BLAKE, BISHOP EDGAR
BISHOP BLAKE DIES; METHODIST LIBERAL

Favored Allied Cancellation of War Debts While in Charge of Paris Area, 1920-28

STRICKEN IN FLORIDA AT 73

Presided Over Indianapolis and Detroit Districts Before Retiring Three Years Ago

CORAL GABLES, Fla., May 26—The Rev. Dr. Edgar Blake, retired Bishop of the Methodist Church, died in a hospital here today. His age was 73. He had been a resident of Coral Gables for three years.

A Church Liberal

Bishop Blake was one of the liberal leaders in the Methodist Church.

At the quadrennial general conference of 1936 in Columbus, Ohio, Bishop Blake, with Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York, spoke for a planned economy as proposed by the Methodist Federation for Social Service, an unofficial organization whose activities were the subject of protest at the conference. Bishop Blake, speaking at a federation luncheon, declared it was time "for the church to lift its voice in demanding a change for an economic order that will give all persons a share in the good things of life."

Bishop Adna W. Leonard of Pittsburgh, at the morning devotional service of the conference, had criticized those proposing a "planned economy that is both alien and godless" for the country.

Two months later Bishop Leonard was elected president of the Board of Education of the denomination to succeed Bishop Blake. At the same time the board elected a conservative leader for all youth work in the church, dropping two secretaries who had been accused of radicalism.

Favored Auto Workers

In January, 1937, Bishop Blake joined a National Citizens Committee, sponsored by the American Civic Association and the American Civil Liberties Union, to help the automobile strike. Bishop Blake had declared in a statement his belief that the General Motors Corporation could increase wages without impairing the rights of stockholders.

In 1938, Bishop Blake was a signer of a petition made public by the Right Rev. Robert L. Paddock, retired Episcopal Bishop of Eastern Oregon, and chairman of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, urging President Roosevelt to protest "the brutality of widespread rebel bombings of civilians in Spain."

Bishop Blake, who retired because of his age in May, 1940, was injured in an automobile accident in December, 1940. Last Winter he supplied a pulpit in Sebring, Fla., because of the shortage of ministers caused by men in the chaplaincy.
Bishop Blake, who retired because of his age in May, 1940, was injured in an automobile accident in December, 1940. Last Winter he supplied a pulpit in Beverly, Psa., because of the shortage of ministers caused by men in the chaplaincy.

Studied at Boston University
Bishop Blake was born on Dec. 9, 1869, in Gorham, Me., the son of Charles H. and Abigail Redlone Blake. and went to the Boston University School of Theology without attending college.

In December, 1940, last Winter he supplied a pulpit in Sebring, Fla., because of the shortage of ministers caused by men in the chaplaincy.

In 1910 he was made assistant secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools and in 1912 became corresponding secretary, serving until 1920, when he was elected a Bishop.

His first assignment was to the Paris area, where he stayed until 1928. In that period Bishop Blake spoke in favor of cancellation of the Allied war debts by the United States and became intensely interested in Soviet Russia, urging recognition of it by this country. He directed the expenditure of millions of dollars given by the Methodist Church in the war-torn areas.

His Visit to Moscow
In 1923 Bishop Blake, accompanied by Dr. L. O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald of Boston, went to Moscow to attend the all-Russian church conclave. According to censored reports of the proceedings, the Bishop pledged $10,000 to the Russian church on behalf of the Methodist Church. A storm of protest arose in this country and Bishop Blake was recalled from Russia by the Board of Bishops, then in session at Kansas City. When full reports of the conclave were received and the Bishop was questioned, it developed that he had personally pledged the raising of the money. Although the Board of Bishops later meeting in Brooklyn, praised him for his mission, repercussions of the incident were heard within the church for several years.

At the conference of 1928, held in Kansas City, Bishop Blake was assigned to the Indianapolis area. Four years later this area was merged with that of Detroit, and he was assigned to the larger jurisdiction.

Bishop Blake married in 1891 Miss Charlotte Woodman of Westbrook, Me., who died in 1925. In January, 1930, he married Miss Mary Jane Eaton of Circleville, Ohio, at Columbus, Ohio.

He leaves, besides his widow, two sons and two daughters of his first marriage—Edgar Blake, Jr., superintendent of Wesley Hospital, Chicago; Horace Blake of Wilson, N. C.; Mrs. Rachel Hamilton of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Charlotte McConnell of Wilmette, Ill. Mrs. McConnell is the wife of Thomas C. McConnell, son of Bishop and Mrs. Francis J. McConnell of New York.
Give your
don’t take chances with your
clothes and don’t get
wrinkles, right in the
domestic heat. 

Our experts will use
for this service). Our service
until fall when you call for
your dry cleaning. 

Make it your
Sew

low priced

Our big Fabric 

stock is brighter

ever before! You will have
color splashed all over
your apparel.

You’ll appreciate
material, made possible
by our 

Policy! Come
make your summer 

styles that
were silk you thought you
couldn’t get at any price. Out-
low priced. . . . thanks
to our Price Policy! Wear
and love! Navy, black
color schemes . . . also
with backgrounds of red,
and blue.
Linen Guest Towels

Lovely, smooth textured 100% rich Linen towels to embroider over in crewel, loop stitch, or appliqué and bead. Hemstitched hems.

Fourth Floor, Home Store

Tea Towels

Traditional Organ edge and hem patterns to appliqué or sew on white cotton. Brighten kitchen—give them as gifts!

Fourth Floor, Home Store
Bishop Blake at the Social Union

BOSTON Methodism gave a very enthusiastic welcome to Bishop Edgar Blake, a man of large experience in the work of the church, in the United States, Canada, and foreign lands. The speaker's address was in the church, and before he had finished his address he was enthusiastically received by the audience.

The speakers present were: Miss Virginia L. Douglas, Dr. Charles Blake, Mr. Thomas Bickford, Mr. John F. Hoad, president of the Boston Social Union, and Mrs. Hoad, Mr. Theodore W. Bickford, secretary of the Historical Club, and Miss E. L. Bickford, president of the Epworth League.

The address was given in two parts: the first part in which the speaker dealt with the subject of the social union, and the second part in which he dealt with the subject of the Methodist movement in America.

The address was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the BishopBlake expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the Methodists of Boston.

As a result of the presentation of Bishop Blake, although the constitution of the Boston Social Union was not adopted at the meeting, the resolutions of its meetings, subscriptions were made amounting to between thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

There was a great social experiment going on in Russia, the story of which ought to be told. It is reported that they are not able to get the facts about it, and many of the newspaper correspondents are unable to reach the country to report on it. It is in its infancy, but the newspapers are full of stories with little or no foundation in fact. The speaker expressed the hope that the next year the story would come out of Russia for the stories and reports of papers in America will be going on in the Methodist movement in America. The speaker expressed the hope that the reports of hiscountry would be better known and understood by the people of America.

The social union of the Methodist church has been in existence for about six years.

The address was concluded with an appeal for a larger membership for the Methodist church.

The address was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the BishopBlake expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the Methodists of Boston.

As a result of the presentation of Bishop Blake, although the constitution of the Boston Social Union was not adopted at the meeting, the resolutions of its meetings, subscriptions were made amounting to between thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

There was a great social experiment going on in Russia, the story of which ought to be told. It is reported that they are not able to get the facts about it, and many of the newspaper correspondents are unable to reach the country to report on it. It is in its infancy, but the newspapers are full of stories with little or no foundation in fact. The speaker expressed the hope that the next year the story would come out of Russia for the stories and reports of papers in America will be going on in the Methodist movement in America. The speaker expressed the hope that the reports of hiscountry would be better known and understood by the people of America.

The social union of the Methodist church has been in existence for about six years.

The address was concluded with an appeal for a larger membership for the Methodist church.

The address was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the BishopBlake expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the Methodists of Boston.

As a result of the presentation of Bishop Blake, although the constitution of the Boston Social Union was not adopted at the meeting, the resolutions of its meetings, subscriptions were made amounting to between thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

There was a great social experiment going on in Russia, the story of which ought to be told. It is reported that they are not able to get the facts about it, and many of the newspaper correspondents are unable to reach the country to report on it. It is in its infancy, but the newspapers are full of stories with little or no foundation in fact. The speaker expressed the hope that the next year the story would come out of Russia for the stories and reports of papers in America will be going on in the Methodist movement in America. The speaker expressed the hope that the reports of hiscountry would be better known and understood by the people of America.

The social union of the Methodist church has been in existence for about six years.

The address was concluded with an appeal for a larger membership for the Methodist church.

The address was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the BishopBlake expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the Methodists of Boston.

As a result of the presentation of Bishop Blake, although the constitution of the Boston Social Union was not adopted at the meeting, the resolutions of its meetings, subscriptions were made amounting to between thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

There was a great social experiment going on in Russia, the story of which ought to be told. It is reported that they are not able to get the facts about it, and many of the newspaper correspondents are unable to reach the country to report on it. It is in its infancy, but the newspapers are full of stories with little or no foundation in fact. The speaker expressed the hope that the next year the story would come out of Russia for the stories and reports of papers in America will be going on in the Methodist movement in America. The speaker expressed the hope that the reports of hiscountry would be better known and understood by the people of America.

The social union of the Methodist church has been in existence for about six years.

The address was concluded with an appeal for a larger membership for the Methodist church.

The address was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the BishopBlake expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the Methodists of Boston.

As a result of the presentation of Bishop Blake, although the constitution of the Boston Social Union was not adopted at the meeting, the resolutions of its meetings, subscriptions were made amounting to between thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

There was a great social experiment going on in Russia, the story of which ought to be told. It is reported that they are not able to get the facts about it, and many of the newspaper correspondents are unable to reach the country to report on it. It is in its infancy, but the newspapers are full of stories with little or no foundation in fact. The speaker expressed the hope that the next year the story would come out of Russia for the stories and reports of papers in America will be going on in the Methodist movement in America. The speaker expressed the hope that the reports of hiscountry would be better known and understood by the people of America.

The social union of the Methodist church has been in existence for about six years.

The address was concluded with an appeal for a larger membership for the Methodist church.

The address was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the BishopBlake expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the Methodists of Boston.

As a result of the presentation of Bishop Blake, although the constitution of the Boston Social Union was not adopted at the meeting, the resolutions of its meetings, subscriptions were made amounting to between thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

There was a great social experiment going on in Russia, the story of which ought to be told. It is reported that they are not able to get the facts about it, and many of the newspaper correspondents are unable to reach the country to report on it. It is in its infancy, but the newspapers are full of stories with little or no foundation in fact. The speaker expressed the hope that the next year the story would come out of Russia for the stories and reports of papers in America will be going on in the Methodist movement in America. The speaker expressed the hope that the reports of hiscountry would be better known and understood by the people of America.

The social union of the Methodist church has been in existence for about six years.

The address was concluded with an appeal for a larger membership for the Methodist church.

The address was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the BishopBlake expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the Methodists of Boston.

As a result of the presentation of Bishop Blake, although the constitution of the Boston Social Union was not adopted at the meeting, the resolutions of its meetings, subscriptions were made amounting to between thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

There was a great social experiment going on in Russia, the story of which ought to be told. It is reported that they are not able to get the facts about it, and many of the newspaper correspondents are unable to reach the country to report on it. It is in its infancy, but the newspapers are full of stories with little or no foundation in fact. The speaker expressed the hope that the next year the story would come out of Russia for the stories and reports of papers in America will be going on in the Methodist movement in America. The speaker expressed the hope that the reports of hiscountry would be better known and understood by the people of America.

The social union of the Methodist church has been in existence for about six years.

The address was concluded with an appeal for a larger membership for the Methodist church.

The address was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the BishopBlake expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the Methodists of Boston.

As a result of the presentation of Bishop Blake, although the constitution of the Boston Social Union was not adopted at the meeting, the resolutions of its meetings, subscriptions were made amounting to between thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

There was a great social experiment going on in Russia, the story of which ought to be told. It is reported that they are not able to get the facts about it, and many of the newspaper correspondents are unable to reach the country to report on it. It is in its infancy, but the newspapers are full of stories with little or no foundation in fact. The speaker expressed the hope that the next year the story would come out of Russia for the stories and reports of papers in America will be going on in the Methodist movement in America. The speaker expressed the hope that the reports of hiscountry would be better known and understood by the people of America.

The social union of the Methodist church has been in existence for about six years.

The address was concluded with an appeal for a larger membership for the Methodist church.

The address was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the BishopBlake expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the Methodists of Boston.

As a result of the presentation of Bishop Blake, although the constitution of the Boston Social Union was not adopted at the meeting, the resolutions of its meetings, subscriptions were made amounting to between thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

There was a great social experiment going on in Russia, the story of which ought to be told. It is reported that they are not able to get the facts about it, and many of the newspaper correspondents are unable to reach the country to report on it. It is in its infancy, but the newspapers are full of stories with little or no foundation in fact. The speaker expressed the hope that the next year the story would come out of Russia for the stories and reports of papers in America will be going on in the Methodist movement in America. The speaker expressed the hope that the reports of hiscountry would be better known and understood by the people of America.

The social union of the Methodist church has been in existence for about six years.

The address was concluded with an appeal for a larger membership for the Methodist church.

The address was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the BishopBlake expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the Methodists of Boston.

As a result of the presentation of Bishop Blake, although the constitution of the Boston Social Union was not adopted at the meeting, the resolutions of its meetings, subscriptions were made amounting to between thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

There was a great social experiment going on in Russia, the story of which ought to be told. It is reported that they are not able to get the facts about it, and many of the newspaper correspondents are unable to reach the country to report on it. It is in its infancy, but the newspapers are full of stories with little or no foundation in fact. The speaker expressed the hope that the next year the story would come out of Russia for the stories and reports of papers in America will be going on in the Methodist movement in America. The speaker expressed the hope that the reports of hiscountry would be better known and understood by the people of America.

The social union of the Methodist church has been in existence for about six years.

The address was concluded with an appeal for a larger membership for the Methodist church.

The address was received with great enthusiasm by the audience, and the BishopBlake expressed his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him by the Methodists of Boston.

As a result of the presentation of Bishop Blake, although the constitution of the Boston Social Union was not adopted at the meeting, the resolutions of its meetings, subscriptions were made amounting to between thousand and fifteen hundred dollars.

There was a great social experiment going on in Russia, the story of which ought to be told. It is reported that they are not able to get the facts about it, and many of the newspaper correspondents are unbl
The Buckner Case—Bishop Blake’s Opinion

By the Rev. J. B. Gump

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

January 4, 1913

I am certainly assured that Bishop Blake should consider it incumbent upon himself to
hand down a judicial opinion on the action of the Nebraska Conference and the administra-
tion of Bishop Buckner. It is surely an
invasion of Methodism’s procedures for one
broadly to control or directly influence the
administration of another, any more than
one bishop can give advice and dangerous
interference in the work of the other. Bishop Blake should have the thoughtful and
wise attention of the Nebraska Episcopal
Church.

I hold to an inviolable principle that
no Bishop has a right under his own
territory to pass public judgment
on the administration of a bishop in another
area, no matter what may be the merits of
any given case.

Bishop Blake has violated this principle to establish a wide consensus on the adminis-
tration of his and another Bishop’s area, not
understanding the disclaimer of any such
power. Thoughtful men will surely agree with
Bishop Blake that such bishop is the judge
and authority of the law in his own area, and
that the law, appeal from the rulings and
decisions of the Nebraska Conference. If this
point needs restating, I think it a fine
example of the district judges and
Bishop’s authority to follow the law of the
state in which they are. Those who disagree
with Bishop’s remarks or motivations, are
bound to speak up, as an appeal to the
higher court. One higher court is the General
Conference, not another Bishop. It
adjudicates that a man of Bishop Blake’s
legal and administrative positions should
adhere, and do a thing not out of harmony with
good taste and orderly procedure.

