, as his last episcopal function, over the annual meeting of the Newark, N. J., conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but was compelled by failing strength to retire from the chair long before the final session. A few weeks later he went to Kansas City to attend the quadrennial general conference and presented to that body the pastoral address of the board of bishops, but was too ill and weak to accept the testimonial which was to be given in his honor.

He was a director of the Church Peace Union and a trustee of Dickinson College and Drew Theological Seminary. He received the degree of D. D. from Dickinson College, that of LL.D. from Dickinson and from Wesleyan University and the University of Maryland, and that of Litt. D. from Syracuse University. He married Miss Louise J. Turner, of Baltimore, in 1881, and had two sons and a daughter: Arthur Stanley Wilson, Luther Barton Wilson Jr., and Juliette Turner Wilson.

# Is Wins French Single

Wills Lacoste in .  
-7, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3

Wills, Is Beaten After Brave  
Up Two-Set Victories to  
States and British Laurels

The Herald Tribune  
New York Tribune Inc.

Wills today added the French women's singles  
titles which include the Wimbledon and  
a year, by defeating Eileen Bennett, of  
Miss "Poker Face" finished the tourna-  
ing only thirteen games in five matches

## Champions and Titles Won on French Courts

AUTEUIL, France, June 4 (AP).—  
Here are the new tennis cham-  
pions of France crowned in the in-  
ternational hard court tournament,  
which was concluded to-day:

Men's singles—Henri Cochet,  
France.

Women's singles—Miss Helen  
Wills, United States.

Men's doubles—Jean Borotra and  
Jacques Brugnon, France.

Women's doubles—Miss Eileen  
Bennett and Mrs. W. Holeroff Wat-  
son, England.

Mixed doubles—Miss Eileen Ben-  
nett, England and Henri Cochet,  
France.

## Ruth to Play To-day As X-Ray Reveals Foot Is Only Bruised

By W. B. Hanna

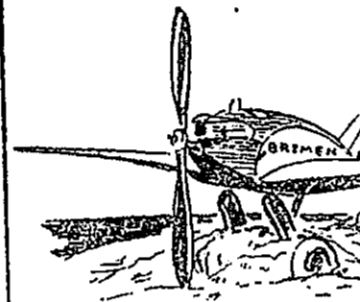
DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—Not that  
Babe Ruth is essential to the Yankee  
in winning baseball games, but he is  
more than a trifle useful and decidedly  
ornamental, and all hands were re-  
lieved to learn this afternoon that the  
foot he hurt here Saturday was merely  
bruised and not broken.

While the players loafed, owing to  
a rain postponement, the Babe and  
Doc Woods took the injured foot to  
an X-ray plant and had it looked into.  
Nothing more than a bruise, the X-ray  
showed.

The Babe came back to his hotel  
used hot and cold water applications  
and says he will be able to play to-  
morrow. He has several yards of skin  
off his left elbow where he made his  
death-defying leap at the time he hurt  
his foot and catcher Shea with whom

Wonder What They

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The Babe came back to his hotel used hot and cold water applications and says he will be able to play tomorrow. He has several yards of skin off his left elbow where he made his death-defying leap at the time he hurt his foot, and catcher Shea with whom he collided and whose dropping of the ball allowed the Yankees to win the game, lost an equal area of cuticle.

The Babe's foot is much better off than Bob Meusel's leg. The latter has the same "charley hoss" which flattened him in the Philadelphia series. Muscle tissue was torn above the knee and there has been internal bleeding. The result is a black and blue leg from thigh to calf. The leg is getting better, however, and Meusel may be able to play in Cleveland.

George Manfredi, the N. Y. U. southpaw, who was to join the Yankees on this trip and work out with them, has not arrived yet. Henry Johnson is listed to pitch for Mr. Huggins tomorrow. Timely hitting, excellent pitching, the same fine fielding defense they've had for three years now and the same fighting spirit have carried the Yankees along lately with substitutes just as steadily as with regulars.

## Captains in Four Sports Are Selected by Navy

Special to the Herald Tribune

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4.—The selections of captains for the coming year of four of the athletic teams of the Naval Academy were announced to-day. Midshipman George W. Ashford of Georgia, will be captain of the wrestlers. He wrestled successfully in the 115-pound class and was also captain last season. Another re-election was that of Midshipman Frank M. Adamson, of North Dakota, as captain of the gym team. He is an expert on the flying rings.

The swimming team will be captained by Midshipman Raymond F. Crist, of New York, a sprint and middle distance swimmer. The fencers will be led by Midshipman Algon E. Loomis, of Oregon, a saber wielder.

## Miss Wills Drops Only 13 Games to 5 Rivals

AUTECIL, France, June 4 (AP).—Helen Wills, who to-day won the women's singles championship in the international hard court tennis tournament, outclassed every one of her five opponents, including the champions of Germany and Holland.

The American champion never was forced to extra sets. She dropped but thirteen games in the entire tournament, and no opponent won more than three games against her.

## BISHOP L. B. WILSON DIES AT 72 YEARS

Retired Head of Metropolitan  
Area of M. E. Church Suc-  
cumbs After Long Illness.

### HELD MANY BIG POSTS

Trustee of Many Educational Insti-  
tutions—Former Head of Anti-  
Saloon League.

BALTIMORE, June 4 (AP).—Bishop  
Luther Barton Wilson, retired Bishop  
of the New York area of the Meth-  
odist Episcopal Church, died at his  
home here late tonight after a long  
illness. He was 72 years old.

#### A Long Fight With Ill Health.

Bishop Wilson had made a fight  
for the last five years against ill  
health. Four years ago he under-  
went an operation in a Baltimore  
hospital, where he remained for  
many months. Since last March he  
had been ill several times.

A farewell reception planned re-  
cently by the New York Area for the



Photo by Harris & Ewing.

**BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON,**  
Who Died in Baltimore Last Night  
at 72 Years.

Bishop and Mrs. Wilson had to be  
cancelled twice as he could not come  
to New York. Finally the Commit-  
tee went to Baltimore and presented  
to Dr. Wilson a check for \$10,000  
from the Methodists of this Area as  
"a token of their love and esteem"  
and in recognition of his labor here of  
sixteen years.

Against the advice of many Bishop  
Wilson went to Kansas City, as he  
had been appointed to read the qua-  
drennial "Episcopal Address."

At the opening of the convention  
on May 1, Bishop Wilson read the  
first half of the address, speaking  
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At the opening of the convention on May 1, Bishop Wilson read the first half of the address, speaking twenty minutes. Then he suddenly became ill and handed his manuscript over to Bishop Richardson, who read the rest of it. The document was considered one of the most telling ever delivered at a quadrennial, especially the paragraphs on "The Minister."

For a week Bishop Wilson was ill in bed at his hotel. Then Mrs. Wilson started with him home. He was taken ill again on the train. From Chicago a physician made the trip with them. On arrival in Baltimore Bishop Wilson was put to bed, from which he never arose.

**Head of Metropolitan Area 16 Years.**

Luther Barton Wilson was resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City, with title of Bishop of the New York Methodist Episcopal Area, for the last sixteen years.

He retired last month automatically at the Quadrennial General Methodist Conference held in Kansas City, as the denomination has a law that retirement from active service at half salary must take place at the General Conference nearest the seventieth birthday of a member of the Board of Bishops.

Bishop Wilson was President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the most responsible office in the denomination. Until a few years ago he was President of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Throughout his adult life he was an ardent fighter for total abstinence.

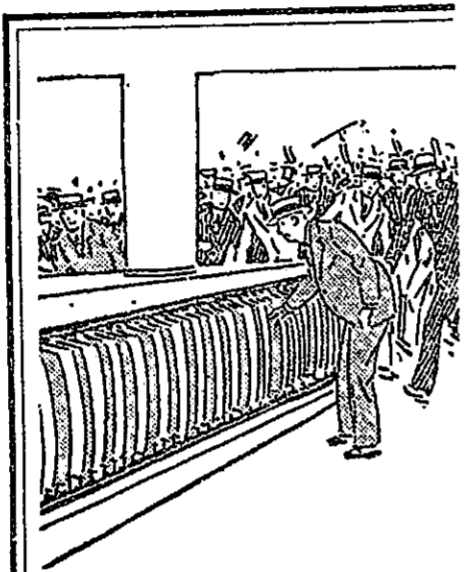
Until his health began to fail, Bishop Wilson was Secretary of the Board of Bishops. He was succeeded by Bishop Ernest G. Richardson, formerly of Atlanta and now Bishop of the Philadelphia area.

For many years Bishop Wilson was a trustee of the Church Peace Union. He was an honorary trustee of Syracuse University, a Methodist institution. He was a trustee of Drew Methodist Episcopal Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J.; the American University, Washington, D. C.; Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.; his alma mater; Pennington Seminary in New Jersey, and Drew Methodist Episcopal Seminary for Young Women, Carmel, N. Y.

, 1923.

*The Wanamaker*  
Formerly A. T. Stewart

ANAMAKER PLACE AT 9TH



Annual  
**MEN**

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practically all builds  
\$7 to \$37 . . . included  
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Annual

# MEN

## NEW REDUCT

**H**UNDREDS of our own good wear now . . . this S Fall . . . various weig models . . . for men of practically all builds \$7 to \$37 . . . included Standard Clothes . . . FABRIC QUALITY Wanamaker Specific the buying opportuni . . . of which we Yorkers always tak tage . . .

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 Elizabeth R. Symmes

Lellu B. Townsend  
 Minnette W. Towns-  
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 Margaret A. Travers  
 Margery G. Treiber  
 Alvina Treut  
 Evangeline Trolander  
 Wladyslawa E. Trze-  
 bnicka  
 Albert H. Turner  
 Rhoda A. Tyler

Olivia Vogel

Ruth H. Whitney  
 Elizabeth C. Wilcox  
 Charles L. Wiley  
 Hazle M. Williams  
 Josephine H. Wilson  
 Marlon Wilson  
 Lillian E. Wingreene  
 Lulu K. Wolf  
 Florence G. Wood-  
 ward  
 Grace Woody  
 Eleanor E. Work  
 Josephine L. Wright  
 Dagmar C. Wulff  
 Murray Wunderlich

Emilie R. Zernitz

Alvin J. Arnheim  
 M. Louise Arnold

Roger Bourland

Ruth E. Clayton

Leonard A. Drake

# The New York Times

48.]

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

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## BISHOP WILEY FALLEN AT FOOCHEW.

Rumors of the serious illness of this trusted servant of the Church had for some weeks given pain to those who had heard them. We declined to publish anything in the absence of definite information. But on Thursday last a cable despatch to the Mission Rooms, signed by the REV. N. J. PLUMB, of the Foochow Conference, announced the fact and the grave nature of his sickness. On Saturday the trembling flame of hope was extinguished by another dispatch consisting of the fatal words, "BISHOP WILEY dead."