As all the foregoing was not enough to
secure the respect of good judgment and
without the voice of Bishop’s opinion, in press-
ing on a special case without full knowledge of
the facts and circumstances. It is
contended, that he is the law, no man is
above the law. of the Nebraska Conference.

26th January, 1913.

January 4, 1913.

For suppose you comply with all the
provisions of 261 for being an accept-
able man, when you see the Nebraska
Conference has taken the necessary steps and are about to
rule his decision “without his consent.” If
he is fifty, fifty years old, he has served in the ministry forty
years, for him to choose to retire, and according to 261 nothing
can prevent his doing so. The issue would be in
the Conference that had gone to so much
trouble to raise him. You believe that
our legislation contemplates such an honored
performance. These two paragraphs refer to
the conditions and purpose.

The bishop’s impartial decision that
an inviolable principle, in which
I hold to an inviolable principle that
no Bishop has a right under his own
territory to pass public judgment
on the administration of a bishop in another
area, no matter what may be the merits of
any given case.

Bishop Blake has violated this principle to establish a wide consensus on the adminis-
tration of his and another Bishop’s area, not
understanding the disclaimer of any such
power. Thoughtful men will surely agree with
Bishop Blake that such bishop is the judge
and authority of the law in his own area, and
that the law, appeal from the rulings and
decisions of the Nebraska Conference. If this
point needs restating, I think it a fine
example of the district judges and
Bishop’s authority to follow the law of the
state in which they are. Those who disagree
with Bishop’s remarks or motivations, are
bound to speak up, as an appeal to the
higher court. One higher court is the General
Conference, not another Bishop. It
adjudicates that a man of Bishop Blake’s
legal and administrative positions should
adhere, and do a thing not out of harmony with
good taste and orderly procedure.

As all the foregoing was not enough to
secure the respect of good judgment and
without the voice of Bishop’s opinion, in press-
ing on a special case without full knowledge of
the facts and circumstances. It is
contended, that he is the law, no man is
above the law. of the Nebraska Conference.

26th January, 1913.

January 4, 1913.

For suppose you comply with all the
provisions of 261 for being an accept-
able man, when you see the Nebraska
Conference has taken the necessary steps and are about to
rule his decision “without his consent.” If
he is fifty, fifty years old, he has served in the ministry forty
years, for him to choose to retire, and according to 261 nothing
can prevent his doing so. The issue would be in
the Conference that had gone to so much
trouble to raise him. You believe that
our legislation contemplates such an honored
performance. These two paragraphs refer to
the conditions and purpose.

The bishop’s impartial decision that
an inviolable principle, in which
I hold to an inviolable principle that
no Bishop has a right under his own
territory to pass public judgment
on the administration of a bishop in another
area, no matter what may be the merits of
any given case.

Bishop Blake has violated this principle to establish a wide consensus on the adminis-
tration of his and another Bishop’s area, not
understanding the disclaimer of any such
power. Thoughtful men will surely agree with
Bishop Blake that such bishop is the judge
and authority of the law in his own area, and
that the law, appeal from the rulings and
decisions of the Nebraska Conference. If this
point needs restating, I think it a fine
example of the district judges and
Bishop’s authority to follow the law of the
state in which they are. Those who disagree
with Bishop’s remarks or motivations, are
bound to speak up, as an appeal to the
higher court. One higher court is the General
Conference, not another Bishop. It
adjudicates that a man of Bishop Blake’s
legal and administrative positions should
adhere, and do a thing not out of harmony with
good taste and orderly procedure.

As all the foregoing was not enough to
secure the respect of good judgment and
without the voice of Bishop’s opinion, in press-
ing on a special case without full knowledge of
the facts and circumstances. It is
contended, that he is the law, no man is
above the law. of the Nebraska Conference.

26th January, 1913.

January 4, 1913.
At The Nation's Capitol

Hall of History
American University

Washington Monument
BISHOP BLAKE ASKS
END OF ISOLATION

America Was Loose in Setting
European Problems, He Tells

Advertising Club Here.

HE CITES MARKETS ABOUND

Says Europe Cannot Recover Till
Peace Is Assured and Burden
of Armaments Lifted.

Speaking at the Advertising Club meeting yesterday, Bishop Edgar
Blake of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Resident Bishop in Paris,
raised upon the United States to abandon
all features of isolation and to lend a helping hand to "the broken,
bankrupt nerve centre of the world, Europe."

"In 1917," declared the Bishop,
"every one was saying, 'Never again,
this is the war to end war, and after
this, international will wake up in 1917'.

"Today there are three billion men
under arms in Europe and Asia, where
are the economic and financial
forces of 1917? Where are the
$200,000,-

"Europe can never hope to recover
economically as long as her men are
in arms. I have said that Europe's
future lies in Europe, and the Bishop,
while urging the United States to play its part, found con-

"Here's no place for a great
company of marines to "crucify"
our money upon the field of battle.

"Our production in mine and factory.
RT and freedom," he asserted, "will
produce only metal and paper.

"Europe has taken the lofty
attitude toward the United States.
"I do not wish to say that Europe
and America are in conflict,
but we have nothing in common.
"She did not stay away from London
when oil and cotton were consumed
in Turkey. And when America was
wounded, although the four American
armed forces to protect the continent, the
T.N.C. and the armed forces
a company of marines was landed to
protect the property of the Standard
Oil Company.

"I have nothing to say against American
protecting her financial interests
abroad," the Bishop continued. "In
fact, it is up to the Government to
protect our country's financial
interests in Europe where she is the
nerve centre of the world.

"But I say that those who declare
we do not want to see the foreign policy of Amer-
country determined by nations' influ-
ence. "I want this country to help
Europe, but for what it's worth and
the little we have to offer.

"I want to see the job of isolation that sent us to fight for
freedom in the great war preserved.

"There is a principle that says
to issues in which the
propositions are under discussion."

"And this is what the Bishop
said. "And the big questions
of the future in the world
and the decisions to make in any
manner. "We must be ready to go
up to the United States to help Eu-
ero set it right."

"He Bishop

Dr. Christian Reimer of the Broad-
way Temple introduced Bishop Blake
to the Advertising Club members.
December 14, 1922

Bishops and the Buckner Case

The summary retirement of the Rev. J. P. M. Buckner of Nebraska Conference has created wide interest within and without the denomination. The trial aspects of the case were handled by the Tri-Circuit Annual Conference on November 2, under the 149th Rules of Order. The trial was reported to the Board of Bishops at their Baltimore meeting. This has led three of the Bishops to comment upon it in the denominational press. The recent trial of the Bishop, or in fact any other member of the Conference, will be interested in comparing their opinions with those which we here set forth.

Bishop Blake Expounds the Law

Bishop Edgar Blake has written for Zions' Herald of December 14 the following exposition of the Discipline as related to the Buckner case. It will, we suppose, help to illuminate the legal aspects of the incident. Bishop Blake writes:

"If a trial, by itself, proves the Discipline, it should appear that an Annual Conference might set a month or a year, but not a lifetime, for any action, or for any reason, of the accused minister, and the same would be true of the Disciplinary trial of the Annual Conference. In fact, the Bishop must be upon the retired list at present. This fact and the Bishop must be upon the retired list at present, is the only provision of the Discipline that operates in the action of an Annual Conference in dealing with its members.

"An Annual Conference must act in a manner because of any 'accused' doctrine or any prejudice, such, or held. A minister must be in that standing in order to be exalted in the annual session. This resolution is the most beneficial in the ministry, and should not and should not be disregarded by this means. A Bishop must be disqualified for any action, or for any reason, of the accused minister, and the same would be true of the Disciplinary trial of the Annual Conference. In fact, the Bishop must be upon the retired list at present.

"(As a Disciplinary Conference has no authority to exalt an effective minister on any standing, the Discipline recognizes these criteria, and would not re-establish the annual session.) A bishop who was disqualified for any action, or for any reason, of the accused minister, and the same would be true of the Disciplinary trial of the Annual Conference. In fact, the Bishop must be upon the retired list at present.

"In the case of the Bishop, or in fact, any other member of the Conference, will be interested in comparing their opinions with those which we here set forth.

Bishop Blake

Edgar Blake was born on November 8, 1862, at Galveston, Tex., and was graduated from Union University in the class of 1889. He was ordained to the ministry of the church in 1893 and held pastorate at Parkersburg, W. Va., and at New York, N. Y., and was married in 1894. He has been active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a delegate to the annual conference of the Southern Conference. He is a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, and is a baptized member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
UNTO ONE OF THE

Estions for Your Christmas List

1. Your church or Sunday school planning to take an offering? Centenary credit will be given for all funds sent to
Morris W. Elmes, Treasurer, Committee

"The Acid Test" of the success of Christ- 
ianity as a religion for China is its ability 
to command the allegiance of strong young 
leaders. This led to Peking University 
a type of hundreds more in our missionary 
colleges in China.

"Daily Hours in China" Orphans in the 
school, China. Kindergarten, beginning the day 
singing up exercises. More than 20,000 new 
boys entered Catholic Episcopalian Mission 
schools in China, an increase of 30 per cent.

The coming of Christ as a baby 
in family should remind us that 
every family can 
care for a baby. 
Christmas ought 
to mean that the 
blessings, which 
Christ brought 
onto the world are 
to be available for 
every child.

"City Community Center, 
Home of the Practical Kind-
ship of service to the Negro 
by the Board of Home 
Mission."
The Division of Foreign Missions of the Board of Missions and Church Extension has learned with regret of the death, on May 26, 1942 in Coral Gables, Florida, of Bishop Edgar Blake.

Bishop Blake was born in Gorham, Maine on December 8, 1869. He attended the common schools in Maine, and went to Boston University School of Theology, without attending college, graduating from that institution in 1898. Nebraska Wesleyan in 1900 and Wesleyan University in 1915 honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and in 1929 De Pauw University gave him an LL.D. He began his lifetime ministerial service at Salem, New Hampshire in 1895, going to Lebanon in 1899 and to Manchester in 1903. In 1908 he was made Assistant Secretary of the Board of Sunday Schools, and in 1913 became Corresponding Secretary, serving until 1920, when he was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His first episcopal assignment was to the Paris area, where he remained for eight years. During this period Bishop Blake became intensely interested in Soviet Russia, urging recognition of it by this country. He also spoke in favor of the cancellation of the Allied war debts by the United States. He directed the expenditure of millions of dollars given by the Methodist Church in western areas of Europe. In 1926 Bishop Blake was assigned to the Indianapolis area, which was assigned, four years later, with Detroit, and Bishop Blake was assigned to the larger jurisdiction. He retired in 1940.

Bishop Blake was married in 1911 to Elise Charlotte Goodwin of Westbrook, Maine, and they lived in Iowa. In January, 1939 he was married to Mary Jane Eaton of Kinsaleville, Ohio, who survives him. To her and to his two sons and daughters he could express our sympathy in their bereavement, and our deep appreciation of his great service as a local leader of Methodism in this country and abroad.
The Resources of Methodism

By Bishop Edgar Blake
The Resources of Methodism
by Bishop Edgar Blake

The General Conference of 1928 called upon the Bishops, Secretaries, District Superintendents, Pastors, and Official Boards to lead in a determined movement to register a decisive advance in "World Service," and added, "We register our conviction that the minimum standard of giving for the coming quadrennium should be at least ten million dollars annually."

Last November the Board of Bishops, the Board of Foreign Missions, and the Board of Home Missions in their meeting in the Pacific Northwest united in a challenge to the church to meet the call of the General Conference to place ten million dollars upon the altar of God this year for the advancement of His Kingdom at home and abroad.

Can we do it? Are our resources equal to it? Or, are we asking too much of the church and taxing the people beyond their ability to give? Let us see. Ten million dollars for World Service is nearly two million less than the church was giving six years ago; it is three million less than eight years ago; and nearly six million less than the church gave in 1920.

Increase of Wealth—Let us look at the facts. Since 1920 the people of the United States have added more than one hundred billion dollars to their wealth. We are that much richer in material possessions than we were ten years ago. Our yearly income has increased by twenty-five billion dollars during the same period. We have that much more money to spend or give away annually than we had in 1920.

Certainly our resources have not been reduced during the last decade. We have not been impoverished in these recent years. Rather the prosperity that has attended our country since national prohibition went into effect, both in volume and in spread, is the greatest in the history of this or any other nation.

In 1920 thirty-three individuals reported incomes of one million dollars or more. In 1928—the last year reported—496 persons (fifteen times the number of 1920) paid taxes on incomes of one million dollars or more. Twenty-four of these reported incomes totalling $242,000,000.
Prosperity has not been restricted to the rich. Savings deposits increased from $13,000,000,000 in 1919 to $28,000,000,000 in 1929; and the depositors increased from 18,000,000 to 53,000,000 in the same period.

The number of stockholders in the industrial and commercial and financial enterprises of the country increased from two million to seventeen million from 1920 to 1928—an increase of eight times in eight years.

The amount of life insurance in force in the United States trebled in the last ten years and now amounts to the tremendous total of $103,000,000,000 with 67,000,000 policyholders.

The total number of motor vehicles registered and in use in the United States has increased from 9,231,000 in 1920 to 26,000,000 in 1929.

The Methodists have received their proportionate share in the country's material blessings as well as the rest of the people during this period of prosperity. It should also be remembered that our membership has increased during the last decade so that we now have two hundred thousand more members than we had in 1920. Thus, judged by the increase in our numbers and the increase in our resources, the Methodist Episcopal Church is probably better able to give twenty million dollars to World Service to-day than she was to give fifteen million to the centenary ten years ago.

Methodist Income—If we assume that the average annual income of the Methodists equals the average annual income of the people of the country as a whole, namely, $750; then the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (4,060,711) have a present yearly income of at least three billion dollars. If we reckon our total Methodist constituency—members and friends—at eleven million, our annual income reaches the enormous aggregate of eight billion dollars.

A tithe of our membership income would mean $300,000,000 set apart annually for the cause of Christ. A tithe of our constituency income would mean $800,000,000 given for the same purpose. Yet last year (1929) the Methodist Episcopal Church—members and friends—gave for all purposes, church, schools, hospitals, homes, and other missionary, philanthropic, and benevolent enterprises sponsored by the church, only $96,819,000. Though this sum seems large it is really less than one-third of our membership tithe and less than one-eighth of our constituency tithe. In view of the perfectly enormous material wealth that has been entrusted to us, it would appear that the
Methodists have not yet begun to match their giving to their resources. If we were to follow the apostolic injunction and every Methodist member and constituent were to “lay by in store upon the first day of the week as God hath prospered him” we would be setting aside at least $500,000,000 annually for the support and spread of the Gospel, of which amount fifty millions could be for our World Service work at home and abroad.

Movies and Sweets—But let us look further and see how the case stands. The country as a whole is spending approximately $2,500,000,000 every year for candy, chewing gum, soda, and the movies. The Methodists have the same tastes for sweets and the same desires for entertainment as other people. They do not differ much in these respects from other folks. If we assume that our members and friends are spending as much on these items as the average American the Methodist hill for candy, chewing gum, soda, and the movies amounts to the tidy sum of $200,000,000 a year—an amount double their total giving to religion, education, and philanthropy.

If every member of the Methodist Episcopal Church would contribute a five-cent package of chewing gum to World Service once a week the total ten millions asked for would be raised.

If every Methodist who owns an automobile would give a gallon of gasoline every two weeks twelve million dollars would be available for the World Service program of the Church.

If every Methodist who patronizes the movies would contribute a thirty-cent ticket for World Service once a month fourteen million dollars would be poured into the treasury of the church for the expansion of Christ’s Kingdom.

In the light of our membership and constituency and the financial resources at their disposal it is idle to deny that Methodism could put ten million dollars on the altars of the Church this year for World Service if it would. It is the will to do it that is wanting and not the resources that are lacking. God has certainly given us the ability to do the thing that is asked if we really have the desire to do it.

Trend in Giving—If we study the trend in our World Service giving for the last nine years the facts are so striking as to be well nigh startling to one who really cares for the larger progress of the church. In 1920 we gave $15,758,000; in 1921 $11,834,000; in 1922 $7,961,000. During this period our annual giving decreased by nearly
eight million dollars and is still declining. Unless it is stopped the bottom is likely to fall out of our entire missionary and benevolent work at home and abroad. No one can seriously view the present trends in our Methodist giving without genuine concern for the future.

To see the effect of all this we need only to look at our work overseas. Because of a diminishing income the Board of Foreign Missions has been forced to reduce its appropriations to the work by virtually sixty per cent in the last six years, and to curtail its activities accordingly. Since 1923 the Board has been obliged to recall 318 missionaries from the field and to dismiss 4,219 native workers. It has closed 1,500 day schools with an enrollment of 40,000 pupils. It has discontinued 2,007 Sunday Schools and given up the religious training of 127,000 children and youths. Our membership growth is at a standstill or on the decline in every major field abroad with a single exception. The situation is critical. Indeed it is pretty nearly desperate. Unless we can stem the tide of decline that has persisted since 1920 the finagle of a century of missionary service and labor seems likely to be dissipated.

The World Service situation is not an isolated one. All interests of the church are interdependent. Whatever affects one affects all. They rise and fall together. We registered the largest membership gains in our history when we registered the largest giving to Foreign and Home Missions. It is likewise true that since our missionary income began to decrease our membership gains have begun to decline. Our net increase in church membership, at home and abroad, in 1928 was less than twenty thousand, and last year (1929) our membership showed a net loss of 40,000. Whenever and wherever we cease our efforts in behalf of others our efforts in behalf of ourselves show diminishing returns. We cannot prosper at home if we neglect our responsibilities abroad.

A Chaotic World—The deep tragedy in these repeated retreats is that they are taking place at a time when the world demands an aggressive Christian advance. The World War shattered systems and civilizations that were centuries old without putting anything worth while in their places. Peoples were awakened that had slept for centuries. Races and nations were cut loose from moorings that had held them fast for ages; and they are pretty much adrift to-day without chart, compass, or rudder.

China's millions are struggling to break the shackles of the past and are striving to
find their way to a new freedom. A new civilization is being born on the shores of the far Pacific. Four hundred millions of Chinese, confused, chaotic, uncertain of their direction and end, conscious only of their power and irresistible impulse to find freedom and life are awake, but blind.

India's masses are on the march with Gandhi. Political independence is only an incident. It is but the manifestation of a desire and a purpose to seek and find something vastly bigger and grander than an empire of politics and things. India's soul is awake. Her spirit is on the move searching for that higher something that shall bring her people that final rebirth of life that finds its completeness in God alone.

Russia, drugged and decadent for a thousand years, the helpless victim of a brutal and corrupt monarchy and a cringing and superstitious church, has broken from every tie that bound it to its past. It has not found itself, but it will. Sovietism is not the final word for one hundred and fifty millions of people intoxicated with a new wine that has gone to their heads but has not affected their hearts. Russia's instincts and desires are fundamentally sound, but Russia must have guidance and help if it is to find the way to its larger destiny.

Europe is bankrupt and broken. Four and one half years of the bloodiest catastrophe that ever afflicting mankind have left her in poverty of spirit as well as wealth. The loss of ten millions of her finest lives, laid low by the assassin of war, has impoverished her spirit and nearly destroyed her soul.

In Africa it is still night. Never since Christ was born was there such a hunger and thirst after his Kingdom as to-day. The world is groping blindly after light and life. "O, that I knew where I might find him" is still the heart-cry of mankind after God. It is the greatest hour for a Christian advance since Christ was glorified. If the Church fails to push through the open doors that are everywhere bidding us enter in it will miss the most wonderful opportunity for Christian conquest since Pentecost was given.

The present atmosphere of complacency in the church must be changed. A new morale must be created. Nothing will contribute so much to this as a fresh adventure. Nothing will destroy the spirit of "defeatism" that is upon us and restore the spiritual morale of the church like a smashing victory. It was Foch's famous message at the Marne. "My left is bent back, my right has given way, my center is shattered; I have
ordered an advance on all fronts that changed defeat into victory and saved France and the Allied cause.

It is not a time for dirges. Funeral marches have no place in the ongoing movements of the kingdom of God. We cannot escape our responsibilities by hiding behind imaginary difficulties. We must come out into the open and go forward. The missionaries—our representatives on the fighting front—have sacrificed enough. They have struggled too long against cuts they could not escape. They must not be abandoned. They must be supported to the last dollar and the last man required for victory.
The Financial Resources of Methodism

By Edgar Blake

Corresponding Secretary
of the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church
A Day of Big Things

The most impressive thing about the Centenary is the size of it. Eighty millions for missions looks like a staggering task to a church that has never thought of missions except in nickels and dimes and pennies. This is a day of big things.

The Young Men's Christian Association that formerly thought and acted in terms of thousands is now projecting its plans in terms of millions. The Red Cross, once satisfied with an income of $100,000 is asking for $100,000,000, and getting it. When a certain American congress first appropriated a billion dollars for the expenses of the government the partisan press cried out in denunciation and dubbed it the "billion dollar Congress." The last session of the present congress appropriated not one but thirty-five billions to make war on the Hun, and nobody scoffed and nobody complained; everybody thanked God for a program like that. When the nation is mobilizing its last man and its last dollar to make the world safe for democracy, Methodism can do no less than...
mobilize its last man and its last dollar to make democracy safe for the world. The program of the Church must match the program of the nation, or the Church must sacrifice its moral leadership.

A Staggering Task

If the Centenary is asking for a staggering sum it is because the Church is up against a staggering task. When I remember that though it is nineteen centuries since Jesus gave His command to make disciples of all nations, one-half of the world has not yet even heard His name, that the forces of righteousness and justice for which He lived and died are fighting for their lives with their backs to the wall, that the enemies are crying that Christianity has failed and the timid are beginning to fear—when I remember all this and see what the Church is facing, opportunity, obligation and possibility, I marvel not at the size of the Centenary, but at the modesty of its askings.

This is not a day for small things. "Only maximums will win the war." Methodism must tighten its belt and set itself to a task that will test its resources to the limit. When we ask our boys to give their lives to free the world, we must not hesitate when they ask us to go broke to save it. This is not a time to whimper over financial matters. The gift of a dollar is mighty small beside the gift of a life. We must match the sacrifices of our sons or be unworthy of them.

The Centenary is simply a superb challenge to the Church to undertake a task commensurate with the world's needs.

The thing that makes the Centenary asking seem so large is that it is so far beyond what we are now doing. Sixteen millions a year for missions is five times what our church is raising for all of the connectional boards, and four times what we are doing if we include the women's societies.

Our Present Giving

Our present giving is not the measure of our ability, but the measure of our interest. To think otherwise would be to put Methodism to confusion and shame. After one hundred years of missionary organization and propaganda the Methodist Episcopal Church is giving only seventy-one cents per capita per year for all our apportioned benevolences of the Church. Only about one-fifth of our churches are giving as much as two cents a week per member to all our connectional causes. Out of our nearly 1,700 charges only 73 gave as much as a penny a day per member; only 47 gave a dime a week; only 16 gave 50 cents a month, and not a single charge in the entire church gave 25 cents a week per member for the total work of the church as represented by our benevolent boards at home and abroad.
The Financial Resources of Methodism

abroad. Methodism is not impoverishing itself by its efforts to establish the universal reign of Christ.

A friend of mine found an Iowa farmer worth three quarters of a million dollars, in good and regular standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was contenting himself with a gift of $25 a year for the current expenses of his local church and $10 a year for world benevolences. The Centenary, or some other good cause, will have to relieve such a brother of his money, or he is likely to lose his soul. It is the function of the Centenary to save men.

Another friend found a church that was spending a quarter of a million dollars on a building enterprise for itself, but out of its membership of more than twelve hundred, more than nine hundred were not giving so much as a penny to save the world outside of their own community.

In the light of such facts, what is the use of singing, "My all is on the altar, I am waiting for the fire"? The truth is, that after nineteen hundred years the program of Jesus has not been taken seriously by His followers. It is simple mockery to talk of conservation to God in the face of such a record. The church must either give up its little "Me and my son John" policy and settle to a task commensurate with its commission and its resources, or quit as a world force and shrivel to the level of a second-class enterprise.

The Centenary is not gigantic when you individualize its responsibility. The Methodist Episcopal Church raised for all purposes last year approximately $30,000,000. This amount included $8,000,000 of the present Centenary asking. To the larger amount we must add $13,000,000 and ask the Church to raise sixty-three instead of fifty million a year for all of its work at home and abroad. This simply means that where an individual is now giving a nickel, we must ask him to give 65 cents for the whole task of Methodism. This is not the appalling increase that some of us have thought it to be.

Consider the Copper

Let me put the matter in another form. Suppose we make the smallest coin of the realm—a common cent—a plain, old-fashioned copper—our standard, and lift the level of our giving to an average of an ordinary penny a day per member. The result would be within a million dollars of what the Centenary is asking.

Suppose we could raise our standard to the price of the cheapest movie—nobody is too poor to support the movies at least once a week—suppose we could lift the level of our giving to a dime a week per member—we could put the Centenary over the top with twenty million dollars to spare for good measure in five years. Just as soon as you begin to bring the Centenary
The Financial Resources of Methodism

down to the people and individualize it, the amount required is so small that one is almost ashamed to state it in its lowest terms.

The Wealth of Methodism

BUT, some one says, Methodism is not a rich church. Neither is it a poor one. We have the rich and we have the poor, but on the whole our people are neither rich nor poor. They are the great industrial middle class, which constitutes the backbone of America and the backbone of every other first-class country. I have inquired of bankers, pastors, district superintendents, and others, concerning the wealth of Methodists, and I have yet to find one who does not place the per capita wealth of Methodism as high or higher than the per capita wealth of the nation.

If we may assume this not unreasonable standard for our people, then the wealth of our own Methodist constituency in the United States is not less than $85,000,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of a billion dollars a year. Compared with such immense resources the Centenary asking for the world work of the Church of Christ is a mere bagatelle and nothing more.

If we assume that the average annual income of our Methodist constituency is as high as the average annual income of the country as a whole, then our Methodist constituency has a yearly income of four and a half billions of dollars to spend upon themselves and others. Suppose the people called Methodists were to tithe their income, which is 20 per cent less than the amount which the government exempts for benevolent work—the money that our people would then set aside for the cause of God on this basis would be nine times greater than the present total giving of our people for all causes, and twenty-eight times what the Centenary is asking for missionary work at home and abroad. Methodism has the ability to put the Centenary over the top. It only lacks the will to do it, and, thank God, that is rapidly coming.

A certain two-point charge in the Central West was living at a poor dying rate. One point was raising $760 and the other $240 for the support of Methodist preaching. The former was a fair-sized prosperous farming community, the latter was a sand lot, so small that you could pass through it without discovering that you were in it. The people were without vision or enterprise. They were disheartened and discouraged. They wanted to give up their work. But one farmer with more insight and energy than the others sent to the Bureau of Stewardship at Chicago for twelve copies of "A Man and His Money" and all the free literature that they would send him. He sold the books to those who would buy, and loaned the remainder to those who would borrow. The literature he gave away to those who would take it. He began to preach and to practice tithing. Twenty
families followed his example and everything began to improve.

At the end of the year the first point was paying $1,250 for the full-time service of a pastor, all bills were paid and they had a surplus of $3,000 in their treasury for repairs on the church. The second point was paying $1,000 and house for the full-time services of their pastor and they were experiencing the greatest prosperity in their history. What was done there can be done elsewhere. It is not a matter of wealth, but of willingness, upon which the success of the Centenary depends. We have the former; it is the latter that we lack and must create.

The Centenary and the War

Some say the time is inopportune for the Centenary. They say, "We are at war and our first duty is to win the war; everything must be subordinated to that." We agree that our first business is to win the war and to win it so decisively that our enemy can never menace the peace of the world again. And, please God, we are going to do it, if it takes the last man and the last dollar we possess. Having put our hand to the plough, America will not turn back until the Hun is beaten to his knees and shorn of his power to threaten the peace and security of his neighbors again.

Thank God, Methodism is no slacker. We are ready to bear our full share of the burdens of the war, and I think we are doing it. Up to the close of the first draft the Sunday Schools alone of our denomination had sent 215,000 men into the service of the nation. With one exception this is the largest single contribution to the war made by any institution or organization. With less than four per cent of the population of the country we have sent out of our ranks ten per cent of all the men in the army and navy, or two and one-half times our quota. Let there be no mistake in this matter—the Church that sent more men into the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any other during the Civil War is not going to fail the nation in the greatest crisis in its history.

But while we are winning the war, we must not forget that we must also win America and the world to Christ, for what shall it profit if we win a hundred wars and allow the world to lose its soul? And yet we are in danger of doing precisely that. Many of our people have become so engrossed in the war that they are nothing and think of nothing but the war. Many of them are letting down in their church work, and some are letting go entirely. As a result we are in the midst of a slump that unless checked threatens to be the most disastrous in our history. It is a very significant and serious thing that the membership increase of the churches of the United States was 200,000 less in the first
The Need of the Nation

I do not speak from the standpoint of the Church alone; I have the welfare of the nation in mind as well, for what has made America what it is among the nations—what has given it its place of pre-eminence among the free peoples of the world? There is only one answer to these questions and that can be given best in the words of De Tocqueville. After that distinguished French statesman had made his investigation of American institutions and was making his report to the French Senate he said: "Sirs, I went at your bidding. I ascended their mountains, I went down their valleys, I passed along their thoroughfares of trade, I entered their commercial markets, their legislative halls and their judicial courts. I searched everywhere in vain until I entered the church. It was there, sirs, as I listened to the soul-lifting and soul-equalizing principles of the Gospel of Christ as they fell from Sabbath to Sabbath upon the ears of the waiting multitudes, that I learned why America is great and free, and why France is a slave." The secret of America's success was never so finely stated as by De Tocqueville.

For say what you will of other forces, it is the influence of the Church of Christ that has made America the great, proud, free nation that she is today. Never was there a time when, for the nation's sake, the influence of the Church of Christ needed to be more outstanding and powerful than now. If the Church weakens in this critical hour, she will strike a deadlier blow to our nation's future than the Huns could inflict in a hundred years. I do not wonder that General Ryan of the famous English third army should say to Bishop McConnell, "See to it that the Church shall not fail."

If Methodism ever needed a great outstanding challenge to stir the Church to its depths, to enlist its resources to the limit, to move it to some great and adequate undertaking for its Lord, it needs it now. Bishop Oldham has a fine way of saying that "the hand of God is frequently seen in the synchronizing of events." If ever there was a movement that bore the marks of Providence, it is that movement that promises to shake the Church out of its old-time littleness and thrust it out with all its divinely given strength at the very time that the world needs as never before the great outstanding ministry of the Gospel. The more one studies the needs of the...
The Financial Resources of Methodism

hour, the more he becomes convinced that instead of being inopportune the Centenary was born of God for a time like this.