This event, so soon after the departure of BISHOP SIMPSON, inflicts a heavy blow upon the Board of Bishops and upon the Church, for BISHOP WILEY was distinguished among his colleagues by the possession of certain rare and valuable qualities harmoniously blending with those working elements on which efficiency depends.

BISHOP WILEY was not yet sixty years of age, but would have reached that period March 29 next. His career adds another and a beautiful illustration to the catalogue of trophies of grace in childhood, for he united with the Church at the age of ten years. Good intentions and trustfulness made the sum of his experience then, but when he was thirteen his spiritual horizon had broadened, and he began to be an energetic Christian. When but eighteen he was authorized to exhort and to hold meetings; at nineteen he was regularly licensed to preach. He was studying for the Sophomore Class in Dickinson College, but six months of labor in a great revival impaired his health, bringing on an apparently incurable disease of the throat. This blasted his ministerial prospects, and reluctantly he turned to the study of Medicine. For that purpose he came to this city, and in 1846 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York. During the same period he took a

ture; when competitors without the necessary restraint of a periodical published by the Church were insinuated into every family. Under the circumstances his success was great, his style being chaste and the range of his mental vision sufficiently discursive to gather a due variety of material.

As a Bishop, we regard him as one of the most efficient the Church has had during the past thirty years. He had not the towering eloquence of BISHOP SIMPSON, the capacious and penetrative and aggressive personality of BISHOP AMES, the saintliness and indefatigability of BISHOP JAMES, the placid and abstracted intellectuality of BISHOP THOMPSON; but he was a genuine and an unusually symmetrical character. In lucidity he had no superior among his brethren; in self-restraint he was one among many; in prudence he reached, without passing, the limit of rational caution; in knowing when to speak and when to be silent in order to influence his brethren in the General Committees of the Church, he had nothing left to learn; as an administrator he was faithful in the little as well as in the great. BISHOP WILEY neglected nothing committed to him.

Principle, rather than feeling, predominated in his moral and religious life, but a more tender heart never beat under an impassive exterior than in the breast of BISHOP WILEY.

As an extemporaneous speaker of the unrecited type, we have not heard his equal in the Church nor his superior in the legal profession. In 1873 a General Missionary Conference was held in Pitsburg. The writer was present, and heard from the lips of BISHOP WILEY, during three days, nine addresses, arising from the current conversations on the different fields. These could not but be extemporaneous. We heard them with wonder—so calm and low and sweet was his utterance, yet so continuous and so accurate withal. There were no bursts, no Niagaras of speech, like those which startled; yet delighted, the audiences of DR. DEN-

## NEW YORK TIMES.

### BISHOP WILSON BURIED.

Eight Bishops and Two Other Clergymen Conduct Services.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Funeral services for the Rev. Dr. Luther Barton Wilson, retired Bishop of the New York area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were held this afternoon in Mount Vernon Place Church by Bishop William Frazer McDowell of the Washington area, who was assisted by nine other clergymen. There were many ministers in the church, which was crowded. A short service was held earlier at the Wilson home in Roland Park by Bishop George R. Grose of Peking, China, formerly a resident of Baltimore.

Seven Bishops assisted Bishop McDowell. They were Bishop Joseph P. Berry, retired, Bishop L. G. Richardson of Philadelphia, Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the New York area, Bishop Grose, Bishop Herbert Welch of Pittsburgh, Bishop John W. Hamilton, retired, of Washington, and Bishop Frank W. Warren. The Rev. Dr. E. L. Watson of the Waverly Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. Dr. Oscar T. Olson of Mount Vernon Place Church also took part.

Three hundred members of the Baltimore Methodist Conference were honorary pallbearers.

Burial was in Greenmount Cemetery.

and tear, and the result is often any thing but good. The will becomes inflexible or flabby, the disposition arrogant or timorous, and the moral judgment lax or bigoted.

The child, at an early age, should begin to be trained to have the courage of his convictions, in thought as well as in deed—to think as well as to act fearlessly. He should learn not to use his will simply for the sake of willing, but in order to carry out what he believes right; and that there are times when he should intelligently subordinate his will to the will of others. And he should be warned not to rifle with solemn convictions, not to stifle the mysterious admonitions that seem to arise from the depths of his own nature, but to test them by reason and

THE EARNEST EFFORTS WHICH ARE NOW BEING MADE by the "Sons of the Revolution" to collect money for the completion of the pedestal for the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" should meet with prompt practical encouragement. The tardiness with which our country has responded to the generous offer of France has become a national disgrace. For this tardiness various apologies and explanations have been made. It has been very generally ascribed to the absorbing excitement of a political canvass, and to the want of any properly organized plans for receiving contributions. Both obstacles are now removed. The election is over, and a special committee of the "Sons of the Revolution" has taken the affair in hand with a vigor and skill that give good hopes of success. Of this committee MR WM. O. M'DOWELL is the chairman. The gentlemen associated with him are well-known citizens. Any amount sent to their address, "Room 32, 55 Liberty Street, New York city," will be satisfactorily receipted for if the address of the donor is inclosed. A proposal has been made looking toward a special effort throughout the country on Thanksgiving Day. Let there be a prompt, universal, and generous response. Further delay will make it impossible to rebut the charge of national niggardliness which has been made in Europe.

THE CONGO CONFERENCE, JUST HELD AT BERLIN, is one of the encouraging signs of the times. It contemplates international action by the great Powers of Europe to secure freedom of navigation on the Congo and Niger rivers; and it also has in view the arrangement of some definite formalities for the annexation of territory in Africa. The conference was opened by PRINCE BISMARCK, who stated these objects of the gathering in general terms. SIR EDWARD MALET, the British Commissioner, was careful in his reply to guard the right of England to exercise sole surveillance over the Niger, while she would gladly recognize the principle of free navigation. It is said that Portugal will insist on her right to dominate the Congo, but the conference will not be very likely to acknowledge her claim. It is greatly to be hoped that Africa will be greatly benefited by the result of the conference, and that both Western civilization and the Christian religion will be advanced by it upon the African Continent.

THE UNRELIABILITY OF MUCH OF THE INFORMATION received from China from French sources is shown by the fact that the latest advices do not bear out the reported capture of Tamsui by the French, but show that ADMIRAL COURMET was still awaiting reinforcements on the 17th inst. Meantime, thirteen German officers have arrived at Tientsin to enter the Chinese army, and forty-two more are expected. It is reported, too, that 30,000 Chinese soldiers crossed the Yangtse in October on their way southward. As France is understood now to withdraw her claims for indemnity, which most unrighteous demand the Chinese have steadily resisted, it is quite probable that a settlement will soon be effected. It is to be hoped that the session of the Foochow Conference, over which BISHOP WILEY was to preside about this time, has not been interfered with by military operations.

IT IS PAINFUL TO SEE HOW TARDILY SOME OF THE Lord's well-supplied stewards respond to the calls made on them in the Lord's work. It not infrequently happens,

## European Travels.

BY DR. BUCKLEY.

### XVI.—FURTHER ACCOUNT OF ST. PETERSBURG.

It has been my purpose to give such an account of ST. PETERSBURG that those who read these letters will have as good a knowledge of the city as can be obtained without visiting it, so as to place ST. PETERSBURG, with the great cities of central EUROPE, before the mind as a distinctly discerned object, and not as a vague and unsatisfactory conception. With this end in view I have described the situation of the city and its general appearance, and also conducted the reader through many of its most imposing buildings. But the grandest of them all, and one of the most magnificent in EUROPE, I have reserved until this closing letter upon ST. PETERSBURG.

#### ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL.

The hotel in which I stayed while in the city was immediately opposite the cathedral. I gazed upon it from my windows when in my room; I saw it and passed through it or around it every time I went out. It is unlike, but equal to, any ecclesiastical edifice north of Italy. I have at hand, as I proceed to its description, several accounts of it, of which I make free use. Its situation is in ISAAC'S PLACE, one of the largest open places in the city, surrounded by magnificent edifices, and several of the monuments described in the previous letter. This stupendous edifice is not dedicated to ISAAC the son of ABRAHAM, but to ST. ISAAC of DALMATIA. For a hundred years the RUSSIANS tried to build a place of worship on this spot. The first was built by PETER THE GREAT, 174 years ago, and, like nearly all the buildings of its time, was built of wood. After the destruction of that building, CATHERINE THE GREAT began another, which was finished in 1801. It was unsatisfactory, and disappeared; but in 1809 ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL was begun, and was forty years in building. Some idea of the difficulty and the cost this reader will derive from the following facts. This building stands in what was a swamp, and one million dollars were expended in sinking poles twenty-one feet long to make a foundation for the cathedral. What would be an immense grove a quarter of a mile square, if it stood upon the surface instead of being sunk beneath it, is here. Nor was that sufficient, for on the river side indications of sinking appeared, and near a quarter of a million of dollars was spent in making the foundation solid. The entire building cost \$15,000,000. The mineral resources of RUSSIA are greater than those of any other country in the world, and all that its quarries and mines and countless workmen can produce may be seen here. The building is in the shape of a

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S. FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

Day on the R

#### STANDING EVENTS ON THE AIR

- P. M.—Cities Service Orchestra—WEAF and seventeen stations.
- P. M.—White Rock Orchestra—WJZ stations
- P. M.—National Chomsters—WEAF and stations.
- P. M.—Wigley Musical Revue—WJZ and sixteen stations
- P. M.—True Story Tour: Kansas City and fifteen stations.
- P. M.—La France Orchestra WEAF and sixteen stations
- P. M.—La Palma Symphony Orchestra James J. Corbett—WOR and stations.
- P. M.—Palmolive Symphony Orchestra—Male Quartet—WEAF and stations

11:30—Katharine  
12:30—News  
1:30—Alma  
2:30—E. S.  
3:30—WJZ  
4:30—WJZ  
5:30—WJZ  
6:30—WJZ  
7:30—WJZ  
8:30—WJZ  
9:30—WJZ  
10:30—WJZ  
11:30—WJZ

course in the classics in that institution.

After practicing as a physician in Western Pennsylvania, in 1849 he settled—as he supposed permanently—in Pottsville, Pa.

But the great Head of the Church had work for him in a far country. At the solicitation of DR. DURBIN, whose intuitive mind recognized his fitness, he went as medical missionary to Foochow, China; but before sailing attended another course of medical lectures at his *alma mater*, and in March, 1850—the month in which he reached the close of his twenty-fifth year—he embarked for China. With sad significance may it be said that he went forth not knowing the things which should befall him. There his health failed; there his wife died, and, away from those who knew and loved him and her, he buried her, and was desolate. We have heard him speak of it as a period in which the iron entered into his soul. Yet these things did not prevent him from being of great service to the young mission.

In four years he returned, and was transferred from the Philadelphia Conference to the Newark, being appointed successively in Newark and Jersey City.