Financially Opportune

The time is financially opportune for the Centenary. Never was wealth piling up so fast as now. The country is simply fat with prosperity. We added 8,000 names to America's list of millionaires last year. The number of people paying an income tax on $100,000 or more has multiplied four times in the last three years, the number paying a tax on $1,000,000 or more has multiplied eight times during the same period.

When the present income tax law was enacted it was estimated by the experts that it would yield an annual revenue of two and one-half billions. When the returns were in it was found that so great had been the prosperity of the country that the income was thirty per cent ahead of the most optimistic estimates.

Our prosperity has not been confined to a favored few. All classes have benefited by it. One of the largest corporations in the country has doubled the wages of its laborers in the last two years. Other enterprises have done the same. The present income of the common people would make the near-rich of former days green with envy.

The Financial Resources of Methodism

If you want an unmistakable evidence of the prosperity of the common people study their amusements. The fact that three movie actors, who draw their support from the masses, listed incomes in excess of a million dollars each last year is pretty conclusive evidence that the rank and file of the people are passing through the most prosperous period of their history.

The fact that more than seventeen million people subscribed to the last Liberty Loan, and more than forty-seven million subscribed to the Red Cross fund, shows beyond a doubt that the prosperity of the country is distributed among all classes. Money is plentiful, and money is everywhere.

America on the Giving Hand

The best of it is that the people are not hoarding their gains. America is on the giving hand. When the Y. M. C. A. asked for three million dollars we gave it five; when it asked for thirty-five million we have it fifty-two, and when it asks for one hundred million in November it will get it and more. The Red Cross asked for a hundred million dollars and we gave it one hundred and twenty millions. It came back for one hundred million more and we gave it that and seventy millions additional for good measure.

When the government asked for two billion
we gave it three; when it asked for three we gave it four, when it asked for four we gave it five, and when it asked for six in September we shall give it eight, and more if needed.

The people are not restricting their gifts to patriotic enterprises alone. Every good cause gets a generous hearing. The regular benevolences of the Methodist Episcopal Church increased by 600,000 last year without any special effort in their behalf. Since 1914 our church membership has increased by eight per cent, but our benevolences have increased by thirty per cent in the same period.

In 1914 the Board of Conference Claimants asked the Church for five million dollars for the retired preachers, and more than fourteen million have been subscribed to date. The Board of Education asked for ten million dollars for our educational institutions and closed their campaign with twenty-eight millions to their credit.

"Ask and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you" is the spirit of the hour, and no worthy cause is turned away empty handed today.

The Spirit of Sacrifice

THE people are not giving out of their abundance merely. Their offerings are cuttinig to the quick. Somehow the spirit of the cross seems to have touched the heart of America. The spirit of sacrifice is everywhere. During the last Liberty Loan an old lady in Maine sent one hundred dollars to a Boston banker saying, "It is all I have. I had saved it for my burial, but the government needs the money more than I. Take it. My burial may care for itself." That represents the spirit of America today.

But it is not only a matter of money. The people are offering up their most priceless treasures without a murmur. I saw a young sergeant take his farewell of his mother on a depot platform in an eastern city a few weeks ago just before his departure for the fighting front overseas. As the train came in to bear him away he buried his boyish face on his mother's bosom for a parting benediction. With lips set and face transfigured and eyes suffused with glory, she gave him a parting kiss and said: "Good-by—God bless you, son," and she gave the most priceless gift she possessed to the government without a tear. Scenes like this are taking place everywhere. It is an hour the like of which America never saw but once before.

But this is not all. The sacrifices of the fathers and mothers of the nation are more than matched by the sacrifices of their sons. Nearly three years ago I sat at dinner with a distinguished Canadian clergyman. As we talked together of the war, he said: "I have a son at the front tonight. When the call came for men he was one
The Financial Resources of Methodism

of the first to volunteer, and his regiment was one of the first to be summoned overseas. When the transport came to bear the troops away the accommodations were not sufficient to provide for the entire regiment and the authorities decided that the soldiers should draw lots as to who should go and who should remain at home. They took as many slips of paper as there were soldiers in the regiment and marked a cross on as many slips as they had accommodations for men on the troop ship. Putting all of the slips, blanks and crosses into a receptacle, they ordered the lads to draw. Those who drew a cross were to go; those who drew a blank were to stay at home. It fell to my son," said he, "to be the first to draw, and he drew a cross. When he came home at night he said to me 'Father, I never prayed for anything so in my life as I prayed today that I might draw a cross.' That is not only the spirit of Canada, that is the spirit of all America today. Men are ready to give themselves and all they possess to any cause that is big enough to challenge them.

The Centenary may look large to some; the task ahead may seem a staggering one, but in the very audacity of its size lies the power of its appeal. Thank God, that at last Methodism is to undertake a task commensurate with its resources and its divine mission.
Joint Centenary Committee
Methodist Episcopal Church
Methodist Episcopal Church, South
111 Fifth Avenue, New York
The Financial Resources of Methodism

By Edgar Blake

Corresponding Secretary
of the Board of Sunday Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
A Day of Big Things

The most impressive thing about the Centenary is the size of it. Eighty millions for missions looks like a staggering task to a church that has never thought of missions except in nickels and dimes and pennies. This is a day of big things.

The Young Men's Christian Association that formerly thought and acted in terms of thousands is now projecting its plans in terms of millions. The Red Cross, once satisfied with an income of $100,000, is asking for $100,000,000, and getting it. When a certain American congress first appropriated a billion dollars for the expenses of the government the partisan press cried out in derision and dubbed it the "billion dollar Congress." The last session of the present congress appropriated not one but thirty-five billions to make war on the Hun, and nobody scoffed and nobody complained; everybody thanked God for a program like that. When the nation is mobilizing its last man and its last dollar to make the world safe for democracy, Methodism can do no less than
The Financial Resources of Methodism

mobilizes its last man and its last dollar to make democracy safe for the world. The program of the Church must match the program of the nation, or the Church must sacrifice its moral leadership.

A Staggering Task

If the Centenary is asking for a staggering sum it is because the church is up against a staggering task. When I remember that though it is nineteen centuries since Jesus gave His command to make disciples of all nations, one-half of the world has not even heard His name, that the forces of righteousness and justice for which He lived and died are fighting for their lives with their backs to the wall, that the croakers are crying that Christianity has failed and the timid are beginning to fear—when I remember all this and see what the church is facing of opportunity, obligation and possibility, I marvel not at the size of the Centenary, but at the modesty of its askings.

This is not a day for small things. "Only maximums will win the war." Methodism must tighten its belt and set itself to a task that will test its resources to the limit. When we ask our boys to give their lives to free the world, we must not hesitate when they ask us to go broke to save it. This is not a time to whimper over financial matters. The gift of a dollar is mighty small beside the gift of a life. We must match

The Financial Resources of Methodism

the sacrifices of our sons or be unworthy of them. The Centenary is simply a superb challenge to the Church to undertake a task commensurate with the world's needs.

The thing that makes the Centenary asking seem so large is that it is so far beyond what we are now doing. Sixteen millions a year for missions is five times what our church is raising for all of the connectional boards, and four times what we are doing if we include the women's societies.

Our Present Giving

Our present giving is not the measure of our ability, but the measure of our interest. To think otherwise would be to put Methodism to confusion and shame. After one hundred years of missionary organization and propaganda the Methodist Episcopal Church is giving only seventy-five cents per capita per year for all our apportioned benevolences of the Church. Only about one-fifth of our churches are giving as much as two cents a week per member to all our connectional causes. Out of our nearly 1,700 charges only 73 gave as much as a penny a day per member; only 37 gave a dime a week; only 10 gave 50 cents a month, and not a single charge in the entire church gave 83 cents a week per member for the total work of the church as represented by our benevolent boards at home and

4
abroad. Methodism is not impoverishing itself by its efforts to establish the universal reign of Christ.

A friend of mine found an Iowa farmer worth three quarters of a million dollars, in good and regular standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was contenting himself with a gift of $25 a year for the current expenses of his local church and $10 a year for world benevolences. The Centenary, or some other good cause, will have to relieve such a brother of his money, or he is likely to lose his soul. It is the function of the Centenary to save men.

Another friend found a church that was spending a quarter of a million dollars on a building enterprise for itself, but out of its membership of more than twelve hundred, more than nine hundred were not giving so much as a penny to save the world outside of their own community.

In the light of such facts, what is the use of singing, "My all is on the altar, I am waiting for the fire"? The truth is, that after nineteen hundred years the program of Jesus has not been taken seriously by His followers. It is simple mockery to talk of consecration to God in the face of such a record. The church must either give up its little "Me and my son John" policy and settle to a task commensurate with its commission and its resources, or quit as a world force and shrivel to the level of a second-class enterprise.

The Financial Resources of Methodism

The Centenary is not so gigantic when you individualize its responsibility. The Methodist Episcopal Church raised for all purposes last year approximately $30,000,000. This amount included $5,000,000 of the present Centenary asking. To the larger amount we must add $13,000,000 and ask the Church to raise sixty-three instead of fifty million a year for all of its work at home and abroad. This simply means that where an individual is now giving a nickel, we must ask him to give 6½ cents for the whole task of Methodism. This is not the appalling increase that some of us have thought it to be.

Consider the Copper

Let me put the matter in another form. Suppose we make the smallest coin of the realm—a common cent—a plain, old-fashioned copper—our standard, and lift the level of our giving to an average of an ordinary penny a day per member. The result would be within a million dollars of what the Centenary is asking.

Suppose we could raise our standard to the price of the cheapest movie—nobody is too poor to support the movies at least once a week—suppose we could lift the level of our giving to a dime a week per member—we could put the Centenary over the top with twenty million dollars to spare for good measure in five years. Just as soon as you begin to bring the Centenary
The Financial Resources of Methodism

down to the people and individualize it, the amount required is so small that one is almost ashamed to state it in its lowest terms.

The Wealth of Methodism

But, some one says, Methodism is not a rich church. Neither is it a poor one. We have the rich and we have the poor, but on the whole our people are neither rich nor poor. They are the great industrial middle class, which constitutes the backbone of America and the backbone of every other first-class country. I have inquired of bankers, pastors, district superintendents, and others, concerning the wealth of Methodists, and I have yet to find one who does not place the per capita wealth of Methodism as high or higher than the per capita wealth of the nation.

If we may assume this not unreasonable standard for our people, then the wealth of our own Methodist constituency in the United States is not less than $85,000,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of a billion dollars a year. Compared with such immense resources the Centenary asking for the world work of the Church of Christ is a mere bagatelle and nothing more.

If we assume that the average annual income of our Methodist constituency is as high as the average annual income of the country as a whole, then our Methodist constituency has a yearly income of four and a half billions of dollars to spend upon themselves and others. Suppose the people called Methodists were to tithe their income, which is 50 per cent less than the amount which the government exempts for benevolent work—the money that our people would then set aside for the cause of God on this basis would be nine times greater than the present total giving of our people for all causes, and twenty-eight times what the Centenary is asking for missionary work at home and abroad. Methodism has the ability to put the Centenary over the top. It only lacks the will to do it, and, thank God, that is rapidly coming.

A certain two-point change in the Central West was living at a poor dying rate. One point was raising $750 and the other $240 for the support of Methodist preaching. The former was a fairly prosperous farming community, the latter was a sand lot, so small that you could pass through it without discovering that you were in it. The people were without vision or enterprise. They were disheartened and discouraged. They wanted to give up their work. But one farmer with more insight and energy than the others sent to the Bureau of Stewardship at Chicago for twelve copies of "A Man and His Money" and all the free literature that they would send him. He sold the books to those who would buy, and loaned the remainder to those who would borrow. The literature he gave away to those who would take it. He began to preach and to practice tithing. Twenty
families followed his example and everything began to improve.

At the end of the year the first point was paying $1,250 for the full-time service of a pastor, all bills were paid and they had a surplus of $3,000 in their treasury for repairs on the church. The second point was paying $1,000 and house for the full-time services of their pastor and they were experiencing the greatest prosperity in their history. What was done there can be done elsewhere. It is not a matter of wealth, but of willingness, upon which the success of the Centenary depends. We have the former, it is the latter that we lack and must create.

The Centenary and the War

SOME say the time is inopportune for the Centenary. They say, "We are at war and our first duty is to win the war; everything must be subordinated to that." We agree that our first business is to win the war and to win it so decisively that our enemy can never menace the peace of the world again. And, please God, we are going to do it, if it takes the last man and the last dollar we possess. Having put our hand to the plough, America will not turn back until the Hun is beaten to his knees and shorn of his power to threaten the peace and security of his neighbors again.

Thank God, Methodism is no slacker. We are ready to bear our full share of the burdens of the war, and I think we are doing it. Up to the close of the first draft the Sunday Schools alone of our denomination had sent 12,000 men into the service of the nation. With one exception this is the largest single contribution to the war made by any institution or organization. With less than four per cent of the population of the country we have sent out of our ranks ten per cent of all the men in the army and navy, or two and one-half times our quota. Let there be no mistake in this matter—the Church that sent more men into the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any other during the Civil War is not going to fail the nation in the greatest crisis in its history.

But while we are winning the war, we must not forget that we must also win America and the world to Christ, for what shall it profit if we win a hundred wars and allow the world to lose its soul? And yet we are in danger of doing precisely that. Many of our people have become so engrossed in the war that they see nothing and think of nothing but the war. Many of them are letting down in their church work, and some are letting go entirely. As a result we are in the midst of a slump that unless checked threatens to be the most disastrous in our history. It is a very significant and serious thing that the membership increase of the churches of the United States was 390,000 less in the first
year of our entrance into the war than in the
year next preceding. If this continues and the
church comes out of the war with its membership
decreased, its strength weakened, and its pro-
gram lessened, its place of leadership in the moral
life of the nation will be sacrificed and its influence
will be lost. Never could the Church so little
afford to curtail its program as now.

The Need of the Nation

I do not speak from the standpoint of the
Church alone; I have the welfare of the nation
in mind as well, for what has made America what
it is among the nations—what has given it its
place of pre-eminence among the free peoples of
the world? There is only one answer to these
questions and that can be given best in the words
of De Tocqueville. After that distinguished
French statesman had made his investigation of
American institutions and was making his report
to the French Senate he said: "Sirs, I went at
your bidding. I ascended their mountains, I
went down their valleys. I passed along their
thoroughfares of trade, I entered their commer-
cial markets, their legislative halls and their
judicial courts. I searched everywhere in vain
until I entered the church. It was there, also,
as I listened to the soul-lifting and soul-equaliz-
ing principles of the Gospel of Christ as they
fell from Sabbath to Sabbath upon the ears of

The Financial Resources of Methodism

the waiting multitudes, that I learned why
America is great and free, and why France is a
slave." The secret of America's success was
never so finely stated as by De Tocqueville.

For what you will of other forces, it is the
influence of the Church of Christ that has made
America the great, proud, free nation that she is
today.

Never was there a time when, for the nation's
sake, the influence of the Church of Christ needed
to be more outstanding and powerful than now.
If the Church weakens in this critical hour, she
will strike a deadlier blow to our nation's future
than the Huns could inflict in a hundred years.
I do not wonder that General Byng of the famous
English third army should say to Bishop McCon-
nell, "See to it that the Church shall not fail."

If Methodism ever needed a great outstanding
challenge to stir the Church to its depths, to enlist
its resources to the limit, to move it to some
great and adequate undertaking for its Lord, it
needs it now. Bishop Oldham has a fine way of
saying that "the hand of God is frequently seen
in the synchronizing of events." If ever there
was a movement that bore the marks of Prov-
dence, it is that movement that promises to
shake the Church out of its old-time littleness and
thrust it out with all its divinely given strength
at the very time that the world needs as never
before the great outstanding ministry of the Gos-
pel. The more one studies the needs of the
The Financial Resources of Methodism

If you want an unmistakable evidence of the prosperity of the common people study their amusements. The fact that three movie actors, who draw their support from the masses, listed incomes in excess of a million dollars each last year is pretty conclusive evidence that the rank and file of the people are passing through the most prosperous period of their history.

The fact that more than seventeen million people subscribed to the last Liberty Loan, and more than forty-seven million subscribed to the Red Cross fund, shows beyond a doubt that the prosperity of the country is distributed among all classes. Money is plentiful, and money is everywhere.

America on the Giving Hand

The best of it is that the people are not hoarding their gains. America is on the giving hand. When the Y. M. C. A. asked for three million dollars we gave it five; when it asked for thirty-five million we have it fifty-two, and when it asks for one hundred million in November it will get it and more. The Red Cross asked for a hundred million dollars and we gave it one hundred and twenty millions. It came back for one hundred million more and we gave it that and seventy millions additional for good measure.

When the government asked for two billion
we gave it three; when it asked for three we gave it four; when it asked for four we gave it five, and when it asks for six in September we shall give it eight, and more if needed.

The people are not restricting their gifts to patriotic enterprises alone. Every good cause gets a generous hearing. The regular benevolences of the Methodist Episcopal Church increased by $600,000 last year without any special effort in their behalf. Since 1914 our church membership has increased by eight per cent, but our benevolences have increased by thirty per cent in the same period.

In 1912 the Board of Conference Claimants asked the Church for five million dollars for the retired preachers, and more than fourteen million have been subscribed to date. The Board of Education asked for ten million dollars for our educational institutions and closed their campaign with twenty-eight millions to their credit.

"Ask and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you" is the spirit of the hour, and no worthy cause is turned away empty handed today.

The Spirit of Sacrifice

The people are not giving out of their abundance merely. Their offerings are cutting to the quick. Somewhere the spirit of the cross seems to have touched the heart of America. The spirit of sacrifice is everywhere. During the last Liberty Loan an old lady in Maine sent one hundred dollars to a Boston banker saying, "It is all I have. I had saved it for my burial, but the government needs the money more than I. Take it. My burial may care for itself." That represents the spirit of America today.

But it is not only a matter of money. The people are offering up their most priceless treasures without a murmur. I saw a young sergeant take his farewell of his mother on a depot platform in an eastern city a few weeks ago just before his departure for the fighting front overseas. As the train came in to bear him away he buried his boyish face on his mother's bosom for a parting benediction. With lips set and face transfigured and eyes suffused with glory, she gave him a parting kiss and said: "Good-bye—God bless you, son," and she gave the most priceless gift she possessed to the government without a tear. Scenes like this are taking place everywhere. It is an hour the like of which America never saw but once before.

But this is not all. The sacrifices of the fathers and mothers of the nation are more than matched by the sacrifices of their sons. Nearly three years ago I sat at dinner with a distinguished Canadian clergyman. As we talked together of the war, he said: "I have a son at the front tonight. When the call came for men he was one
of the first to volunteer, and his regiment was one of the first to be summoned overseas. When the transport came to bear the troops away the accommodations were not sufficient to provide for the entire regiment and the authorities decided that the soldiers should draw lots as to who should go and who should remain at home. They took as many slips of paper as there were soldiers in the regiment and marked a cross on as many slips as they had accommodations for men on the troop ship. Putting all of the slips, blanks and crosses into a receptacle, they ordered the lads to draw. Those who drew a cross were to go; those who drew a blank were to stay at home. It fell to my son, said he, "to be the first to draw, and he drew a cross. When he came home at night he said to me 'Father, I never prayed for anything so in my life as I prayed today that I might draw a cross.'" That is not only the spirit of Canada, that is the spirit of all America today. Men are ready to give themselves and all they possess to any cause that is big enough to challenge them.

The Centenary may look large to some; the task ahead may seem a staggering one, but in the very audacity of its size lies the power of its appeal. Thank God, that at last Methodism is to undertake a task commensurate with its resources and its divine mission.
Joint Centenary Committee
Methodist Episcopal Church
Methodist Episcopal Church, South
31 Fifth Avenue, New York
Where Are We Going?

by Bishop Edgar Blake

What is the meaning of our wild armament race? Who supports it and for what reasons? Where is it leading us?

These and many other questions are answered in this dynamic revelation of America's part in promoting another war.

The General Conference Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Episcopal Church
CHARLES F. BOSS, JR.
Executive Secretary
740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
WHERE ARE WE GOING?

by

Edgar Blake, Bishop of Detroit Area

I.

"I HATE WAR." These are the words of President Roosevelt spoken at Chautauqua, New York, in the summer of 1916 during the national campaign of that year.

No one will wish to question the sincerity of the President's sentiments, but those who have observed his course closely since he entered the White House will have discovered that not infrequently there is a fatal inconsistency between his public utterances and his public policies. Mr. Roosevelt may hate war, but no President of the United States has ever so completely surrendered a national administration to the war makers as he. Never has our Nation witnessed such lavish expenditures for arms and armaments, never such feverish haste to build up the fighting forces of the Nation as in the last six years.

Some Naval Bills

The famous four billion dollar Vinson naval bill, the largest in the peace time history of America, was put through Congress with the President's approval in almost the first year of his administration. Later the Wilcox bill, authorizing a chain of air fortresses across the continent was rushed through House and Senate with his support. Last year (1918) another naval bill was forced through Congress calling for an additional 400,000 tons of warships at an ultimate cost of $1,500,000,000. When the President's present naval program is completed the United States will have a navy of 2,000,000 tons or more—a navy four times the present naval strength of Germany, three times that of Italy; three times that of France,
twice that of Japan, and the equal of Great Britain's naval strength, present and building.

In '36 the President put through Congress the present Maritime Act to provide the navy with a supplementary fleet of merchant vessels. As soon as the act became a law the President asked Congress to appropriate $160,000,000, "to begin quickly to rebuild the American Merchant Marine." "We must have," said he, "facilities adequate for the protection of the American shipper and for the purpose of national defense." In an exhaustive report the Maritime Commission says, "The Commission finds that commercial shipping is a vital part of our facilities for defense." It says, "The United States is maintaining one of the largest navies in the world. It would not be the part of wisdom for us to maintain such an establishment without an adequate complement of auxiliary vessels." The Commission estimates that it will be necessary to construct 261 ships a year for the next five years at a total cost of $2,500,000,000 to keep our merchant marine up-to-date. One of the first acts of the Commission was to grant a subsidy of $10,563,000 to the Standard Oil Company to assist it in building oil tankers for the navy.

And now comes a report from the Navy Board, Jan. 3, 1939, recommending 11 air, submarine, destroyer and mine bases stretching along the Atlantic coast from New England to Florida, around the Gulf of Mexico, and through the Caribbean to Cuba, the Virgin Islands: up the Pacific coast from the Panama Canal to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands: south from Ualaka to Samoa, and across the Pacific from California to Guam. These bases will cover a total coast line, east and west, of more than 12,000 miles; and they will embrace an area of 25,000,000 square miles in the Pacific alone. The Navy Board says it is not possible to give "any trustworthy approximation" of the cost of these proposed bases at this time. If the cost of the other forty bases "approximates" that of Pearl Harbor, an extra billion or two will have to be added to our Defense budget.

The Army
Nor has the army been forgotten in this unparalleled orgy of spending. The budget for the army for the current year, including military posts and air bases, will total more than $700,000,000 ($720,000,000), the largest budget by several hundred millions of dollars ever spent by any national administration previous to Mr. Roosevelt's. In the last six years, '34-'39, the expenditures for the army approximate $5,000,000,000, a pretty sizable sum for an army, in the worst economic collapse in the history of the country.

At the present time we have 900,000 men in active service and in enlisted reserves, army and navy, not including the 2,200,000 C. C. C. youths whom Mr. Feschner tells us can be "turned into first-class fighting men at almost an instant's notice."

But all this is not enough. The War Department, through its official spokesman, Assistant Secretary Johnson, warns us that our airplanes must be increased to 10,000 and our air personnel to 100,000 at a probable cost of $1,200,000,000, if our shores are to be made secure from foreign invasion. Plans are in progress to establish courses in aeronautics in our high schools, colleges and universities. In fact, a questionnaire has already been sent to 20,000 of our educational institutions, seeking information as to the possibilities of establishing such courses, and the enlistment of 100,000 students in the same. The Nation is to be made air-minded with a vengeance.

Mobilizing Industry
The President's National Defense Power Committee, in a recent report, recommends in addition to our program for the army, navy, merchant marine and air expansion, a program of public utility expansion,
including new power plants and inter-locking transmission lines to provide the Nation with the necessary electric power for national defense; a program of railroad rehabilitation to bring the railroads and transportation lines of the Country "to a point of military efficiency"; and a program of industrial-plant rehabilitation to bring American industry "to top-notch efficiency for war-time defense purposes."

The cost of these three rehabilitation programs—utility, railroads and industry—is estimated at $5,000,000,000, to be financed by Government loans in whole or in part.

Already 10,000 industrial plants have been geared into the War Department's mobilization plans. Initial educational contracts have been signed with these plants to prepare them for the wholesale production of military supplies in the event of war.

The War Department is leaving nothing to chance. It is prepared for the complete mobilization of the Nation's man power and resources at an instant's notice. When the emergency arises a law will be submitted to Congress that will take away the rights and liberties of every American citizen and convert the country into a totalitarian dictatorship in a day. In fact, a bill was before the last Congress that permitted the President to seize, hold and operate any property, business, or public service; to conscript every man and woman in the nation at will and to subject him or her to whatever rules and regulations the Chief Executive may proclaim. Any citizen violating any rule or regulation established by the President would be liable to a fine of $100,000 and one year in jail. All this in a Democracy where the people are supposed to rule.

Expenditures

When all these programs are completed and the last dollar raised to pay for them our Atlantic coast will be without a fleet to protect it from attack and invasion. We will have to spend $3,200,000,000 to provide additional combatant and auxiliary ships to guard our eastern seaboard.

Further, to provide for the free flow of commerce, and the untrammeled movement of our naval forces between the Atlantic and Pacific, we shall have to parallel the Panama Canal with another canal across Nicaragua at an outlay of $700,000,000.

In the last nine years, '31-'39, when the Nation has been battling to overcome the greatest economic collapse in its history, the Government has authorized and projected expenditures approximating $12,000,000,000 for armament purposes. This does not include the $2,500,000,000 spent to prepare two and a half million C.C.C. boys for immediate military service. Nor does it include the extra $10,000,000,000 that will be necessary to finance the outlays contemplated for increased air forces, an Atlantic fleet, the Nicaragua Canal, and the mobilization program for public utilities, railroads, and industry.

In this period in which the Government has spent and authorized to be spent $12,000,000,000 in preparation for future wars, it has spent $15,000,000,000 for past wars, a total of $27,000,000,000 for war purposes in nine years.

This sum is greater by two and a half billions than the total expenditures of the Federal Government ($24,500,000,000) for all purposes, including the cost of wars, in the first one hundred and twenty-five years of its existence, 1789 to 1913.

And the end is not yet. The President's program presented to the Congress, Jan. 5, 1939, calls for an outlay of $2,000,000,000 for National Defense for the coming fiscal year, lifting the National debt to $44,000,000,000.

Yet strangely enough with all their clamour for reduced expenditures, balanced budgets and lessened taxation no chamber of commerce, no manufacturer's
association, no business organization, big or little, has peeped a word or piped a note of protest against these most amazing and uncalled for expenditures for war.

II.

WHY this hectic haste to build up the fighting strength of America? Why this lavish waste of the Nation's resources on arms and armaments? What is the purpose of this feverish preparation for war?

The American people want to be told. But the answer is not forthcoming. Either the Administration itself is in the dark or it is withholding facts the Nation is entitled to know.

Is Democracy dead? Is the technique of the dictator already upon us? Are the people mere pawns in the game being played by the favored few? Are we to be blindfolded, hoodwinked and driven like dumb sheep to the slaughter? Let those in authority speak.

Mr. Roosevelt says the purpose of this war preparation is to protect "our coasts" and "our communities far removed from the coast." Admiral Leahy, spokesman for the navy, is more specific. He tells us that the purpose of all this arming is the protection of our coasts, Atlantic and Pacific, Alaska, and Aleutian Islands, Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, the Philippines, the Panama Canal, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and he adds for good measure "the republics of Central and South America." Admiral Leahy adds "our industrial investments in the Far East" must also be protected.

"The Fundamental Policy"

When the House Naval Affairs Committee introduced the President's Naval Bill to Congress for enactment, the Committee declared it to be "the fundamental policy of the United States to maintain a navy of sufficient strength to guarantee our national security, not for aggression but to guard the Continental United States by affording naval protection to the coast line in both oceans at one and the same time; to protect the Panama Canal, Alaska, Hawaii, and our insular possessions; to protect our commerce and citizens abroad; to insure our national integrity; and to support our national policies."

When these several declarations are summed up — Continental United States, insular possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific, the Philippines, Central and South America, investments in Near East and Far East, in Europe, Africa, and the islands of the seven seas — it seems a rather gigantic task that is set before the Nation by our ambitious Admirals and Generals.

Since when did the United States become the guardian of the globe? When did America receive her "commission from God to police the world?"

Given another three years and the Administration will be "protecting the moon from Mars." "Upon what meat hath this our Caesar fed that he hath grown so great?"

Would it not be enough as a modest beginning for us to look after our own domain for awhile without attempting to encompass the universe? With twelve million idle workers walking our streets, jobless and wageless; with twenty-two millions of our people in the public breadlines; with much of our business in a state of collapse; with a national debt of forty billions, steadily mounting; with the burden of taxation rapidly becoming unbearable; with a spirit of unrest everywhere, have we not a few problems of our own to solve, before we become the custodians of all mankind?

Has not the United States gotten along fairly well for one hundred and fifty years without great armies...
and navies? For a century and a quarter our shores have been free from foreign invasion. It has never been necessary to burden our budget with billions to protect our national domain from hostile forces.

Where is the Enemy?

What's in the wind? Where is the enemy that threatens us? Who's going to attack us? Of whom are we afraid?

Britain? God forbid. Mr. Hull may not know it, but there is every evidence to an open mind that Britain and America understand each other. France? The French have troubles aplenty at home seeking them on another continent. Italy? Mussolini may have his eye on Tunisia, but not on America. His petite navy is pretty securely land-locked in the Mediterranean. It will be many a day before an Italian battleship passes the straits of Gibraltar in search of other shores for conquest.

Germany? Hitler's eye is toward the East, not the West. Ukrainia is his goal, but Poland and Russia are in his way. He cannot afford to allow the Baltic Sea to become a Soviet Lake. His little fleet is anchored beyond the North Sea and will be for a long time to come. What about Germany's air force? Ask Messrs. Pratt and Whitney who, with the official approval of Mr. Hull and his associates on the National Munitions Control Board, have furnished Germany with many of her high-powered motors for her powerful fighting planes. It is said that "no less than nine types of Germany's fighting planes are powered by engines marked either 'made in the U. S. A.' or 'Made under American License.'" In spite of the fact that the sale and shipments of airplane parts and equipment are in plain violation of the Neutrality Act of 1935, the State Department has approved them. The present propaganda to create a fear of Germany in the American mind is without the slightest justification. With his present navy and auxiliary ships Hitler could not land an army of one hundred thousand men on our shores, nor could he land ten thousand men with his fleet of airships. Those who seek to foster a fear of German invasion have naught to support their claims.