In 1858 he was elected Principal of Pennington Seminary, remaining there five years. In 1864 he led the delegation from the Newark Conference in the General Conference, by which he was elected Editor of the *Ladies' Repository*. In 1868 he appeared again at the head of his delegation, and was re-elected Editor. In 1872, for the third and last time, his Conference thus honored him. We say for the last time, for at that Conference he was made a Bishop. In 1877 he revisited the scene of his missionary labors, and rejoiced in what God had wrought in the interval in the unfolding of the seeds which he and his colleagues had planted. He had then the opportunity of visiting Japan, and of strengthening our infant mission there by his sympathy and counsel and by his remission of sins.

His reputation and work are now among the treasures of the Church—the garnered harvests of its first century. As a preacher he was clear—very clear—rhythmical, and flowing, and his sermons were fit to print as they fell from his lips. His administration of the affairs of Pennington Seminary was such as to elevate it in public esteem, though his predecessors had been the energetic and shrewd EDWARD COOKE, the learned and affable STEPHEN M. VAIL, the scholarly, witty, and accessible J. TOWNLEY CRANE. DR. WILEY was dignified, yet urbane, easy to approach, yet not to be trifled with by colleague or pupil.

As an editor he had a difficult position. He took the *Ladies' Repository* at a time when the new movements in magazine literature and the relations of woman to the life and thought of the age were gathering strength and concentrating; when capital far beyond our Church's resources was employed in the publication and circulation of magazine litera-

ture. His "flowing stream" of eloquence which flowed into the hearts of his hearers. Speaking of his days of darkness and bereavement in China, he said: "Brethren, it is with sorrow and joy that I recall those days—sorrow that I should have had a cup so bitter, joy that I and those whom I loved and lost should have had some part in the healing of the nations."

What a pathetic coincidence that he should have gone back there to die! Would he have refused the choice if the Master had placed it before him?

On his return in 1854 he published a work entitled *The Fallen Missionaries of Foochow*. He is numbered among them now. Whoever edits another edition of that work must add the name of the author, and once again that mission is consecrated in the love and faith of the Church.

BISHOP WILEY was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. Few have suffered the shafts of bereavement more frequently than he, or under more excruciating conditions; but this can never happen again. He has gone

Where those who meet shall part no more,  
And those long parted meet again.

To his family, "so near and yet so far," the heart of the Church will turn in sympathy as it gives thanks to God for a career unspotted and very fruitful in good works.



when a missionary collection is taken or a church debt is to be raised, that the man who ought to be at the head of the list, with the abundance the Master has entrusted to his hands, is found coming in at the foot with a miserly contribution. It would do but little harm if it only illustrated his parsimony; but its dampening and discouraging effect upon poor, but earnest, men who are straining to the utmost to help on the Lord's cause is a positive damage to the Church. And then it puzzles us wonderfully to find out on what such men base their expectation of being admitted to the bliss of heaven.

THE FIRST CASE FOR TRIAL AT THIS PORT UNDER THE Anti-Chinese Act has just occurred. It is that of AN KEE, a cook on board the bark *Richard Parsons*, recently arrived from Calcutta. He is a native of Hong Kong, who had been in this country before, having lived in Boston several weeks. He had no certificate of previous residence; and it is quite likely that he did not know that this "land of the free and home of the brave" had made it a crime for him to tread its soil without such certificate. He came ashore when the ship reached the port, and has since had lodgings in the Ludlow Street jail. The thought that the patient, industrious Chinaman is singled out for ostracism, while the lowest class of Italians and law-defying Mormons are freely admitted, is not calculated to make a sensible American proud of his country.

MR GLADSTONE EVIDENTLY INTENDS TO PUSH THE Franchise Bill with all possible vigor at the present session of Parliament. The Opposition wish some positive assurance in regard to the redistribution of seats in Par-

Greek cross, equal on every side. It has four grand entrances, each approached by three very broad flights of steps, each step composed of "one entire piece of granite formed out of masses of rock brought from FINLAND." As one ascends these steps, he finds himself at one of the four chief entrances. Each of these has a peristyle. These have one hundred and twelve pillars, sixty feet high. These pillars are seven feet in diameter, and consist of granite monoliths exquisitely polished. They are crowned with Corinthian capitals of bronze, and over these is a frieze formed of six polished blocks. Above these, rises at twice the height of these columns, the central dome. This is two hundred and ninety-six feet high, and is supported by thirty pillars of polished granite. Now this cupola is surmounted by an elegant rotunda, the miniature representation of the whole looking like a temple on the mountain top. It requires five hundred and thirty steps to ascend to the top of the rotunda. Then there are four smaller cupolae, in all respects like the great one. The great cupola is sheathed with copper and, vast as is its size, it is overlaid with gold. One hundred and eighty-five pounds of solid gold were used to gild it, and finally upon the summit there is a golden cross, the top of which is three hundred and thirty-six feet above the ground, and visible for many miles in every direction. So dazzling is the effect of the sunlight upon the gilded dome and cross that it is impossible to look at it more than a very few minutes at a time. The diameter of this dome is sixty-six feet. The interior is fully in harmony with these great proportions. The columns of malachite for an ikonostas (this ikonostas is the central screen) are more than thirty feet high. Pillars of lapis-lazuli on each side of the door of the screen cost \$30,000 each, and the Royal Door in the center is made of bronze, twenty-three feet high, and fifteen feet wide. The innermost part of the sanctuary is in a small circular temple, supported by eight Corinthian pillars of malachite eight feet, and gilded at the top and bottom. In these pillars there are 31,000 pounds of malachite of an average cost of \$1 a pound, making the whole to have cost \$31,000. The walls and floor are all of polished marble of different colors, covered with pictures of eminent Russian artists. No ornaments are seen. The impression is produced by vastness and cost. I believe the permanence of the impression to be greater than that of the Cathedral at COLONNA. There is no distraction here by details from the one grand impression. From this ecclesiastical monument we will make a transition to the

#### MUSEUM OF ARTILLERY.

This transition in a despotism such as that of RUSSIA is not so great as it might seem. All things here rest upon military power. The Church is upheld by it.

The museum contains many great curiosities. The inside court is full of cannon of all sizes. The horse on which CATHERINE II, rode, after the manner of

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## A Tribute to Bishop Wilson

From the Men of the Rank and File of the Army

By W. Waldo Weller

Bishop Wilson arrived in France some two months ago. He came to us here overseas not unknown, but times had greatly changed since his former visit. American soldiers were coming to France in great numbers. Pressure of events made grim work at once necessary for the American army. It was needed at the immediate front. Into this furnace, hand to hand and heart to heart with the men, Bishop Wilson came. Naturally, being the representative of the home Church and of highest standing there, he was at once watched. What place would he take? The answer to this question was not long delayed. From the moment the Bishop personally supervised the printing of his name on his bed roll, preparatory to taking the field, he let it be known by action that he came to stand by and with the American soldier boy. From the earliest moment until the present if you had desired to find Bishop Wilson you must necessarily have gone to the places where the American soldiers congregated. Not that he has not been with the officers, who need him as much as the men, nor in the deliberations of the leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association, but it has been essential to seek him also in the hospitals and in the social gatherings of the boys.

Now it is plain to any observer that the strain of all this has been felt by him. One look at the Bishop's face shows that he has felt keenly the demands of the hour.

But the American soldier has come in contact very closely with Bishop Wilson and it has been no small service which he has rendered and is rendering to the American soldiers. Here is a veritable field, full of positive opportunity all the time for service of the most necessary and vital character. We take our hats off to Bishop Wilson over here. The men of the rank and file know him not as the Bishop, but as the bearer of good tidings from home and as a friend in word and a friend in deed. May he return to America well and strong after his services here to the men in the army and navy.

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### Bishop Wilson in France

It has been my privilege to greet Bishop Luther B. Wilson and Dr. Cornelius Woolfkin, of New York, upon their arrival in Paris. They headed a large party of Young Men's Christian Association secretaries. My position here as one of the secretaries in charge of the Grand Hôtel du Pavillon for enlisted men has given me an excellent opportunity to see Bishop Wilson in his work for the American soldiers. As was to be expected he has taken his place quietly by the side of the American boys, asking no favors and apparently expecting to share their lot fully. Many have remarked that the Bishop has been much less exacting than even some secretaries. He appears well and in full vigor.

Bishop Wilson left Paris the last week in June for a tour of the camps. Dr. Woolfkin has gone to Bordeaux, there to care for the religious work of a division. It is understood that the Bishop and several other well-known American Church leaders will hold a conference once a month in Paris on the needs of the American soldiers. Bishop William F. Anderson, of Cincinnati, who has just been in Paris with Dr. Bysshe, of our French work, also goes out to the line.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is working through its ministry and Bishops here, as well as at home, for the welfare of the American soldier. The fruits of this labor, both here and at home will not be lost.

in America at its quadrennial meeting in December of the same year. It has been accepted practically in this form by many denominations. The Churches stand for—

- I. Equal rights and justice for all men in all stations of life.
- II. Protection of the family by the single standard of purity, uniform divorce laws, proper regulation of marriage, proper housing.
- III. The fullest possible development of every child, especially by the provision of education and recreation.
- IV. Abolition of child labor.
- V. Such regulation of the conditions of toil for women as shall safeguard the physical and moral health of the community.
- VI. Abatement and prevention of poverty.
- VII. Protection of the individual and society from the social, economic and moral waste of the liquor traffic.
- VIII. Conservation of health.
- IX. Protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases and mortality.
- X. The right of all men to the opportunity for self-maintenance, for safeguarding this right against encroachments of every kind, for the protection of workers from the hardships of enforced unemployment.
- XI. Suitable provision for the old age of the workers, and for those incapacitated by injury.
- XII. The right of employees and employers alike to organize; and for adequate means of conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes.
- XIII. Release from employment one day in seven.
- XIV. Gradual and reasonable reduction of hours of labor to the lowest practical point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.
- XV. A living wage as a minimum in every industry, and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.
- XVI. A new emphasis upon the application of Christian principles to the acquisition and use of property, and for the most equitable division of the product of industry that can ultimately be devised.

the Young Men's Christian Association. This leaves the three churches of the community pastorless. An attempt at a federation for the term of the war under a single pastor promises a successful solution of the problem.

**James Lee Ellenwood, Pastor at Trinity Church, Schenectady,** is slated for a navy chaplaincy. Dr. Thomas G. Thompson, who retired this spring, but was pastor of this flock

The facts already cited would seem to justify this statement made by the district superintendent of Syracuse East District, Dr. E. M. Mills: "Dr. Keeney has never been more popular with his people or in the city, or his church more prosperous than at the present time. First Church, under his teaching, has come to be the best organized and most liberal in the whole Conference. It is wronging no other church to say that a larger per cent of its laymen are engaged in church work than in any other in our bounds."

That this pastor is appreciated by his people may be seen in the fact that the pastor's salary has been increased from \$3,000 cash, without parsonage, to \$5,000 and a beautiful parsonage on University Avenue.

Dr. Keeney's work and leadership have not been confined to his parish alone. He was the chairman of the Conference Claimants' Commission and the commission to secure ten thousand tithers in Central New York Conference, and in each of these undertakings this Conference was the first in Methodism to reach the goal. Dr. Keeney has been a member of the last four General Conferences, leading his Conference delegation in those of 1912 and 1916.

The Missionary Centenary Committee has chosen an executive for the Buffalo area whose ability has been demonstrated and whose leadership will command the confidence and co-operation of the ministry and laity of this progressive area.



# Bishop Wilson Welcomed Home from Europe

A Great Patriotic Demonstration by Brooklyn and Long Island Churches

Kismet Temple, Brooklyn, was packed to the roof by 2,500 Methodists last Thursday evening. It was a reception to Bishop Luther B. Wilson, returning from his visit to the camps and battle fields of Europe, as a representative of the War Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Brooklyn North and South Districts united to make it a grand success, and Dr. A. S. Kavanagh, who was indiscriminately referred to as "Major General" and "Archbishop," was the man behind the idea and the promoter of

its brilliant realization. The reception committee consisted of sixty-five prominent citizens, Albert P. Sloan, chairman. The Temple was draped with flags, and every person had a small flag and a disposition to wave it. Dr. Kavanagh presided, and after the organ voluntary by Dr. Humason of New York Avenue Church, the vested choir of that church led the congregation in singing "America." Dr. W. V. Kelley led in prayer, and then choir and crowd pealed out the Battle Hymn of the Republic. Mayor Mitchell sent greetings through the Hon. L. H. Pounds, president of the Brooklyn Borough—"Brother Pounds," as he was introduced. He had a great reception in his own right, as well as for the fighting Mayor. The choir sang Buck's "Te Deum." Dr. Kavanagh made allusion to the presence of the bishop's wife, who occupied a seat on the platform, and as an expression of esteem and love, Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham gracefully presented to Mrs. Wilson a sheaf of American Beauty roses, which was accepted with appropriate words. Bishop John W. Hamilton brought the greetings of the Board of Bishops, stirring his hearers to the depths by an appeal for the infusion of religious fervor into the performance of the duties of the hour. Reminding them that Lincoln's assassin was disabled by catching his spur in the folds of a flag, he declared, "Who strikes that banner opens his grave!"

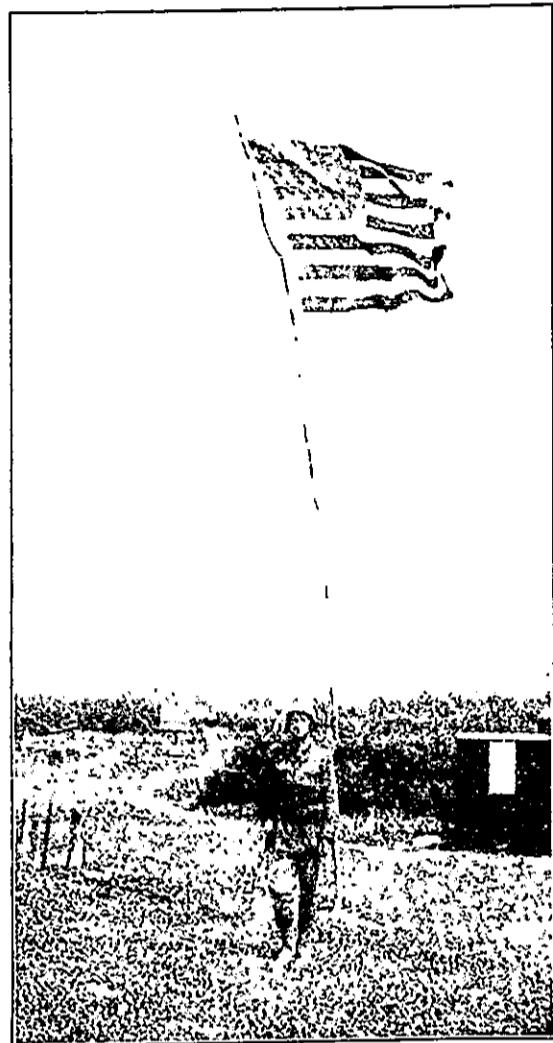
Dr. E. G. Richardson, superintendent of the Brooklyn North District, spoke for the ministry, and Alfred P. Sloan and Frank A. Horne for the laity. And after the choir had rendered national airs, Dr. Kavanagh introduced the guest of the evening. He had been warned that the bishop's modesty kept him from speaking about himself and the perils he had faced. "Put your heart on your sleeve," he urged; "you are among your friends!" The multitude greeted the bishop by rising to their feet, cheering and waving flags.

## THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS

Bishop Wilson began by explaining why he had gone. He spoke of his visit to the Italian and French fronts. He had seen the roads, with ambulances in hundreds of places, ready to start in a moment to the scene of need. He had seen the American army in their practice and recreation, and in the huts of the Young Men's Christian Association. He had preached in such a hut to the light of a single candle, which had to be extinguished because of scouting enemy planes; but when he gave the invitation he could see that almost every man in the crowded moonlit hall had risen for prayer. He had gone through the hospitals and tried to cheer the patients. He had seen the train loads of mud-stained soldiers, mourning women everywhere, village after village where none but women and children were left.

"What was the significance of it all for America? In the first place the war was teaching America that if manhood is to be right childhood and manhood must be guided. This war did not happen. It was the fruit of Prussian philosophy. Christian philosophy must make other wars impossible. If we would guard the future we must improve the present. The speaker scathingly condemned the arrogance and inhumanity of the German government and characterized the utterances of the Kaiser as essentially pagan.

Bishop Wilson was outspoken in his praise of the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association and urged that the churches not exploit a superficial ecumenism or an empty denominationalism in competition with it. He said that the best hand that touches the boy as he goes to the firing line and the best that greets him with refreshment as he staggers back, bleeding and exhausted, is that of the Young Men's Christian Association worker. "It is my solemn and sober conviction," he said, "that the question is not whether some other organization will do this work better than the Young Men's Christian Association, but that if the Association does not do it, it will go undone."



THE FLAG IN FRANCE

This flag, said to be the first flown by an American soldier at the front, was raised May 30, 1917, near Foreste, four miles from St. Quentin and three and one-half miles from the fighting line, by Edward H. McCrabon, of the American Ambulance Service, who is a probationer in Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The staff was a tree cut by the roadside.

America?" In the first place the war was teaching America that if manhood is to be right childhood and manhood must be guided. This war did not happen. It was the fruit of Prussian philosophy. Christian philosophy must make other wars impossible. If we would guard the future we must improve the present. The speaker scathingly condemned the arrogance and inhumanity of the German Government, and characterized the utterances of the Kaiser as essentially pagan.

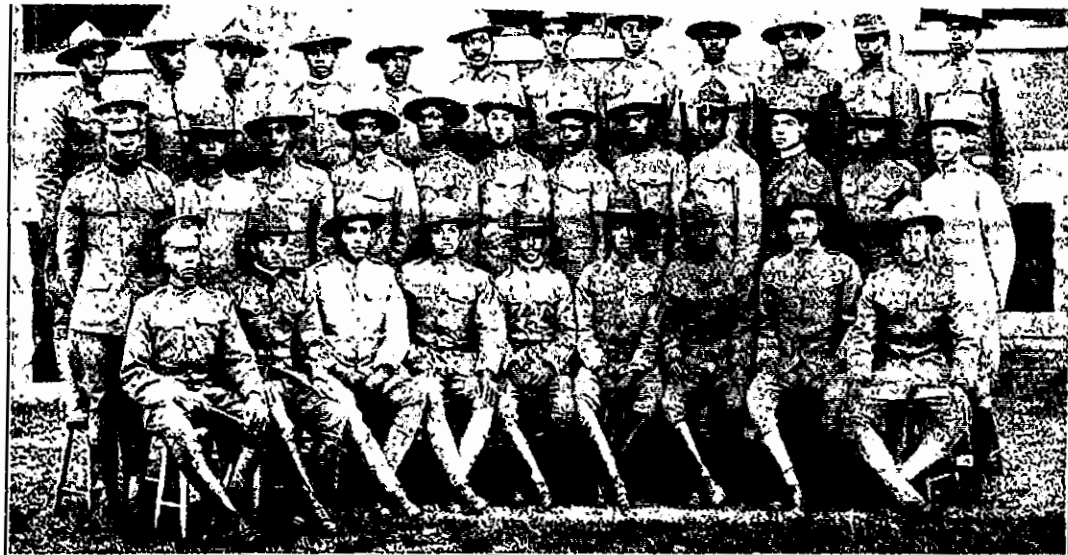
Bishop Wilson was outspoken in his praise of the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association, and charged the churches not to exploit a superficial ecclesiasticism or an empty denominationalism in competition with it. He said that the last hand that touches the boy as he goes to the firing line and the first that greets him with refreshment as he staggers back, bleeding and exhausted, is that of the Young Men's Christian Association worker. "It is my solemn and sober conviction," he said, "that the question is not whether some other organization will do this work better than the Young Men's Christian Association, but that if the Association does not do it, it will go undone."

Turning to the situation at home, the bishop denounced the Mayors and Senators who criticize and oppose the policy of the government. He closed with an allusion to an incident of his return voyage. When the lights of Long Island flashed upon the darkened Red Cross at almost every point along the ship at midnight he had thanked God upon his knees that he was so near to land and home, that he was an American, and furthermore that he was on the great Ship of Christianity, which feared no enemy searchlight, and whose deck was the only safe platform for human society. He had said to General Pershing on leaving the American camps, "What shall I say to the people when I re-

turn?" "Tell them," said the American commander; "tell them that there is no ground for the heresy that Germany cannot lose; Germany can be beaten; she must be beaten, and she will be beaten."

When the bishop had concluded, the audience applauded long, and then formally saluted the flag and repeated the pledge of allegiance, after which the benediction was pronounced.

Every church in Brooklyn and a large number of the other Long Island churches were represented, Saint Mark's delegation alone being 150 strong. The voluntary offerings which came to the committee in connection with applications for tickets will cover all expenses and place in the hands of the bishop a substantial sum for war relief.



FOR THEIR COUNTRY AND OURS

Some of the graduates and students of the Freedmen's Aid Schools, who were members of the Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Des Moines, Ia. Most of them received commissions in the National Army. A large proportion, graduates of Meharry Medical College, became lieutenants in the Medical Reserve.

him to give this building." Dean Hamilton, of the Vanderbilt University Medical School; Dr. E. B. Chappell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and others brought greetings. The concluding speaker was Dean W. F. Tillet, of the Vanderbilt School of Religion, who joined in the general praise of Dr. Hubbard, who has built his life into this school, which is the leader of its kind in America. Speaking

toiling on at Meharry you now have a big man in a big place."

Did you know that the Methodist Episcopal Church supported one of the largest Negro medical schools in the world? Did you know that some of the leading men of the South were on its board? Did you know that its graduates were successful doctors in every Southern State?

## Behold the Churches How They Grow

An Analysis of the Numerical Forces of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South

By H. K. CARROLL, LL.D.