Japan

Japan? Why be afraid of Japan? She is pretty well bogged down in China at the present time. She would have to move an army of 5,000,000 men across five thousand miles of sea to menace our shores. She has neither the fleet to transport them, the warships to protect them, the supplies to support them, nor the funds with which to finance the venture. Admiral Leahy was frank enough to tell the House Naval Affairs Committee that the United States "would require a navy of at least 2,700,000 tons for aggressive action overseas with any reasonable prospect of success." If our Country could not hope to wage a successful war with Japan with a navy of less than 2,700,000 tons, how could Japan with a navy of only 800,000 tons wage a successful war against the United States on our shores? Is one Japanese Admiral the equal of three Americans? The whole thing is hooey. When our statesmen speak of the threat of Japan, they talk with their tongues in their cheeks. Admiral Leahy himself said, "I do not think any nation alone can at this time land any force on our Pacific shores." Mr. Hoover, speaking in Chicago one year ago (Dec. 16, 1937) said, "America almost alone of all the countries in the world is secure from the danger of war. There is not the remotest fear," said he, "that our national independence will be challenged from abroad."

At the London Naval Conference in '36 Japan offered to scrap all her ships of offense—battleships, large cruisers, and airplane carriers, fifty per cent of her naval strength—if the United States and Great Britain would do the same. Japan's offer was re-
fused. Last year (March 4, 1938) her Minister of Foreign Affairs renewed the offer and again Washington and London declined to consider the proposal. Had we accepted Japan's offer—with battleships, large cruisers, and airplane carriers discarded—our national security would have been assured without the firing of a shot, or the spending of a dollar. The present mad armament race need not have been. Our national budget could have been balanced, our tax burdens lifted, and the country well on the way to recovery.

Those Who Shape Our Policy

But not so. Our braid-and-button brethren with careers to create, with ambitions to satisfy, would not listen to Japan's proposal. It was not even considered. It was cast aside with a slur. According to General Smedley Butler, "No Admiral wants to be without a ship. No General wants to be without a command." So long as we allow the War and Navy Departments to shape our foreign policy, as seems the case at the present time, there will be no relief from our intolerable burden. There will be no peace. The threat of war will continue until America is plunged into another holocaust of human slaughter.

Japan has not the resources with which to wage a successful war with America or any other nation. She is "extraordinarily lacking" in the raw materials necessary for modern warfare. She has no rubber, almost no cotton, and very little, if any, copper. Her supply of petroleum is nil. She has only one-seventh of the iron she needs for her peace time purposes. Of the twenty-five basic materials essential to the life of a modern nation, Japan has an adequate supply of only three, and a modest supply of only five; of seventeen she has no supply at all. She is absolutely dependent upon other nations for her war-time necessities. She could not carry on her war in China for half a year were it not for her imports from other peoples.

In the thirty months—January '36 to June '38—the United States supplied Japan with 2,566,000 bales of American cotton. In the same period we supplied her with 3,652,000 tons of scrap iron. And in the eighteen months—January '37 to June '38—we sold her 44,500,000 barrels of oil for her war. In the first ten months of '38 our exports of crude petroleum to Japan increased 30.5 per cent over the same period of the previous year; our exports of gasoline and other petroleum fuels increased 109 per cent, power-driven metal working machinery increased 143 per cent and our shipment of aircraft and parts increased nearly 500 per cent over the previous year.

Who Supports Japan's War?

From Government reports it appears that the United States is supplying Japan with fifty-four per cent of all her war-time necessities. In twenty months Americans shipped $300,000,000 of war materials to the Japanese. Yet no effective measures have been taken by our Government to prevent the shipment of these supplies to Japan. Who has free access to our markets? Our resources are at her command? She can purchase without limit as long as she has the money to pay the price. Why should our Nation spend billions to arm itself against Japan and at the same time allow our citizens, without let or hindrance, to arm Japan against China, America and the world? Has not the time come to demand that our citizens who are participating in the rape of China cease their inhumanity and hypocrisy? If we cannot prevent aggressor nations from warring against their neighbors, can we not refuse our aid to aggressors who invade their neighbor's domains?

Is there no relief from this miserable business which every American of good conscience condemns? Is the Government helpless to prevent the shipment of supplies for the merciless slaughter of a people who have never wronged us, and whom the American
people hold in highest respect and for whom we cherish the profoundest sympathy?

Neutrality Act Not Used

There is relief if those in authority will use it as they are solemnly pledged to do. Our Neutrality Act, passed by Congress and approved by the President says:

“Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between or among two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall be unlawful thereafter to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent state named in such proclamation, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, and for the use of any such belligerent state.”

The language of this act is clear and specific. A wayfaring man though a statesman need not err in its interpretation. It says “a state of war,” not a declaration of war. Will any forthright American, whatever his office, deny that “a state of war” exists in China today and has existed for a year and a half? Will he deny that our Neutrality Act applies, and was intended to apply to such a situation as exists in the Far East today?

Why have the President and his Secretary of State dilly-dallied and shilly-shallied with this situation? Why have they closed their official eyes to the plain facts in the case? Why have they refused to recognize that Japan is waging one of the most reprehensible and ruthless wars of modern times?

Let the President, himself, answer. In a public address in '36 he said, “If war should break out on another continent—we would find in this country thousands of Americans who, seeking immediate riches—fools of gold—would attempt to break down or evade our neutrality. They would tell you that if they could extend credit to warring nations that credit would be used in the United States to build homes and factories and pay our debts. They would tell you that America once more would capture the trade of the world,” and he added, “it would be hard to resist that clamour—the clamour of greed.”

The Traders

The situation so realistically portrayed by the President two years ago is precisely the situation we face today. When the Congress proposed to investigate and restrain the export of war supplies to foreign countries, the cotton brokers who had sold Japan $150,000,000 worth of cotton in the eighteen months preceding “protested bitterly against any embargo on their product.” The exporters of scrap iron likewise “lobbied valiantly” against any Congressional or executive interference with their foreign trade. The President of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel said in a speech before the Institute, “This country has an exportable surplus of scrap—shutting the door to foreign markets would injure both the steel industry and the scrap trade. Tens of thousands of men would be thrown out of employment, roadsides and dumps would be littered with all kinds of iron. The industry would be prostrated and on the verge of bankruptcy.”

What matters it to the traders in scrap and steel, in copper and cotton and oil, in arms and armaments and bombs that the roadsides of China are strewn with the lifeless bodies of men and women and little children so long as the traders reap their harvest of shekels. They have no standard of conduct save gain. And we allow such human parasites to shape the foreign policy of America.

Here we have one of the driving motives in the movement for big armies and navies. There’s money in it a-plenty for the favored few.
War Is a Racket

The records of one of our large shipbuilding corporations revealed a profit of $5,601,000 on a contract of $20,960,000 for two cruisers. When the president of the corporation was confronted with the records he frankly confessed to the Senate Munitions Committee that it was "rotten business."

The records of one of our large airplane companies revealed a profit of $5,832,000 on contracts totaling $11,175,000, a profit of 109 per cent on its government business.

The Secretary of the Navy complained bitterly last year ('37) because the contractors demanded $21,000,000 for a floating dry dock for Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, that the Secretary claimed could be constructed for $12,000,000.

The chairman of the Maritime Commission reported to the President that American contractors were demanding as high as $2,500,000 for ships that are built abroad for $900,000. It is not surprising that the President should say to his press conference that the Merchant Marine "gave him a headache."

One of our large steel corporations received a profit of $19,654,856 on contracts totaling $122,000,000. It sued the Government for an additional $5,661,154 and won its case in the Federal Court. The Judge who presided at the trial of the case and rendered the decision said, "The managers for this corporation adopted the distinction of the famous Rob Roy who admitted he was a robber, but proudly proclaimed that he was no thief."

Few will doubt the truth of General Smedley Butler's biting sarcasm, "War is a racket. It always has been. It is the oldest. Easily the most profitable. Surely the most vicious. The profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives."

Examine the records. Study the trends. Look beneath the surface and you will find the hand of the profiteer in the movement to arm America and the world.

III.

It is declared to be the fundamental policy of the United States to maintain an adequate navy to protect our commerce and citizens abroad. This quotation from the report of the House Naval Affairs Committee is listed by the Committee as one of the major reasons for a super-navy.

American investments in foreign countries totaled $17,967,000,000 in 1932. The income from these investments amounted to $9,896,000,000 in the ten years from 1920 to 1929. Three of our largest financial corporations have investments and loans in more than forty foreign countries.

Foreign Entanglements

American foreign trade, exports and imports, totaled more than $102,000,000,000 in eleven years from 1920 to 1930.

"Our commerce and commitments abroad are so large that they need a navy for their protection," said President Coolidge. "The person and property of an American citizen," he declared, "are a part of the general domain of the nation even when abroad."

The Senate in a resolution declared the President justified in using the armed forces of the Nation to protect such persons and property. For years our Government has used our navy and our marines for this end.

General Smedley Butler says of his activities as a soldier, "I spent 35 years with the biggest bill collecting agency in the world, the United States Marines. I served in every rank, from private to general, and half that time was spent in fighting on
foreign soil for the benefit of American bankers. - - - I was the greatest bill collector Wall Street ever sent into the Central American Republics, using my marines to collect, taking my orders direct, not from Washington, but from Wall Street." The General might have added that 143 of his marines lost their lives in Nicaragua protecting the investments of big American bankers.

Our Government has maintained a fleet of gunboats in the Yangtze River for more than thirty years to protect the trade and investments of American corporations. When the American gunboat, Panay, was sunk in the Yangtze one year ago she was conveying a fleet of Standard Oil boats.

Protests From Shanghai

When Shanghai was attacked by the Japanese a representative of American automobile interests cabled his employers, "Tell President Roosevelt to get off his yacht, put his feet on the ground and get some guts above them, get a foreign policy, adopt a strong front and keep the flag waving if America wants foreign trade." The American Legion of Shanghai cabled its national headquarters in Indianapolis, "It is imperative that the United States defend her prestige and property in Shanghai. This post is definitely against evacuation, and earnestly requests the coming national convention to support our position and defend real Americanism against the onslaughts of rabid pacifists." Thank God, all our professional patriots are not in America.

What is the explanation of our intensified interest in the Far East? What is the game? What are the big stakes there? Why are we building a super-navy, and air bases and dry docks in the Pacific and fortifying the Philippines? What is in danger? Certainly not our domain in America. As we have already pointed out there is not the slightest possibility of a Japanese invasion of our shores. When the spokesmen of the Administration tell us that we must be prepared for an attack by the Japanese they speak what is not true. No one knows better than they that the United States has nothing whatever to fear from Japan on this side of the Pacific.

A Pressure Group for War

The real motive for this hectic haste to awe the Japanese is to protect the $85,000,000 that American bankers, industrialists and traders have invested in the Far East. This is the pressure group that is pushing America toward war with Japan.

Their interest is not in the Chinese people. If it were, they would not be shipping supplies to Japan to subjugate and annihilate the Chinese nation. They are not moved by bombings and killings. The ruthless massacre of millions is no concern of theirs. Their interest is in their investments and profits.

An English writer put the case for the British investors and traders with brutal frankness. "As money-lenders," said he, "we have levied on the Far East a regular toll, increasing in magnitude, for nearly a hundred years. - - - We get profits from our exchange of goods with them; we get profits out of the insurance on their lives, upon fire, upon trade risks; we get direct payment of salaries from them; we get a big slice of their taxes as payment for accommodations, and all the rest of it. Much the greater part of this wealth, steadily pumped out of the Far East, finds its way to England and maintains a respectable proportion of our population, some in idleness, others in not very laborious ease."

And he proceeds, "The Japanese want this revenue and are in a fair way to get it. They want to deflect the wealth that is now paid into our pockets into their pockets. They propose to do this by force of arms, and they have already gone a long way toward suc-
The writer admits that England cannot stop
the Japanese without the help of another power.
"There is the United States," and he asks, "Can we
rope them in to fight the Japanese?" And he answers
his query in the affirmative. In America's entry into
the strife he sees the solution of England's problems
in the Far East.

China has the largest population, the richest re-
sources, and the cheapest labor of any nation in the
world. Fabulous fortunes await the speculators who
are ready to play for big stakes. If Japan is allowed
to secure a strangle-hold on China, British and Ameri-
can interests will be throttled. Present investments
will be jeopardized and the chances of further riches
will be lost. Hence the pressure for a super-navy to
stop the Japanese. What matters it if war comes, if
thousands of lives are sacrificed, billions of govern-
ment money wasted, civilization itself imperiled if
those behind the scenes reap riches from the mad
adventure. The stakes are big. The financial possi-
bilities are enormous if the game is successful.

South America

What is the meaning of this sudden interest in
South America? What is the significance of Buenos
Aires and Lima? What is the purpose of this haste
to establish "Inter-American Solidarity and Cooper-
tion" between our government and the governments
of the southern hemisphere? What is behind the
plans to police the southern continent with our navy?
Where is the danger that demands such precautions?
Who is to attack our sister republics? From whence
comes this threat to subjuggle and destroy them?

From Germany and Italy? We have already in-
dicated Germany and Italy have a-plenty in Europe
to keep them busy for a long time to come. Were they
free of their European problems they have not the
naval force to transport an army across the At-

lantic, nor have they the financial resources to sup-
port a war on another continent. It takes money a-
plenty to support sailors and soldiers on foreign soil,
as America discovered twenty years ago. And Ger-
many and Italy have not the money.

When we look for "the brother in the woodpile,"
we have only to remember that American bankers
and traders have a stake of nearly $6,000,000,000 in
loans and investments in Central and South America,
to say nothing of a commerce amounting to $1,000,-
000,000 annually. It is these investors who want a
super-navy for their protection. It is these traders
who demand an army for their defense. The issue
is the same in South America as in the Far East.
Take these bankers and traders out of the picture
and no problem will remain to bother us. This talk
of "national security" is bunk for the benefit of
American investors and traders. To ask our Ameri-
can youth to sacrifice their lives to save American
dollars is a soul-less absurdity and hypocrisy.

Safe for Democracy

How little we learn from the past. Experience
teaches us nothing. We have forgotten the lesson
of '17. It was the financial stake that drove us into
the World War. "Make the world safe for democracy"
was the pious slogan to save American loans and
trade.

As early as September 6, 1915, Secretary Lansing
wrote his famous letter to President Wilson, in which
he said:

"Since December 1, 1914, to January 30, 1915,
our exports have exceeded our imports by nearly a
billion dollars, and it is estimated that the excess
will be, from July 1 to December 31, 1915, a billion
and three-quarters. Thus for the year 1915 the excess
will be approximately two and a half billions of
dollars."
“If the European countries cannot find means to pay for the excess of goods sold to them over those purchased from them, they will have to stop buying and our present export trade will shrink proportionately. The result would be restriction of output, industrial depression, idle capital and idle labor, numerous failures, financial demoralization, and general unrest and suffering among the laboring classes.”

“There is only one means of avoiding this situation—and that is the flotation of large bond issues by the belligerent governments. Our financial institutions have the money to loan and wish to do so.”