I am not sure that what I am here offering as a study of the strength, growth and distribution of the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has not already been worked out by one or more of the commissioners on unification, but even if this has been done it may be that my analysis will have at least a suggestive value.

My first table (I shall limit these massings of figures as much as possible, for few are brave enough to thread a statistical jungle) will show the distribution of the numerical strength in communicants or members (including preparatory members) of the two bodies. This is done by States. The returns for 1916 of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, I have from Dr. J. S. Chadwick, of the Christian Advocate, of Nashville, Tenn., who has just revised them, and those of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church from Dr. O. S. Baketel, editor of the Methodist Year Book; also revised to date.

To furnish a basis of comparison I have taken the census returns for 1890 and 1906. The periods covered are ten years and twenty-six years, respectively.

The merest glance at Table I will show that the communicants of the two Churches are massed in particular States and for the purpose of pointing out certain salient and interesting facts I have picked out these States for a second table, showing where each Church has its principal strength.

It is an interesting fact that the great majority of members of the two Churches are to be found in eleven States of the North and border and in eleven States of the South and border, and it is a striking fact that only one State, Missouri, is found in both lists. Mis-

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"Young Man" which changed history." In  
them the author finds plenty of opportunity  
for pointed application to the twentieth-cen-  
tury youth. Dean Brown has a fresh, lucid,  
... book his message to its

sional reader, paid to bring a breath from the mountains in order to call attention to the Church mountain schools. I was struck by what I found there.

There was something in the air, even in the jostling crowd as it left the Convention Hall each night, that bespoke a great ideal, that made one stop and say, "There is something to all this."

There was a humorous side to me, too. Especially was I amused by conversations overheard in the press room. I heard a reporter call his paper by phone. This is what followed: "Send a photographer over. I am going to try and line up some of the highboys (bishops) for a picture."

Another phoned: "Yes, Dr. So-and-so spoke, yes, also Bishop So-and-so. He said so-and-so. Now these birds had a good line."

Not much respect for the "cloth" one would think of snap judgment. And yet, one was conscious of as deep respect among newspaper men as among any connected with the Conference.

I left with a feeling of being only a speck on the earth after being in touch, even in the most remote way, with so many who are swept by a great life purpose.

### Bishop Luther B. Wilson

Resolution adopted by the Trustees of the Church Peace Union at the annual meeting, New York, June 7, 1928.

"The Trustees of the Church Peace Union have heard with deep sorrow of the death of their beloved fellow trustee, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, and wish to record upon the minutes of the Board their high appreciation of his character and their gratitude for the great service he has rendered. They would also extend to the members of his family their sincere sympathy in their great loss.

"They rejoice in the outstanding service which he has rendered to the Church in his long career. He has held high office in many of the national boards of his own communion, been a trustee of many of its institutions and for the last sixteen years has served as Bishop of the New York Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During these sixteen years he has not only administered a great charge but has preached the Gospel by voice and pen, eloquently and untiringly.

"He was interested in everything that pertained to the Kingdom of God and held many offices outside of his own communion. For several years he was president of the Anti-Saloon League and was always interested in the temperance problem. He was a trustee of several colleges and summaries and always betrayed a keen interest in education. Identified with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America from its inception, he has been closely connected with all its activities.

"When the call came for all the churches of the world to meet at Stockholm in August of 1925 in the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work, he threw himself enthusiastically into the preparations for the event and contributed in no small measure to its success.

"During the latter years he became increasingly interested in the cause of international goodwill. He sensed the growing conviction of the world that war had no place in a true civilization and threw himself heartily into the movement to banish it from the earth. He has been a trustee of the Church Peace Union from its inception and has rendered most faithful service. For three years he has served as chairman of its executive committee. He was one of the founders of the World Alliance, having been present at Constance in August of 1914, and having taken active part in that memorable meeting. He was largely responsible for the vigorous statements in behalf of international peace which issued from the General Conference of his communion, which has just finished its sessions at Kansas City, and he was stricken while reading the statesman-like utterances of the Bishops, which he had himself largely written.

"Bishop Wilson exhibited in his character a unique combination of gentleness and power. He was irenic in disposition but

when fired with a deep conviction, exhibited the courage and perseverance of a crusader. Again we rejoice in having had the opportunity of these years of comradeship with a good, great man."

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#### LUTHER BARTON WILSON

Bishop Luther Barton Wilson was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 14, 1855, and educated at Central Institute and Stuart's Hall, Baltimore, and at Dickinson College, the last named conferring on him the following degrees: A. B., 1875; A. M., 1878; D. D., 1892; LL. D., 1904. To the foregoing are to be added: S. T. D., University of Maryland; L. H. D., Syracuse University; LL. D., Wesleyan University. In 1877 Bishop Wilson as a graduate in medicine received the title of M. D. from the University of Maryland School of Medicine. He entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1878, filling pastorates in Baltimore and Washington. He served as presiding elder of Washington District during 1894-1900, and of West Baltimore District 1903-1904. Bishop Wilson was a member of the Committee on Aggressive Evangelism in 1900, and in 1902 was selected as fraternal delegate of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, held in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He was elected to the episcopacy at the General Conference held in Los Angeles, California, in 1904. Bishop Wilson is president of the American Anti-Saloon League and a trustee of Dickinson College and Drew Theological Seminary, and is a member of the Ocean Grove Association of New Jersey. Bishop Wilson was one of the associate editors of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1916. He is secretary of the Board of Bishops, its address being 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson  
Henry H. Meyer  
Lynn Harold Hough

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Oberammergau in 1930, and to be entertained in his home.

DR. OSCAR THOMAS OLSON, pastor of Mount Vernon Place Church, Baltimore, Md., will be the guest preacher in Renfield Street



G. BROMLEY OXNAM, D.D.  
President-elect of De Pauw University,  
Greenville, Ind.

high, will be 691 feet above the river level. The light will be a boon to aviators, and will be known as Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd Beacon. Dr. Christian F. Reischer, pastor, accepted the gift, which is valued at \$100,000, in behalf of the Temple, and Mayor Walker, in the name of New York City, welcomed the cross to the skyline. Commander Byrd also expressed the thankfulness of aviators for this fog-piercing beacon. Mr. Bob, the donor, remarked that it seemed to him most fitting that a monumental church building, itself a spiritual lighthouse, should carry in the form of a cross an actual beacon to guide mariners and aviators.

### The General Conference as an Outsider Saw It

By IRENE BEWLEY  
Greenville, Tenn.

When I was invited by the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church to read from Lula Vollmer's mountain play, "Sun-Up," and tell some true stories of my native Tennessee hills, at General Conference at Kansas City on May 21, I of course considered it an honor to be invited to fill some time on such an important and full program. Not until I attended the sessions, however, did I realize what a tremendous thing a General Conference is.

I remember so clearly the first business session I attended. From the gallery I had a clear view of the main floor. I saw here a millionaire I chanced to know who was a delegate. Nearby I saw the bright turban of an East Indian, also a delegate. Next an American lawyer. Then I chanced to meet another delegate, who is an ex-saloon keeper, now reclaimed and deeply interested in finer things. And in another section was a bright Korean costume, and close by the keen eyes of a Japanese delegate. And so on until thirty-nine countries had been counted.

I knew of the dramatic election to the episcopacy of E. Stanley Jones (the most talked-of churchman on two continents), which was brought about mainly by little Miss Kim of Korea, who pleaded for a bishop for her country. I was there too when Dr. Jones declined this high office—this \$6,000 a year job in order to retain his \$1,500 a year job. I said, "Here is statesmanship of the skies." The cynics have said the pulpit is money-bound, the churchmen materialistic. I do not believe them. Here is proof to the contrary.

There was something about the entire gathering not found in the average group. But few are less credulous than the writer as to the humanness and the failures of all individuals regardless of where such individuals chance to be, whether in or out of the Church. In spite of this, I came, a profes-

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GEORGE P. ECKMAN

Born January 8, 1860, at Gouldsborough, Pennsylvania, of German-French-Huguenot ancestry. He was early converted at a camp meeting; received his education at Wesleyan University (M. A., 1891), Drew Theological Seminary (B. D., 1886), New York University (Ph. D., 1897), and has received from Syracuse University (1902) and Wesleyan University (1906) the degree of D. D. At the General Conference of 1912 he was elected editor of *The Christian Advocate*, from which position he resigned in April, 1915, to accept the pastorate of Elm Park Church at Scranton, Pennsylvania. Dr. Eckman is the author of *Controversial Elements in Lucretius*, *The Young Man with a Program*, *Studies in the Gospel of John* (two volumes), and *Passion Week Sermons*, all of which have grown out of his work. His book, forming the Second Series of the *Mendenhall Lectures* delivered at Syracuse University, is *The Literary Primacy of the Bible*. His latest work is *When Christ Comes Again*. His address is Elm Park, Scranton, Pennsylvania.



Also Second Advent. See page 7, *The Book of Revelation Not a Mystery*—Keppel.

6/21/28

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Bishop Wilson's Ancestors, and Their Gifts to Methodism

EDITOR THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE: SIR: As the impressive funeral services of Bishop Luther Barton Wilson took place June 7 at Mount Vernon Place Church, Baltimore, with eight bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church present, and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Methodist Protestant Church and of the New York and Baltimore Conferences forming a guard of honor, the writer's mind went back to the place in the history of the Church which Bishop Wilson's ancestors in this region occupied in the upbuilding and establishing of American Methodism.

It is recorded that his great-great-grandfather, Samuel Merryman, "a churchman of high respectability and wide influence," with a large farm then four miles north of Baltimore, went by chance (?) to visit the Sam's Creek region, where he heard "a wonderful preacher, that could pray and preach without a book, a marvelous thing in those days." He was stirred to the quick, went home, but returned, was converted, and joined Robert Strawbridge's first society. He invited the preacher to preach the first Methodist sermon at his house near Baltimore, afterwards "the Chief Citadel of Methodism." "This was probably as early as 1763, when Mr. Merryman was thirty-seven years old," says the Rev. I. P. Cook, who knew him personally.

Strawbridge came again to preach Mrs. Merryman's funeral sermon. The house became a regular preaching place. A class was formed with Amon Price, Mr. Merryman's brother-in-law, as leader, and Methodism became established, his son Caleb giving the lot for a log chapel, which has had two stone successors, including the present McKendree Church, Arlington. Adjoining the church on Merryman land was built "the first house ever erected as a Methodist parsonage," and next to it still stands old "Pilgrim's Rest," where the Rev. Henry Smith (1769-1862), a former pastor, long lived, a friend of Samuel Merryman's, and wrote his invaluable "Recollections of an Old Itinerant," which first appeared in THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE about 1811.