The loans were made. The trade continued. Millionaires multiplied by the thousands. Profits piled up by the billions. The resources of the Allies dwindled. They reached the point of exhaustion. They were on the verge of collapse. The situation was critical. The trade we had built up, the loans we had made were in danger of being lost. The outlook was dark.

On March 7, 1917, Ambassador Page cabled his private message to President Wilson in which he said, “Our going to war is the only way in which our preeminent trade position can be maintained and a panic averted.” Within thirty days war was declared and the United States was mobilizing to save our bankers and industrialists from bankruptcy.

Admiral Sims, Commander of the United States Navy in the World War, in an address in Detroit four years ago said, “Ordinary human greed led America into the World War.” The Admiral was right. And human greed will drive the United States into another world war unless the Americans who will have to do the fighting and make the sacrifices rise up in their strength and demand that the mad mania for big navies and armies that beets the present national administration shall cease. It remains to be seen whether the American people will consent to bail out the bankers and business men in South America and the Far East today as they did the bankers and tradesmen of yesterday in Europe. If the debacle of the World War has registered its lesson on the mind of the American people, there will be no more war for America. They will make their voice heard in Washington and the present ruinous policies will come to an end.

Let America concern herself with the affairs of her own domain and super-armies and navies will not be needed for her defense. Her security will be assured.

Mr. Hull

I close this paper with the words of Secretary Hull: “The cause of peace is the cause of civilization: religion, science, culture and social betterment only go forward in a world without war.

“War is a cruel mill whose stones are the misled hopes of national aggrandizement and the selfish ambitions of unscrupulous persons. - - - The grain for that mill is the valiant, patriotic youth of the world, ready to carry out the orders of leaders, who are too often reckless or ruthless. - - - The gist from that mill is death—death to youth, death to hope, death to civilization.

“There are but two alternatives facing modern civilization: either we go forward to other greater achievements of material and spiritual culture with a concomitant growth of every kind of material and spiritual interchange within each nation and between nations, or we must recognize that our culture has reached its apex and is entering into definite decline and decay. In the latter case, and in that case only, every manner of relationship built up in the preceding centuries will be loosened and dissolved and nations will again achieve ‘self-sufficiency’—the self-sufficiency of barbarism and savagery.”

- 11 -

- 11 -
Order Additional Copies

Additional copies of this pamphlet may be purchased at the following rates:

Single copies, postpaid, 10 cents.

In quantities, postpaid:
2 to 12 copies, 7 cents each.
13 to 24 copies, 6 cents each.
25 copies and over, 5 cents each.

Postoffice money order or stamps must accompany order.

Send orders to The General Conference Commission on World Peace, 740 Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Michigan residents may order from the Michigan Christian Advocate, 12 E. Elizabeth Street, Detroit, Michigan. Orders from outside of Michigan should be sent to the Commission on World Peace.

Printed by
The Michigan Christian Advocate
Publishing Company
Detroit, Michigan
Bishop Edgar Blake
He's old as books,
but in his heart is laughter.
He's found a string
that makes him sing.
And ties he used with captured
and conquered.

June 20
1940
Coming Events

To make our country free from the moral scourge of alcoholism and to avoid serious conflicts of church and state is a crusade. Additional activities are being planned and are being held. The Bishop's address at the 52nd General Conference is expected to be the keynote of the crusade. In addition, a special issue of Michigan Christian Advocate will be devoted to the crusade. A mimeographed bulletin has been distributed to all churches in the state. The bulletin contains information about the crusade and how each church can participate. The bulletin also includes a letter from the Bishop encouraging all members to become involved in the crusade.

THOMAS JENNY HUXLEY once went to Edinburgh to give an address before a scientific society. Stepping briskly from the train into a cab, he said to the driver, "Drive fast." They moved off as rapidly as their ancient steed could carry them. Presently Huxley called out, "Here, my man, where are you going?" "I don't know," said the man. "You said, 'drive fast'." The cab driver had no idea where to go. Those who know Bishop Blake will agree that his mental processes have speed and direction. He knows where he is going. No one would say as much of Huxley.

We Michigan folk are going to miss this man who knew his Bibles, knew his directions and who is willing to stand and be counted.

Our Bishop likes figures, and can quote them. The other day, at a meeting of the Board of Education of the Detroit and Michigan Conferences, the Bishop was moved to make a few remarks about Christian education. He let fall these facts. One Methodist College, he said, has been built on the average of every thirteen months since the Methodist Church was organized, one hundred fifty years ago. One-half billion dollars is now invested in buildings, equipment and endowments in Methodist colleges and universities, in the United States. He also reminded those present that in the last thirty years four million dollars have been received into the Methodist Church from its church schools. It wasn't necessary to point a moral or adorn the tale.

No doubt one reason why he likes figures is that it puts the enemy to confusion, or ought to. Writing on the drink question a couple of years ago at Christmas time, under the caption, "Pity the Dine," the Bishop pointed out the duplicity of the press, when it preaches sobriety in one column and advertises liquor in the next. One paper which he studied had a solemn editorial, reminding people of the awful toil of drunk driving, while on another page of the same issue were forty columns, five pages, of liquor advertising.

An appraisal and an appreciation of our retiring bishop

THE METHODIST CHURCH

In this issue...

Editorial
A Meek but Mighty Man

Articles
Our Bishop, N. A. McCune
A Personal Word, Bishop Blake
The President's Speech, Bishop Blake
A Woman of Service, Mrs. Walter R. Fruit
Teacher of Spiritual Truth, Arthur F. Tull
A Youth in Spirit, Henry H. Crane
A Unique Bishop, W. V. Fisher
Commencement at Adrian College
United Christian Youth Movement, J. Carroll Morris

Regular Departments
Correspondence
As You See It
News of the Churches
What They Write

Published Weekly by
THE MICHIGAN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.
for the
Detroit and Michigan Annual Conferences

THE METHODIST CHURCH

32 East Elizabeth St., Detroit, Michigan . . . Phone RANDOLPH 1894

J. H. MAYS, Editor and Manager

Published Weekly by
THE MICHIGAN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.
for the
Detroit and Michigan Annual Conferences

THE METHODIST CHURCH

32 East Elizabeth St., Detroit, Michigan . . . Phone RANDOLPH 1894

J. H. MAYS, Editor and Manager

Our Bishop, N. A. McCune

N. A. McCune

Pastor, People's Church, East Lansing

An appraisal and an appreciation of our retiring bishop

THE METHODIST CHURCH

Detroit, June 20, 1940

Our Bishop

N. A. McCune

Pastor, People’s Church, East Lansing

appealing to readers, "to buy, drink and revel in this poison that is turning our thoroughfares into human slaughterhouses." The ways of some editors are past finding out," observes the Bishop. "Two columns given to moralizing. Forty columns given to demoralizing. Moralizing saves the conscience. Demoralizing gorges the pocketbook."

Michigan folk are going to miss this man who knows his Bibles, knows his directions and who is willing to stand and be counted.

Heavily Freighted Words

In speaking at the General Conference of Bishop Blake's service in the Church, and of his approaching retirement, Doctors Filer and Crane used such adjectives as "unique," "unrelenting," "undeniable," "indefinable," "unparalleled," "undismayed," "profoundly Christian." These are heavily freighted words to use with respect to any man. But considering the background of our Bishop one would have the right to expect much. A southern senator once termed Daniel Webster about the rocky hillsides of his native New Hampshire, "What do you raise up there, Mr. Webster," asked the southerner. "We raise men, air," replied the mighty Daniel. However, our Bishop has improved considerably on Webster, for he early absorbed the good qualities of four New England states.

He was born and reared in Maine, and they say that any child that survives the winters of Maine is predestined to something unusual in life. As a young man he worked in Connecticut, then went to Massachusetts for his ministerial training, in Boston University, and his early pastorate were in New Hampshire.

His approachability

I said to a district superintendent, "What's the big word about the Bishop?" He replied, "The big
word is his approachability. Anyone who wants to see him may see him, without fuss and feathers. Another man said, "He is big and white with a good mysticism. He is deeply religious. He knows God and can talk about God in a way that makes people hungry for Him." A third was impressed with the Bishop's social vision. "The Bishop is for the underdog," said he, "and does not hesitate to say so." All of which suggests the many-sidedness of this most interesting man.

He likes folks. He agrees with William Lyon Phelps, who says that he likes three classes of people - men, women and children. And he does more than make speeches about them. He does a bit of practicing the art of liking people. Not long ago a gang of boys began making forays into the yard of the episcopal residence, and helping themselves to this and that. Perhaps they came from Methodist ancestry and were irresistibly drawn to episcopal possessions. At any rate, the gang was seen one evening climbing the back fence, preparatory to further exploration. The Bishop went out and invited the boys over. There they played for an hour or more, trying to play football, their episcopal host acting as coach, while his chauffeur, who guards the lawn, observes the Bishop, "awfully good for the boys." One boy accidentally broke off a rose bud. "Say, Mister, can I have this?" he asked. "Sure," said his host. "Here is one better." "Oh, thanks," said the boy, as he adjusted his ancient overalls, "I'll take it to my mother." "If we are going to stop this fifteen-dollar crime bill," says our Bishop, "we will have to begin with the boys.

Yes, we are going to miss this man who knows his figures, knows where he is going, knows God and who likes people. And shall miss Mary, too, his greatly loved wife. But voyage!

A great life speaks of the past and looks to the future.

A PERSONAL WORD

From Bishop Edgar Blake

BISHOP BLAKE retires at the North Central Jurisdictional Conference to be held next week at Chicago because of the age limit set by the General Conference of our church. This will bring to a close the officially active life of him who has been the bishop of Michigan Methodism for the past eight years.

Perhaps the first impression most of us received of Bishop Blake when he came to our area was a meek, mild mannered man with a kindly spirit and a deep devotional life. He was pious in the best sense of that term and has always left the conviction among those who knew him that he lived close to God.

A demonstration of his gentle nature was touchingly revealed at the Traverse City Conference as he baptized several babies. This was expected with our unsurpassable tenderness and exquisite beauty. His personality lifted the mere ritual to sacred heights and created an atmosphere of reverence. As he finished baptizing each baby and kissed its head with tender aye, his face glowed with affection. Unfortunately not many have been privileged to see him function under such utterly human circumstances, which reveal a side of his nature quite different from what might be expected if one is to judge simply from what one hears or reads.

Not least among his qualities of meekness is the character of his voice. Usually it is soft and gentle, almost too soft for those on the back seats, and yet at times of arousement it frequently takes on the volume of a prophet's thundershing, but it is never harsh nor brusque.

This little, meek man is none the less mighty. Much of his strength grows out of his meekness and out of his insistence upon accuracy: his dogged determination and his utter fearlessness. A passion for facts and figures has been one of his magnificent obsessions. He frequently takes from his pocket a newspaper or magazine clipping bearing upon a social problem. He is constantly digging up the partially hidden and little known truths and using them with amazing artistry and is always careful to have his facts well documented and never have we known him to state one that was incorrect.

Once armed with information that justifies a pertinent conclusion, he pronounces that conclusion with the irresistible determination and eagerness of an inventor who has made a new discovery. He is determined that the truth shall be heard regardless of what anyone thinks about it. This is the spirit that has prompted his article on the following page.

Loyalty to truth, and particularly unpopular truth, has led him off the beaten paths onto the rocky and lonely roads that sometimes have been dangerous. But if what he has lessened his ardor nor slowed his pace. For the road stretches ahead and a setting sun warns that the end of the day cannot be far off. In spite of it all he knows no fear.

Bishop Blake will probably be remembered more by the public at large for his social prophecy than for anything else: for it is they that have received attention in the press and have been discussed at church socials and luncheon clubs. And this should really not be surprising, for he came to our area when the depression had reached the bottom numbers of our churches had more families supported by the welfare than were supported by gainful employment: the bank holiday nightmare was in the offing; and even a revolution was feared.

Facing such a situation and finding his sensitive soul overwhelmed with the great human need, it was inevitable that he should speak out in behalf of those who suffered and whose voices for the most part were inarticulate. His methods and procedures were not always acceptable to everybody, but few, indeed, will deny that they were the result of motives rooted deeply in his love for all humanity. This alone has made him worthy of an undying place in our hearts and it is this which will be remembered longest when time has dimmed the significance of particular incidents. Michigan Methodists will become increasingly proud that the bishop who served us during the critical days of the depression did not shrink back from the issues of the hour but tried to answer the call of human need as best he could. Thousands respect him for it and the church stands higher in the minds of the masses because Bishop Blake had a heart for them.
In which our retiring bishop delivers an energetic criticism of The PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Edgar Blake

Applaud from France

It is significant that the day the President gave his speech in Virginia the President of France, M. Reynaud, sent a message to him, "I beseech you to declare publicly that France and the United States accord to the Allies their moral and material support in all means save the dispatch of an expeditionary corps. I beseech you to make this before it is too late, for I know the gravity of such a posture. The gravity, itself, demands that it must not intervene too late."

"Must it intervene too late?" the President's Secretary, Mrs. Walter R. Fruit, commented on the French Premier's appeal, "we consider the Charlottsville address a complete answer to this request."

To give his Virginian address a more visual and graphic appeal the President indulged in a bit of sophomoric hyperbole, a type of speech not infrequently followed in his freewheeling. Describing the dangers confronting America from foreign dictators, he pictured the possibility of our people "forsaken in prison, hand-cuffed, hungry and fed through the bars from day to day by the contemplative, impounding masters of other continents."

If the President follows the course he is now pursuing, we will not need foreign dictators to deprive us of our liberties. We will have a dictator of our own making. Our danger is not from without our borders, but from within. Said Macaulay: "For America, I appeal to the spirit of the people. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will arise and grasp the reins of power with a strong hand, or the Huns and Vandals will be let loose in the country in the 20th century, as the Huns overran Rome in the fifth century, only with this difference, the Huns that overran Rome came from without; yours will come from within and be nurtured by your institutions."

Our danger is not so much for Berlin, as for Washington. The time has come for the people of the United States to focus upon the nation's capital in its present place in the welfare of our country, instead of being thrown overboard, leaving us alone to fight the battles of another day. The President, looking at the danger that is within the borders, should call upon the nation to unite in its strength and arise to the responsibilities that lie ahead.

An Inference

Immediately upon the conclusion of the President's address, the New York correspondent of the London Daily Express called his newspaper, "The United States, in the President's speech, is not wishing for war, but is preparing to fight when necessary." Where does he get his authority to plunge America into the European struggle? Congress has not been asked and neither have the people of our country. The phenomenon is not wished for, but only feared. The President is calling for the nation to prepare for war, but the people are not ready and are not willing to be prepared.

The President complains that Hitler and Mussa¬no "rule without a single one of the democratic sanctions that we have here in America." Where does he get his authority to plunge America into the European struggle? Congress has not been asked and neither have the people of our country. The phenomenon is not wished for, but only feared. The President is calling for the nation to prepare for war, but the people are not ready and are not willing to be prepared.

For centuries wine was the only alcoholic drink of France. If wine-drinking tends to produce moderation why is it that France now is among the top few nations of Europe in drinking of distilled liquors? Wine and beer were the only beverages that were not consumed in the United States. The people have not been asked to prepare for war, but the people are not willing to prepare. The President is calling for the nation to prepare for war, but the people are not ready and are not willing to be prepared.

Tribute to Mrs. Edgar Blake

Mrs. Walter R. Fruit

A WOMAN OF SERVICE

It is very generally agreed among the minister of Mrs. Blake's church that she is the first lady of her congregation and the first lady of the Episcopal Church. The writer believes that she will be a woman of a lifetime to the people of her church and that her name will be remembered in the history of the world. A woman of such distinction is a rare asset to any nation and is entitled to be held in high regard as a national asset.