It is interesting to note that Asbury found "the congregation large" at his first sermon at Mr. Merryman's, November 25, 1772. Another of Bishop Wilson's Methodist ancestors was Jesse Hollingsworth, a leading merchant of Baltimore, whose forebear, Valentine Hollingsworth of Hollingsworth Hall, came to America with William Penn and settled on the Brandywine, and later in Maryland. Jesse Hollingsworth was one of the earliest of Francis Asbury's converts in Baltimore, when he was appointed by the First Conference of 1773 to take over Strawbridge's Baltimore Circuit of thirty appointments. He materially assisted Asbury and stands first on the list of purchasers of the first lot, 60 by 75 feet, for the first Methodist chapel in Baltimore, November, 1773. It is of peculiar interest to note that a few weeks previous to this purchase of such great import to Methodism, a little son was born to Jesse Hollingsworth in August, 1773, to whom he gave the name of Francis, after the revered Asbury, whom many times later alludes to him as "my dear son," as he becomes with his scholarly equipment in the years to come Francis Hollingsworth, transcriber of Asbury's Journal.

Many persons have inquired of the writer, "Who was Francis Hollingsworth, the transcriber of Asbury's Journal?" so that it has been of much interest to trace out the family career of one who by his painstaking ability made Asbury's Journal, that great treasure-trove of early Methodist history, a possibility. He was also the brother of Ann Hollingsworth, wife of the Rev. Henry Willis, at whose house on Pipe Creek Bishop Asbury

held the Baltimore Conference of forty members in 1801, and where he became fully conversant with the early growth of Methodism in that fruitifying Strawbridge region. It is of notable interest that Bishop Wilson, long Bishop of our Church, was the great-grandson of the editor and preserver of the careful chronicles of the first bishop, Francis Asbury. Two other of his forebears are of special note, John and Thomas Kelso, both pillars of Evans Chapel, near Baltimore; the second was another of the Bishop's great-grandfathers, and the latter, Thomas, the founder of the Kelso Home, a well-known benefaction of Methodist girlhood. Bishop Wilson grew up in an atmosphere of strong evangelical faith and virile personal experience. The influence of his fifty years of vigorous abounding ministry is at once a rare testimony to his rich Christian background and an enduring monument to his life.

Mrs. ARTHUR BARNEVELD BIBBINS,  
Baltimore, Md.

### BALTIMORE CONFERENCE



Dr. Henry Merryman Wilson, father of Bishop Luther B. Wilson, died May 7, in his ninetieth year, at his home in Baltimore, Md. Passing away in the glory of a useful life, all Baltimore feels the loss of his going. He was graduated from Dickinson College in 1848 and was a member of the class of 1851 of the University of Maryland medical department.

Later he served for a long period as secretary of the medical and surgical faculty. He was in active practice until about ten years ago. From boyhood he was a Christian and throughout his life an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His service was continuous and large as an official member of Mount Vernon Place Church. For twenty years he was the president of the board of trustees of Baltimore Conference and presided at its last meeting, March 19. Courteously in manner, with the spirit of Southern hospitality, he carried himself as a Christian gentleman and gave proof of his devotion to Methodism. He was a lover of home. The immediate survivors are two sons, Bishop Wilson and John K. Wilson, and a daughter, Miss Nannie W. Wilson. The funeral services were held at the home, May 9, and were in charge of his pastor, John W. Laird, assisted by Hugh Johnston, J. B. Van Meter and J. St. Clair Neal.

, has just closed a visitation evangelism campaign. The pastor was assisted by Rev. G. H. Williams, director of visitation evangelism. Although it is strictly a rural community, and with the farmers busy with spring work, the campaign proved to be a great victory for Christ and His church. Thirty-five decisions were made. Several whole families are pledged to Kingdom interests in a new and very positive way. Mr. Williams was with the pastor at Turin last November and over forty were received. During the three-year pastorate of Mr. Geeson eighty persons have been received into the Church, not including the thirty-five decisions of June 10.

"A GIRL FROM EVERY CHARGE" IS THE Slogan of the officers of the Missionary House Party which will be held at Dempster Grove July 1-8. Board is but \$8 for the week, and room \$1.50. Registration fee is also \$1.50. Information may be obtained from the officers or from pastors. Missionary guests, officers and faculty are the following:

Missionary guests—Miss Edith Fredericks, China; Miss Louisa Pak, Korea and Syracuse University; Miss Agnes Shaddock, Youngstown, O.  
Camp officers—Registrar, Mrs. Carrie B. Billings, 3 Pine Street, Potsdam; hostess, Mrs. W. G. Atwell, Saugnet; house mother, Mrs. F. E. Loan, Massena; camp director, Mrs. Emily Brown, New Haven; stewardess, Mrs. G. W. Radley, Sandy Creek.  
Faculty—Morning watch for girls, Miss Caroline Ames; morning watch for faculty, Mrs. F. E. Loan;

naele at Riverside Epworth League Institute grounds, beginning July 1, and continuing to and including Labor Sunday in September. On July 1 the superintendent will preach and on July 8 the preacher will be the Rev. Thomas M. Bishop of Castleton. On a later Sunday the pulpit will be occupied by Mrs. I. D. VanValkenburgh, national lecturer and organizer for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Many of the Riverside residents will recall her stirring address given in the same tabernacle last summer. Mrs. Van Valkenburgh is the widow of a former prominent minister of Troy Conference.

Mrs. ANDREW J. HUTCHINSON, WIFE OF OUR pastor at Guilderland, seriously ill for most of the winter, is slowly improving.

Mrs. ROSCOE TARBON, WHO RECENTLY UNDERWENT a serious operation at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, is convalescing. It is expected that soon she will be able to return to the parsonage at Newtonville, where her husband is the pastor.

EAST GREENBUSH CHARGE, UNDER THE Active leadership of Samuel W. Spear, is making elaborate repairs to its church property. Already the painters have put a new dress on the church building.

F. C. ZAPP, FOR THE PAST SEVEN YEARS THE faithful and successful pastor at Colonic, by the advice of his physician, has gone to the Adirondacks for a three months' rest. The General Electric Company of Schenectady, in whose employ Brother Zapp is a capable electrical engineer, has granted him leave of absence. It is expected that the mountain air will bring back strength to Brother Zapp.

SARATOGA SPRINGS GAVE AN ENTHUSIASTIC welcome to the Rev. Paul Morrison upon his return from Kansas City, where for all the session of the General Conference he had been in charge of the publicity department of the Conference. Without a doubt the voice of Brother Morrison was heard by more people than that of any other at General Conference, for included in the duties he fulfilled so well was the preparing and broadcasting daily a summary of the activities and actions of the General Conference. Because Mr. Morrison had had to go to Kansas City so soon after the close of the annual session of Troy Conference at Saratoga Springs, his people combined with their greetings the expression of the delight at his beginning the third year of his pastorate at this well-known church. Mrs. Morrison, who had been at Kansas City for the latter half of May, was also included in the reception accorded by their happy people.

L. T. DAWE, OUR PASTOR AT NORTH CHATHAM, who went to the Methodist Hospital at Brooklyn immediately after Conference for a serious operation, is making a favorable recovery, and hopes to be back on his charge in about ten days. During his absence his pulpit has been very acceptably filled by the Rev. Fred Taussig of Albany.

ON THE LAST DAY OF MAY THE PEOPLE OF our Center Glenville charge gave a house warming to their pastor, the Rev. W. M. Brooks, and his wife, in the new parsonage which has just been completed. The new building is in bungalow style, complete with all the modern conveniences. The incentive to begin this enterprise came from the offer by Dr. Torrance of \$500 from the area home mission fund. On June 3, at the call of the district superintendent to meet the debt still on the building, the happy people subscribed \$1,580 in personal pledges, and the balance was underwritten by the Sunday school, Epworth League and Ladies' Aid Society, payable in three years. Pastor Brooks is happy in his new home.

PASTOR L. M. ADKINS OF DELMAR HAS THE sympathy of his brethren in the sorrow caused by the death of his mother, Mrs. George Adkins, of Ticonderoga, where she was for many years a faithful and helpful member of the Church. She was always interested in Methodism and its ministry. Seldom did she miss a session of Troy Conference, no matter where it was held. She is mourned by a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Adkins died May 23 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. Ostrander, Saratoga Springs.

day afternoon, May 5. The address was made by F. M. McCoy, pastor of East Baltimore Station.

Miss Elizabeth Goucher, Daughter of Dr. John F. Goucher, reached her father's home, Alto Dale, near Baltimore, May 4. She was in this country on a brief vacation during the summer of 1916. Her duties at the college at Nanking, China, have kept her busily engaged. After service of five years in the field, she returns to America to enjoy a furlough of more than a year.

These Are the Days of Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps and service flags and the singing of patriotic songs at church services, and the preachers give the gospel of an all-round salvation. Canton Church, Thomas E. Copes, pastor, has opened rooms for the use of the soldiers at Camp Holliard, Colgate Creek, three nights in the week. The attendance shows the appreciation. One of the speakers was Chaplain P. O. Wilson, of Fort McHenry.

John W. Laird, the Pastor of Mount Vernon Place Church, preached his first sermon in his new charge April 28, on "The World's Need of the Church." In the afternoon he addressed a patriotic meeting in the lobby of the Central Young Men's Christian Association. Bishop W. F. McDowell preached at Mount Vernon Place Church the last Sunday night in April, giving the inspirational close to the Council of Cities.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER

Petworth, G. E. Williams, Pastor, is conducting a stewardship campaign. The opening message was given April 28, by H. S. Dulaney, of Baltimore, who gave an account of his remarkable experience as a tither. The subject continues for three Sundays, with messages by the pastor on stewardship of prayer, of souls, of life. The district superin-



at D.D., is to edit the new Discipline, with power to choose his assistants. Bishop E. G. Richardson and the secretary, Dr. Arters, have been selected.

The National Methodist Press is endorsed, and its editor, Dr. H. E. Woolever, commended and re-elected.

The contributing editor, nominated by the Book Committee after consultation with the editorial board, and elected by the General Conference, is Dr. D. F. Diefendorf, succeeding Dr. H. E. Lucecock.

The main establishment of The Methodist Book Concern at New York employs only union labor. The other main establishments have open shop and collective bargaining. The employees, working forty-four hours a week, with time and one-half for overtime, are given a voice in all matters pertaining to their welfare. Group insurance is carried and paid for by the Book Concern. The executives of the Book Concern have power to enter into agreements with organized labor or to refuse to do so, and the responsibility in these matters rests with them. The Book Concern is authorized to continue to do commercial printing. Two-thirds, and not three-fourths, as heretofore, of the members of the Book Committee may now buy and sell real estate.

The subsidy of \$1,500 per year to the Philippine Observer is continued for the coming quadrennium. The matter of dialect papers was referred to the Book Committee

and the Publishing Agents for their consideration.

The Daily Christian Advocate was ordered sent to our institutions.

The secretary of the General Conference is to establish a reference library for the use of the General Conference, to be made available in his office there, to be composed of journals, Daily Advocates, Disciplines and other books of authority needed. Dr. H. L. Jacobs donates his valuable collection. The records of the General Conference go to Drew University.

## CENTRAL CONFERENCES

Central Conferences may be created and may elect their own Bishops, if the Constitutional Amendments making such provision are adopted by the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences to be called for that purpose.

There is little doubt that this action will be ratified. The powers are to be prescribed by the General Conference. Some legislation was enacted. By enabling acts the machinery may be set up for the election of Bishops in Eastern Asia, Southern Asia and Latin-America as soon as the necessary two-thirds vote of the Conferences is officially announced. These enabling acts lapse in 1932, when the Commission of Twenty-Five will report further. Large privileges are granted, some checks established and self-support encouraged. The Conferences will vote during the spring and fall of 1929.

(To be continued)

## Bishop Wilson's Farewell Note

On Thursday forenoon, May 17, Bishop Berry addressed the General Conference at Kansas City as follows: "I have just come from the rooms of Bishop Wilson. I think it is generally known that his condition during the last day or two has been less favorable. Arrangements have been made for Bishop Wilson and his family to leave the city for Baltimore late this afternoon. The Bishop desired me to express to the General Conference his cordial Christian greetings and his love for all the brethren. Lying upon his bed, he tried to pencil a statement that I might read to the General Conference, but he was not able to go very far with it. I brought with me what he had written and I know it was a great regret to him, as it is a great regret to us all, that he was not able to write at greater length. This would, indeed, have been a somewhat historical message, a farewell message to your body. I will read what

he wrote and only express the disappointment that he could not have continued at greater length."

Bishop Berry read from a slip of paper these words:

"Never more firmly persuaded of the presence and providential guidance of God.

"I have followed with deep interest the work of the General Conference and believe that the collective leadership of Methodism was never more responsive to the will of God than it is today, and the adaptability of our economy to existing conditions was never more clearly illustrated."

Through the courtesy of President Ezra S. Tipple, THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is permitted to reproduce in photographic facsimile this last message as penciled by the Bishop's feeble hand.

Never more firmly persuaded  
of the presence & providential  
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=

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illustrated.

## Pre-Millennial

WHEN CHRIST  
COMES AGAIN

By  
George P. Eckman

Size, 12mo  
(5x7½ inches)  
Pages, 372  
Binding, cloth  
Price, net, \$1.25

NEW EDITION,  
REVISED AND  
ENLARGED

THE bearing of the World War on the Second Coming is treated in an entirely new chapter called "The Signs of the Times." The chapter on "Prophecy and the Second Advent" has been rewritten and greatly extended. A glossary of Premillennial terms and an index of Scripture texts, both of great value to students, have been appended. Though nearly a hundred pages have been added to the new edition, the price remains the same.

## GEORGE P. ECKMAN

Born January 8, 1860, at Gouldsborough, Pennsylvania, of German-French-Huguenot ancestry. He was early converted at a camp meeting; received his education at Wesleyan University (M.A., 1881), Drew Theological Seminary (B.D., 1886), New York University (Ph.D., 1897), and has received from Syracuse University (1902) and Wesleyan University (1903) the degree of D.D. At the General Conference of 1912 he was elected editor of THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, from which position he resigned in April, 1915, to accept the pastorate of Elm Park Church at Scranton, Pennsylvania. Dr. Eckman is the author of *Controversial Elements in Lucretius*, *The Young Man with a Program*, *Studies in the Gospel of John* (two volumes), and *Passion Week Sermons*, all of which have grown out of his work. His book, forming the Second Series of the Mendenhall Lectures delivered at Syracuse University, is *The Literary Primacy of the Bible*. His latest work is *When Christ Comes Again*. His address is Elm Park, Scranton, Pennsylvania.



Also Second Advent. See page 7, The Book of Revelation  
Not a Mystery—Keppel.

# The General Conference in Action

A Digest of the Principal Legislation Adopted at Kansas City

By Hedding B. Leech

IT was the privilege of the writer of this digest to be a close observer of the work of the recent General Conference held at Kansas City, Missouri, during May, and to render some secretarial assistance. It is a pleasure to be permitted to gather into a compass reasonably compact the results accomplished by the Conference.

#### AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

The report of the American Bible Society was approved, and continued co-operation pledged. Dr. William Ingraham Haven was highly commended in a resolution of sincere appreciation.

#### ANNUAL CONFERENCES

Annual Conferences may be united by the General Conference without an enabling act, if the Conferences involved have so requested by a majority vote; and the General Conference has power to organize an Annual Conference into a Mission Conference when so requested by a majority vote of the Conference.

Districts may be formed by the Presiding Bishop after consultation with the District Superintendents, the Conference having first determined the number of districts. The boundaries of the Annual and Mission Conferences and Missions were fixed.

The functions of the Conference Board of Church Location were enlarged to include new parsonage locations, when such matters are referred to it by the District Superintendent or the Quarterly Conference.

Abandoned church and parsonage property may be sold under the direction of the Presiding Bishop, the Board of Church Location and the Conference Trustees, where the local trustees refuse or are unable to act. New and important duties are here granted.

The Board of Church Location is empowered to select the site of a proposed building for a reorganized church, under Paragraph 448 and amended Paragraph 360.

The office of the General Minutes and Year Book becomes the authorized agency of Bureau of Statistics, where all statistics shall be sent for verification, correction and compilation. All statistical forms, heretofore prepared by the World Service Commission, are now to be prepared as well as furnished by the Publishing Agents, who are to send all necessary forms to Conference and other officials.

Separate reports for each church or society may be permitted by vote of the Annual Conference, but the reports shall be by charges for the Annual Conference and General Minutes.

The pastor shall report to the Annual Conference the amount paid the District Superintendent from his charge, and shall present cash or proper voucher.

Complete reports of Conference treasurers and statisticians, including Church School statistics, must hereafter be printed in the Conference Journals, and are to be sent as soon as possible to the office of the editor of the General Minutes for correction and publication therein.

A minister cannot demand the return of his credentials after he has surrendered them and the Conference has concluded its action thereon. An Annual Conference may fix the conditions upon which it will return credentials surrendered.

Women are not to be admitted to membership in Annual Conferences. Laymen are to be admitted for certain defined purposes when the proposed constitutional amendment making such provision is adopted by the Annual and Lay Electoral Conferences. Lay Electoral Conferences are ordered for 1929 within the bounds of each Annual Conference for the purpose of passing on proposed constitutional changes.

Delegates to Lay Electoral Conferences are not elected for the quadrennium, but only for the purpose and time specified in the

election process. Lay Electoral Conference officers must be members of that body.

Annual Conference Journals were reviewed and examined. An even one hundred were found correct in all the Disciplinary requirements; thirty-seven were reported defective in one or more particulars; ten were not presented; one Conference presented a statistical statement but no journal; one journal was presented too late for inclusion in the report. Four years ago only seventy journals were found correct in all particulars; eighty were reported defective; twenty were not presented. The report for 1928 shows increasing and commendable care on the part of Annual Conference secretaries, with respect to the high standards set by the General Conference. There is yet room for improvement in many Conferences.

#### CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS AND ANNUITIES

Disciplinary Paragraph 344-C (1924) was annulled and expunged, as it refers to equalization of annuity claims among the several Annual Conferences, a matter now cared for by new legislation providing for distinct Annual Conference responsibility for the years of service of retired ministers, proportioned upon their Annual Conference membership where effective service is performed. This becomes operative on and after January 1, 1929.

The annuity rate of a retired minister is now to be on a basis of not less than one per cent of the average cash salary of the Conference in which he serves, including house rent valued at fifteen per cent of the average cash salary. The rate may be more if the Conference so decides. The claim is to be only for service given directly to the Church. If a Conference pays twenty-five dollars for each year of effective service, it may consider the requirements met if it so elects.

Annuity claims may be disallowed by a majority vote of the Annual Conference upon recommendation of the Conference Stewards, if the claimant is in receipt of another pension; or has an income from preaching as a supply outside our Church, provided his salary is more than one-half the average Conference salary; or if his salary as a supply within the Conference, when added to the annuity, produces an income greater than the average salary of the Conference; or for any other cause cited by the Conference Stewards if two-thirds of the Conference, present and voting, so approve. This action may be reconsidered under certain conditions.

The matter of the annuity claim of a minister's widow is clarified, and is to be dealt with upon the same conditions as is the claim of a retired minister. The amount remains at three-fourths of the claim of the deceased husband for effective years spent in the pastorate or other service of the Church, except when given to organizations providing for years of service. Paragraph 331 (1924) is transferred to Part VII, Chapter VIII, that is, from the Conference claimants law to that of Pensions and Relief. It refers to moneys for the Permanent Endowment Fund.

Pensions are recommended for supply pastors, and a Supply Pastors' Department of the Board of Pensions and Relief is proposed. Such pensions, when available, are to be one-half that of Conference members. An Embury-Strawbridge Fund is recommended, to aid aged and needy supply pastors and their widows and minor orphans. Favorable consideration was given to the appropriation of \$25,000 annually for the relief of retired supply preachers, under conditions to be established by the Board of Pensions and Relief.

The quadrennial report of the Board of Pensions and Relief was adopted, and Dr. J. B. Hingeley warmly commended. The Pension Plan principle was adopted, to be put into operation after certain conditions

#### Patriotic

PATRIOTISM should be intelligent and should find expression in definite service to the nation. Hosts of young people are asking, "Just what is the meaning of the present conflict, and what is my duty at this time?" The church must help them find the answers to these questions. "Marshaling the Forces of Patriotism" is a course of twelve lessons planned for this very purpose. It is a mighty challenge to earnest, self-sacrificing service. Every Methodist should study it.

#### LUTHER BARTON WILSON

Bishop Luther Barton Wilson was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 14, 1855, and educated at Central Institute and Stuart's Hall, Baltimore, and at Dickinson College, the last named conferring on him the following degrees: A. B., 1875; A. M., 1878; D. D., 1892; LL. D., 1901. To the foregoing are to be added: S. T. D., University of Maryland, J. H. D., Syracuse University; LL. D., Wesleyan University. In 1877 Bishop Wilson as a graduate in medicine received the title of M. D. from the University of Maryland School of Medicine. He entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1878, filling pastorates in Baltimore and Washington. He served as presiding elder of Washington District during 1894-1900, and of West Baltimore District 1903-1904. Bishop Wilson was a member of the Committee on Aggressive Evangelism in 1900, and in 1902 was selected as fraternal delegate of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, held in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He was elected to the episcopacy at the General Conference held in Los Angeles, California, in 1904. Bishop Wilson is president of the American Anti-Saloon League and a member of Dickinson College and DeWitt Clinton Seminary, and is a member of the United Church of Christ and the New York City Board of Christian Education. He is a member of the Board of Bishops, his address being 159 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

#### MARSHALING THE FORCES OF PATRIOTISM

Twelve Lessons for the Church School

By  
Bishop Luther B. Wilson  
Henry H. Meyer  
Lynn Harold Hough

Size, crown 8vo  
(6 1/2 x 9 inches)  
Pages, 50  
Binding, paper  
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THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN

## Bishop Luther Barton Wilson

**W**HATSOEVER things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, think on these things." Bishop Wilson made the most of the Apostle's counsel. He not only thought on these things, he made them a part of his life. For un-sullied purity of motive, for winsome loveliness of character, and for that dignity and nobility of bearing which command universal respect, he was conspicuous, even in the Board of Bishops.