Mrs. Blake has been a woman of great determination and has been able to make a success of her life. She has been able to handle the difficult situations that have arisen in her life and has been able to handle them with grace and dignity. She has been able to handle the difficult situations that have arisen in her life and has been able to handle them with grace and dignity. She has been able to handle the difficult situations that have arisen in her life and has been able to handle them with grace and dignity. She has been able to handle the difficult situations that have arisen in her life and has been able to handle them with grace and dignity. She has been able to handle the difficult situations that have arisen in her life and has been able to handle them with grace and dignity.
**Youth in Spirit**

Henry H. Crane

---

**Note:** The following is a tribute to Bishop Duke given at the retirement service on June 20, 1960. Its intent is to give a sense of the essence of Bishop Duke's ministry and the unique contributions he made to the church. It is a reflection on his character, leadership, and the impact he had on those who knew him.

**TO SAY that I am deeply honored to have this opportunity to express a personal tribute to you, Bishop Duke, is to say the least an understatement. No one around me has any idea of the profound respect and admiration I have for you.**

I have been waiting for a chance like this for a long time. I have been looking for someone to say what I have to say. I have been searching for a way to express what I feel about your life and your ministry. I have been fascinated by your character and your leadership, and I have been moved by your Spirit. I have been touched by your compassion and your humanity, and I have been inspired by your faith.

Your life is a reflection of the principles you hold dear. Your dedication to the faith and the values you champion are an inspiration to all who know you. Your commitment to the service of others is an example of what it means to live a life of purpose and meaning.

Your leadership has been characterized by a deep sense of conviction and a firm commitment to the principles you believe in. Your passion for justice and equality has been a constant force in your life, and it has guided your actions and your decisions.

Your compassion for those in need has been a constant theme in your life. Your commitment to the poor and the oppressed is a testament to your faith and your humanity.

Your leadership has been characterized by a deep sense of conviction and a firm commitment to the principles you believe in. Your passion for justice and equality has been a constant force in your life, and it has guided your actions and your decisions.

Your leadership has been characterized by a deep sense of conviction and a firm commitment to the principles you believe in. Your passion for justice and equality has been a constant force in your life, and it has guided your actions and your decisions.

Your leadership has been characterized by a deep sense of conviction and a firm commitment to the principles you believe in. Your passion for justice and equality has been a constant force in your life, and it has guided your actions and your decisions.

Your leadership has been characterized by a deep sense of conviction and a firm commitment to the principles you believe in. Your passion for justice and equality has been a constant force in your life, and it has guided your actions and your decisions.

Your leadership has been characterized by a deep sense of conviction and a firm commitment to the principles you believe in. Your passion for justice and equality has been a constant force in your life, and it has guided your actions and your decisions.

Your leadership has been characterized by a deep sense of conviction and a firm commitment to the principles you believe in. Your passion for justice and equality has been a constant force in your life, and it has guided your actions and your decisions.
A Unique Bishop

By O. W. Filer

No. 4

The following is a tribute to Bishop Blake given at the retirement services of the Detroit Conference.

Bishop Blake was a man of the people. He never forgot his roots. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and his life was dedicated to the service of his fellow man. He was a man of great compassion and understanding. His influence was felt throughout the Methodist Church, and he will be missed by all who knew him.

The Bishop was born in Indiana, where he spent his early years. He attended a small country school, and then went on to college at a nearby university. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and his faith was a guiding light in his life.

During the early days of his ministry, Bishop Blake served as a circuit rider in the western states. He was known for his ability to relate to the people, and he was able to speak in a language that they could understand. He was a man of great humility, and he never forgot his roots.

Throughout his career, Bishop Blake was a leader in the Methodist Church. He served as a bishop for many years, and he was known for his dedication to the cause of the church. He was a man of great vision, and he was able to see the potential in others.

Bishop Blake was a man of great compassion. He was always ready to help those in need, and he never forgot his roots. He was a true leader in the Methodist Church, and he will be missed by all who knew him.

As Youth Sees It

Our Youth and Their Leaders Discuss News and Views

By Victor Henry Reade

-Title-

We FIRST understand what it means to be a Christian when we attend the INSTITUTE for the summer—this is the one thing that everyone has to do. It is the only way to understand what it means to be a Christian, and to see how the church works. It is the only way to see how the church functions, and to understand what it means to be a Christian.

-SubTitle-

In recent weeks, we have attended the institute for the summer, and we have had the opportunity to see what it means to be a Christian. We have seen how the church works, and we have seen how the church functions. We have seen how the church is able to help us understand what it means to be a Christian, and we have seen how the church is able to help us see how the church functions.

-Content-

...
Farewell at Sunfish

SUNSHINE Lettered by the hand of the Lord, a box of warm farewells was received at the Sunfish church last week. It was accompanied by a letter from Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Freeman, who recently moved to Carolina in the United States. They expressed their appreciation for the warm welcome they received at the church and wished the members continued success.

Kochville

MICHIGAN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Manistique and Engadine

The Michigan Christian Advocate reports on the Manistique and Engadine churches. Manistique had a successful vacation Bible school, and Engadine's VBS was held in the Manistique church hall. The Advocate notes that both churches are growing in membership.

Farewell to Anniversary

Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Freeman

Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Freeman, who recently moved to Carolina, were honored in a farewell service. The service included a special singing of "The Hallelujah Chorus" and a presentation of a gold watch and chain to Dr. Freeman. The Advocate notes that the service was very touching and deeply appreciated by the congregation.

Rumination were purchased and given to the church by the Bayworth Church. They included a new pulpit, new pews, new lighting, and a new organ. The Advocate notes that the church will be transformed into a beautiful and functional worship space.

Commencement at Adrian College

The students of Adrian College were graduated on Monday, June 10. The Advocate notes that the college had a large and diverse graduating class, and that the commencement ceremony was well attended. The Advocate also notes that the new building, which was completed last year, was dedicated during the ceremony.

Alumni Officers

All officers of the Michigan Christian Advocate Association were reelected for the term ending June 30, 1899. The Advocate notes that the new officers include Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Freeman, who recently moved to Carolina. The Advocate also notes that the association continues to grow and provides support for the church and community.
**Appreciation of Bishop**

Not only has Bishop Blakely reached a new plateau in the life of our church, but he has also reached a new plateau in the life of every one of us. Bishop Blakely's response to the "July" issue of our magazine is a wonderful example of his Christian leadership.

**Responsibility to God**

To the Editor,

I am writing to express my concern about the current state of our society. The world is facing many challenges, and it is our responsibility to find solutions.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

**Christian Paper**

To the Editor,

I would like to express my support for the work of our local newspaper, which has been providing valuable information and insights on various topics.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

**A Neal and a Bishop**

Today, I was honored to meet a local bishop at the church. He shared some inspiring words and emphasized the importance of service and compassion.

[Signed]

[Name]

**To the Memory of David**

[Obituary]

**The Call of Jonah**

[Scripture verse]

**In New York, a New Age of Christianity Takes Shape**

[Article]

**The Sunday School Lesson**

**The Sunday School Lesson for June 30, 1940**

[Lesson]

**The Eve of the Storm**

[Poem]

**Jonah**

[Scripture verse]

**The Sunday School Lesson**

[Lesson]

**The Sunday School Lesson for June 30, 1940**

[Lesson]

**The Sunday School Lesson for June 30, 1940**

[Lesson]
The Altars of Summertime

I found an altar in a vine.
It was a vine wrapped around a post.
I found another in a tree.
It was a tree trunk covered in moss.
I found a third in a stone.
It was a stone statue of a saint.
I found a fourth in a river.
It was a riverbed with algae growing on it.
I found a fifth in a church.
It was a church altar with a cross on it.
I found a sixth in a garden.
It was a garden flower with a butterfly on it.
I found a seventh in a mountain.
It was a mountain peak with a cross on it.
I found an eighth in the sky.
It was a cloud shaped like a cross.
I found a ninth in a cemetery.
It was a cemetery headstone with a cross on it.
I found a tenth in a car.
It was a car emblem with a cross on it.
I found an eleventh in a field.
It was a field of wildflowers with a cross on it.
I found a twelfth in a forest.
It was a forest path with a cross on it.
I found a thirteenth in a beach.
It was a beach rock with a cross on it.
I found a fourteenth in a river.
It was a river rock with a cross on it.
I found a fifteenth in a stone.
It was a stone statue of a saint with a cross on it.
I found a sixteenth in a church.
It was a church altar with a cross on it.
I found a seventeenth in a garden.
It was a garden flower with a butterfly on it.
I found an eighteenth in a mountain.
It was a mountain peak with a cross on it.
I found a nineteenth in a car.
It was a car emblem with a cross on it.
I found a twentieth in a field.
It was a field of wildflowers with a cross on it.
I found a twenty-first in a forest.
It was a forest path with a cross on it.
I found a twenty-second in a beach.
It was a beach rock with a cross on it.
I found a twenty-third in a river.
It was a river rock with a cross on it.
I found a twenty-fourth in a stone.
It was a stone statue of a saint with a cross on it.
I found a twenty-fifth in a church.
It was a church altar with a cross on it.
I found a twenty-sixth in a garden.
It was a garden flower with a butterfly on it.
I found an twenty-seventh in a mountain.
It was a mountain peak with a cross on it.
I found a twenty-eighth in a car.
It was a car emblem with a cross on it.
I found a twenty-ninth in a field.
It was a field of wildflowers with a cross on it.
I found a thirty-first in a forest.
It was a forest path with a cross on it.
I found a thirty-second in a beach.
It was a beach rock with a cross on it.
I found a thirty-third in a river.
It was a river rock with a cross on it.
I found a thirty-fourth in a stone.
It was a stone statue of a saint with a cross on it.
I found a thirty-fifth in a church.
It was a church altar with a cross on it.
I found a thirty-sixth in a garden.
It was a garden flower with a butterfly on it.
I found a thirty-seventh in a mountain.
It was a mountain peak with a cross on it.
I found a thirty-eighth in a car.
It was a car emblem with a cross on it.
I found a thirty-ninth in a field.
It was a field of wildflowers with a cross on it.
I found a forty-first in a forest.
It was a forest path with a cross on it.
I found a forty-second in a beach.
It was a beach rock with a cross on it.
I found a forty-third in a river.
It was a river rock with a cross on it.
I found a forty-fourth in a stone.
It was a stone statue of a saint with a cross on it.
I found a forty-fifth in a church.
It was a church altar with a cross on it.
I found a forty-sixth in a garden.
It was a garden flower with a butterfly on it.
I found a forty-seventh in a mountain.
It was a mountain peak with a cross on it.
I found a forty-eighth in a car.
It was a car emblem with a cross on it.
I found a forty-ninth in a field.
It was a field of wildflowers with a cross on it.
I found a fifty-first in a forest.
It was a forest path with a cross on it.
Michigan Conference’s Opposition to Federal Civilian Military Training

News: The following was sent to Pentecostal Church leaders, members, and trustees of the Michigan Annual Conference at the recent meeting of the Conference at Traverse City. This is a call to direct some attention to the issue of Civilian Military Training, which was given to this Annual Conference by the threat, that if such military training may be authorized by the state, it will be mandated in Michigan. This Annual Conference views the threat that military training may be established in any state, including Michigan, as a threat to the Michigan Conference and the Pentecostal Church.

The Christian Citizenship and Social Service Committee of the Michigan Annual Conference submitted this motion:

Teacher of Spiritual Truth (Continued from Page 7)

If I had been a layman and had the power to change the Church, it would have been a boy, I would choose Bishop Blake, or some man who would not only teach the doctrine of Jesus Christ, but also teach by the Spirit of God. The Church must be a place where people can worship and live, not a place of business or a place where people are taught to follow a certain set of rules.

Group Protests Labelling of Pacifists as Public Enemies

The group has protested to the national Church of England, which has been charging the “Apostle Of Peace” as a public enemy. This group believes that the Church of England is not doing enough to promote peace and that the American Church is doing more to promote the spread of the Gospel. The group has written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the leader of the Anglican Church in England, to express their concerns.

Social Security Questions

The question of Social Security is a complex one, and it is impossible to give a definitive answer on this matter. However, it is important to keep in mind that Social Security is a system that is designed to provide economic security to individuals and families in times of need. It is not a system that is intended to provide wealth or to make people wealthy. It is a system that is intended to provide a safety net for people who are unable to support themselves.

War Relief $42,000

In Traverse City, the Michigan Conference of Pentecostals has raised $42,000 to help those affected by the war. The money will be used to provide relief to those who have been affected by the war, and to support those who are serving in the military.

OBITUARIES

Howard H. Brightman, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Brightman, was killed in an automobile accident on November 5, 1940, while returning from a visit to the Detroit Institute of Technology. Howard was a student at the Institute and was a member of the Engineering Society. He was 20 years old.

LAWRENCE ASPARAGUS

No snippet provided.
A Clark Home Fable

A few days ago, in the serenity of a peaceful rural setting, shortly after the harvest season, James and Sarah decided to take a leisurely walk. As they strolled along the quiet country lane, they couldn't help but notice the abundance of autumn colors around them. James, ever the nature lover, pointed out various species of trees and their unique fall foliage. Sarah, on the other hand, admired the colorful leaves that had fallen onto the path, each one a reminder of the changing seasons.

James: "Look at that maple tree. It's a perfect example of how nature's colors come together to form a beautiful tapestry.

Sarah: "And those leaves on the ground? They look like tiny works of art, don't you think?"

James: "Indeed. It's moments like these that make me grateful for living in this peaceful community."

Sarah: "I agree. It's something about the simplicity of rural life that makes us appreciate the small things in life, like a walk in the woods or watching the leaves change color."

James: "Absolutely. And it's not just the outdoors that offer such moments of beauty. Our home is nestled in a grove of oak trees, and during certain conditions, the sunlight filters through the leaves, creating a magical ambiance."

Sarah: "I love how the sun shines through the leaves and creates this fascinating play of light and shadow. It's almost like nature is putting on a show just for us."

James: "Yes, it's truly a testament to the artistry of nature. I feel fortunate to live in such a place.

Sarah: "And what brings you so much joy, James?"

James: "Nothing brings me more joy than spending time with you. Our home, our family, and the beauty around us. It's all part of what makes life worth living."

Sarah: "I feel the same way. Our home is not just a place we live in; it's a sanctuary, a place of peace and love."

James: "Exactly. And I hope we can continue to cherish this place and the memories it holds for us for many years to come."

Sarah: "I couldn't agree more. Our home is more than just a shelter; it's a heart that beats with the rhythm of our love and our family."

James: "Indeed. And I'm grateful for every day we get to share this journey together."

Sarah: "Me too, James. Me too."
Through the study of the Bible and prayer, we can learn to seek the direction of the Holy Spirit in our daily lives. This will enable us to make wise decisions and to follow the path of righteousness. Let us remember to pray for guidance and strength in all that we do.
THE FINEST PEOPLE IN DETROIT BUY FROM MISTELE

There's a Reason

It's Selected and Tested  —  It's Sheltered and Protected

3778 Customers Cared For in One Day Speaks for Itself

Northwest Yard
HGarth 8900

Dearborn Yard
MISTELE 5700

OEregon 5700

"I'd Like to Be Your Coal Dealer"

Now 9 Yards

CLOSED SUNDAYS

Main Office Dept.
For Better Service
Plaza 8900

MICHIGAN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
Photographs from this file have not been included but are available upon request. For more information please contact research@gcah.org