Hereditry, training and the Grace of God made him what he was. His forebears were of the best Maryland families, rich in intelligence and piety. The blood of KEISO, MERRYMAN and HOLLINGSWORTH mingled in his veins. The Methodism of the Irish KEISOS came from JOHN WILSON himself. A Merryman was a member of the first Methodist class in Baltimore. Francis Hollingsworth was that spiritual son of ASBURY to whom he entrusted the transcription of his precious journal. Dr. HENRY MERRYMAN WILSON, the Bishop's father, a distinguished and beloved physician of Baltimore, attained the age of ninety years, and was a courtly Southern gentleman as well as an earnest Christian and a devoted Methodist layman—none more so. With such inheritance and such home environment the younger Wilson attended Dickinson College,

where he made his mark intellectually and socially, and where his sterling traits of character placed him among the leaders. Still following in his father's footsteps, he attended the Medical School of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1877. At that point he was arrested by an irresistible call to the Christian ministry. He laid aside his medical diploma and took the parchment of a Methodist preacher, receiving his first appointment fifty years ago this spring to a five-point country charge in Baltimore Conference.

Such talent, such character, such culture, such strong purpose could not be hid. He was soon serving large churches in Baltimore and Washington, where he exercised his pulpit gifts, ripened by diligent study. His intelli-

gence, steadiness of judgment, and industry marked him for success as an administrator, and he was placed in charge of one district after another. His brethren sent him to the General Conference in 1896 and again in 1904 as the head of a delegation which included JOHN F. GOTCHER and FRANK M. BRISTOL. In the first ballot for Bishop he received 172 votes, standing tenth. On the fifth ballot, after BERRY, SPEILMEYER, McDOWELL, and BASHFORD had been chosen, he was elected, receiving 482 votes. His episcopal residence for the first four years was

at Chattanooga. In 1908 he was assigned to Philadelphia. From 1912 to his retirement for age on May 29 of the present year he was the Resident Bishop of New York. This bare outline must be filled in with multitudinous activities. This man took his official responsibilities seriously. His membership and presence in boards and committees meant a generous contribution of wise judgment and practical counsel. He was for sixteen years President of the Board of Foreign Missions, he was a trustee of Drew Seminary and of Dickinson College, a member of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, of the Church Peace Union and other denominational and national boards. He was the trusted unofficial counselor of the executives of many others. His connection with the Anti-Saloon League began in its earliest days. It was upon his suggestion that the

national organization was formed. He wrote its constitution and was for many years its president. Space will not permit even a catalogue of the organizations which prodded by his clear vision, lucid reasoning and convincing argument. Not the least of the debts which the Church owes to him is on account of his presidency of Annual and General Conferences. No one was more familiar with the Discipline and with parliamentary usage. No one administered them with a more impartial hand. No one ever saw him flummied as a presiding officer. He was, indeed, what others have been too lightly called "a master of assemblies."

Yet Bishop Wilson will have to be measured more by what he was than by what he did. He founded no uni-



BISHOP LUTHER BARTON WILSON, D.D., LL.D., LL.M.  
Born, Baltimore, Md., November 14, 1857.  
Died, Baltimore, Md., June 4, 1928.

versity, he pioneered no new intellectual territory, he had none of the exuberant personality which so appeals to the populace. When he spoke, the sober and thoughtful paid attention, for he was a preacher and an orator who never spoke without having something to say and who, when deeply moved, could deliver his message with tremendous effect. Given time and favoring conditions, he was capable of eloquence of very high order. His grasp of public law was such that he was called upon to discuss the Federal Constitution in association with such publicists as JOHN W. DAVIS and CHARLES EVANS HUGHES. When the World War smote the strings of his being they became vibrant with patriotic feeling. He offered his voice, his pen, his influence, himself, to what he believed to be the cause of his country and of mankind. When asked to go overseas to make his contribution to the morale of the Expeditionary Forces he responded unhesitatingly, though he was well aware that his heart, permanently weakened by African fever, might fail him under such sudden strain as might come, even to a non-combatant, on sea or on land. In France and Italy he pressed as close to the fighting front as a civilian might go. Many a wounded soldier to whom he tenderly ministered or whom he cheered at dressing stations or in hospitals did not know that the man in khaki, whose touch was so gentle and whose sympathy so sweet, was a Methodist bishop doing his bit. More than once he was in danger from the enemy's shells and once, near Udine, on the Italian front, a bit of shrapnel tore and scorched his sleeve.

Bishop WILSON was not born in a log cabin, nor on the prairie. He was nurtured in a city, in a home of seclusion, of refinement, and reserve. He could meet men of whatever social position on terms of equality and without condescension, but he would have been false to himself had he given his heart and hand in free and easy comradeship to everyone whom he chanced to meet. Yet those who thought him cold and aristocratic little knew his fine democracy of spirit, the true valuation which he placed on character with absolute disregard of all other considerations. Those who ever worked with him, or for him, in any close personal relation, of whatever nature, will attest the truth of this statement. The traffic policeman on Fifth Avenue gave him the salute. The happy few to whom his heart threw wide the doors of friendship knew what a royal soul was there—how frank, how high-minded, how sympathetic, at times how blithesome.

Bishop WILSON's religious faith was the faith of his fathers, a sincere trust in the redeeming and sanctifying grace of God through the life and death of His Divine Son and through the enfolding presence of the Holy Spirit. Scientifically trained in his young manhood, he encountered nothing in his mature years to move him from the beliefs which were a part of his being. Though he wrote no books, his contributions to THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, especially the Lenten series of 1927 and 1928, reveal the nature of his theological opinions and the tenacity with which he held them, yet the breadth of his tolerance is expressed in those passages from the Episcopal Address of 1928 which deal with "The Preacher," and which constitute a veritable Bill of Rights for the freedom of the spirit. It is doubtful whether he ever did a greater service than in the enunciation of these principles from the platform of the General Conference and with the endorsement of his episcopal colleagues.

There can be no doubt that Bishop WILSON suffered deeply in recent years—not so much from the bodily ills which made ever increasing inroads upon his physical re-

sources, as from the attacks which were made from within upon his beloved Church. He deplored what seemed to him the narrowness and bitterness of the criticism which was launched by some against ministers and teachers whom he considered to be sincere followers of his Divine Lord, albeit not always by the path which his own feet had taken. And he heard with a pain which was almost personal those who assailed the polity of Methodism and especially those who advocated changes which he believed calculated "to do away Episcopacy." His own view of the dignity of his office was so high, his own sense of consecration to its duties so sincere, his estimation of its value to the Church so great, that he was wounded to the quick by the tone and temper of much that was said and written against it. Happily he was permitted to live long enough to realize that the mind of the Church, as expressed in the General Conference, was not in sympathy with the criticism which had been rife throughout the quadrennium.

In fact, "*Nunc Dimittis*" was Bishop Wilson's attitude after he had written and, in some part at least, read the Episcopal Address. "Now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace." In much weakness of body he had held himself for months to the task of preparing the great paper. This done, he rallied his vital forces to make the last round of the Conferences of the New York Area. The draft proved too heavy. It looked as if he could not reach Kansas City, but the will had not abdicated, and he went. When, on the second day of the General Conference, he took his stand at the microphone to read his production, he knew that a physician watched him like a hawk. A younger Bishop stood ready to relieve him. But he did not give the signal of distress until he had given his last, best heart-throbs to the final task which his beloved Church had entrusted to him and which he had performed with the same lavish outpouring of his strength which he had always given at her call. He lingered for a few days in the Conference city, receiving with eager interest reports which convinced him that the General Conference was making wise progress. He gratefully received notice of his own honorable retirement. Then he returned with his devoted wife and daughter to the home in Baltimore which he had prepared for his years of rest. But that great heart, that never beat except for Methodism, could beat no more. The will to live, which had carried the Bishop up to the day of his appointed task, no longer gave command. The weak flesh failed and the strong spirit went to meet its Lord. Who can doubt the joyous welcome!

### The Church Press and the General Conference

**H**IS fourth election by the General Conference to this editorial chair—an honor enjoyed by only one of his predecessors, Dr. JAMES M. BUCKLEY—brings to the editor a heightened sense of responsibility, and strengthens his purpose to continue and if possible to surpass his efforts to make THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE all that the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to be.

The General Conference made few changes in the legislation regarding the Church papers of "the Advocate family." There was a well defined and pertinacious but unsuccessful campaign for a merger of the Advocates into three. Certain grounds of dissatisfaction with the plan of 1924, which provided six pages of syndicated material

BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., Born in Baltimore, Md., in 1856. Was converted and united with the Charles Street (now Mt. Vernon Place) Church in 1868, being only 12 years of age. Graduated from Dickinson College in 1875 and devoted himself immediately to the study of medicine, in which he graduated from the University of Maryland in 1877, but before he had gotten well into the practice of medicine he yielded to the leadings of the Spirit and united with the Baltimore Conference in 1878.

He served as pastor until 1894 when he was appointed to Washington District, from which he became the pastor of the Foundry Church, Washington. This church he served with great efficiency and capability until the spring of 1903, when he was appointed Presiding Elder of the West Baltimore District, which appointment he had at the time he was elevated to the Episcopacy, May 20, 1904.

He was a member of the Commission of the Ecumenical Conference of 1901, and on the Forward Movement in the Missionary work of the Church. He was the Fraternal delegate representing the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Methodist Church of Canada in 1902. He has had considerable experience in the administrative affairs of the Church, being at this time a trustee of Dickinson College, Drew Seminary and Morgan College.

-2-

Probably the position which has brought him most conspicuously before the world has been that of President of the Anti-Saloon League in the United States. He has always been profoundly interested in temperance and is an active temperance worker.

Nov. 10, 1916.



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November 1, 1918.



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Probably the position which has brought him most conspicuously before the world has been that of President of the War-Relief League in the United States. His work in this connection has been in to perform an important service to the world.

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WILSON, LUTHER BARTON, 1856-1904-1928

b. Baltimore, November 14. He graduated in medicine and was a son of a physician who was at one time President of Maryland Medical Society. His ancestry went back to Wesley's work in Ireland and in this country to pioneer Methodists including Francis Hollingsworth, who traveled with Bishop Asbury and edited his Journal. His great-grandfather was one of Robert Strausbridge's earliest converts. An irresistible call to preach came at the time he graduated in medicine and he joined Baltimore Conference in 1876. Pastor. Presiding Elder. He was in service with the Y.M.C.A. in France, 1917-18. He died in Baltimore, "a little before midnight June 4" (Christian Adv. and Dr. Joy personally) and was buried in Greenmount, Baltimore.

From Lect. Methodist Bishops.

Photographs from this  
file have not been  
included but are  
available upon request.  
For more information  
please contact  
[research@gcah.org](mailto:research@gcah.org)