WILSON, BISHOP LUTHER B.
BISHOPS BERRY AND WILSON

These two bishops were elected by the General Conference of 1901 and are chairman and secretary respectively of the Board of Bishops.
area would be represented. It happened, to our great sorrow, that Bishop Matthew S. Hughes was suddenly called to the eternal home; so that no report was presented for that area. The Bishops desire that Bishop Leonard be given the privilege of giving a brief report for that area.

By vote this privilege was granted.

The Bishop: Will the Conference hear a
Methodist Leader Passes

Bishop Wilson Is Dead at 72
In Baltimore

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

Collapsed a Month Ago
Was One of Founders of the Anti-Saloon League

Special to the Herald Tribune

BALTIMORE, June 4.—The Right Rev. Luther Barton Wilson, retired resident bishop of the New York area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died to-night at his summer home in Baltimore. Bishop Wilson, who was seventy-one years old, had been critically ill for a month, since he collapsed at the General Conference at Kansas City. A month previously he had suffered an acute attack of heart disease, to which he had been subject since 1898, the result of a fever contracted in Africa. His faculties were alert, however, and he retained consciousness until death.

Bishop Lyon

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, for twenty years and more one of the outstanding figures among the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in many civic and patriotic movements, was born in Baltimore on November 14, 1856, the son of Henry Merriam and Eliza Kelso (Hollingsworth) Wilson, and was educated in private schools in that city and at Dickinson College, receiving his A. B. degree in 1879. He then studied medicine and received his M. D. in 1877. In 1878, however, he turned from medicine to the ministry and entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church on trial. He was ordained a deacon in 1880 and an elder in 1882. He filled pastorates at Hancock, Woodberry, and in Baltimore and in Washington and was for several years a presiding elder. Finally, at the general conference of 1901, at Los Angeles, he was elected a bishop and was assigned to the Chattanooga, Tenn., district. Four years later he was transferred to the metropolitan district, with his residence in New York, and here he remained to the end of his active career.

Anti-Saloon League Organizer

He was one of the organizers of the Anti-Saloon League, being chairman of the committee which issued the call for its first national convention in 1895, at which time he was a presiding elder in Washington. On the organization of the league at that convention he was elected its vice-president, and in 1905 he was elected its president to succeed Hiram Price, who died, and held that position for many years.

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

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

He took a keen interest in political affairs. He urged the re-election of Mayor Mitchel in 1921, although differing from him radically in religious creed. He opposed American entry into the League of Nations, largely because of Article X of the Covenant, and advocated the election of Harding and Coolidge in 1920. Later he was in favor of American participation in the World Court. In 1924 he spoke at the opening of one of the offices of the Democratic National Convention in Madison Square Garden, in July, 1924.

Spoke at Harding Memorial

He was the speaker at the great memorial service in New York on the death of President Harding, and in April, 1928, was the speaker at the annual memorial exercises of deceased policemen. He was greatly interested in the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments, 1921, and hoped for great results in behalf of peace, but he believed in national preparation and in 1924 vigorously opposed pacifist propaganda in the Church and a proposed "anti-war memorial."

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

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

Is Wins French Single

ices Lacoste in -7, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3

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

The Herald Tribune
New York Tribune Inc.

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

Champions and Titles
Won on French Courts

AUTEUIL, France, June 4 (AP)—
These are the new tennis champions of France crowned in the in-
ternational hard court tournament,
which was concluded to-day:
Men's singles—Henri Cochet,
France.
Women's singles—Miss Helen
Wills, United States.
Men's doubles—Jean Borotra and
Jacques Brugnon, France.
Women's doubles—Miss Eileen
Bennett and Mrs. W. Belbrat Wat-
son, England.
Mixed doubles—Miss Eileen Ben-
ett, England and Henri Cochet,
France.

Ruth to Play Today
As X-Ray Reveals
Foot Is Only Bruised

By W. B. Hanna

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

While the players hunted, getting up
for a rain postponement, the Babe is
Doc Woods took the injured foot to
an X-ray plant and had it looked into.
Nothing more than a bruise, the X-ray

showed.

The Babe is back to his hotel
used hot and cold water applications
and says he will be able to play to-
morrow. He has several yards of skin
off his left elbow where he made his
death-defying leap at the time he hurt
his foot and another small with what
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While the players lasted, owing to a rain postponement, the Babe and Doc Woodcock took the injured foot to an X-ray plant and had it looked into. Nothing more than a bruise, the X-ray showed.

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

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

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

Captains in Four Sports
Are Selected by Navy

Special to The Herald Tribune
ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4—The selections of captains for the coming year of four of the athletic teams of the Naval Academy were announced today. Midshipman George W. Ashford of Georgia, will be captain of the football team. He wrestled successfully in the 165-pound class and was also captain last season. Another re-election was that of Midshipman Frank M. Anderson, of North Dakota, as captain of the gym team. He is an expert on the diving rings.

The swimming team will be captained by Midshipman Raymond F. Crick of New York, a sprint and middle distance swimmer. The fencers will be led by Midshipman Alphonso D. Leonходим, of Oregon, a saber wielder.

Miss Wills Drops Only
13 Games to 5 Rivals

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

The American champion never was forced to extra sets. She dropped but thirteen games in the entire tournament, and no opponent won more than three games against her.
BISHOP L. B. WILSON DIES AT 72 YEARS

Retired Head of Metropolitan Area of M. E. Church Succumbs After Long Illness.

HELD MANY BIG POSTS

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

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

A Long Fight With Ill Health.

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

A farewell reception planned recently by the New York Area for the

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

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

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

At the opening of the convention on May 1, Bishop Wilson read the first half of the address, speaking twenty minutes. Then he suddenly became ill and handed his manu-
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For a week Bishop Wilson was ill in bed at his hotel. Then Mrs. Wilson started with him. He was taken ill again on the train. From Chicago a physician made the trip with them. On arrival in Baltimore Bishop Wilson was put to bed, from which he never arose.

Luther Barton Wilson was resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City, with title of Bishop of the New York Methodist Episcopal Area, for the last sixteen years. He retired last month automatically at the Quadrennial General Methodist Conference held in Kansas City, as the denomination has a law that retirement from active service at half salary must take place at the General Conference nearest the seventieth birthday of a member of the Board of Bishops.

Bishop Wilson was President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the most responsible office in the denomination. Until a few years ago he was President of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Throughout his adult life he was an ardent Temperance worker. He was Secretary of the Board of Bishops. He was succeeded by Bishop Ernest G. Richardson, formerly of Atlanta and now Bishop of the Philadelphia area.

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

HUNDREDS of
our own good
wear now . . . this S
Fall . . . various weigh
t models . . . for men of
practically all builds
$7 to $37 . . . included
Standard Clothes .
FABRIC QUALITY
Wanamaker Specific
the buying opportuni
ty . . . of which we
Yorkers always tak
HUNDREDS of our own goods...wear now...this S. Fall...various weight models...for men of practically all builds. $7 to $37...included!

Standard Clothes.

FABRIC QUALITY

Wanamaker Specific...the buying opportunity...of which we...Yorkers always take advantage...

QUICK:

Models

for men and women
or double breasted
or notch lapels

Fabrics

Imported and twist, soft-finish finished worst tweeds...hon

Patterns

Plenty of plain blue fancy mix stripes

Sizes

34 to 46...for
NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

BISHOP WILLEY FALLEN AT FOOC Chow.

Euphemia of the serious illness of this trusted servant of the Church had, for some weeks, given pain to those who had heard them. We desired to publish anything in the absence of definite information. But on Thursday last a cable despatches to the Mission Rooms, signed by the Rev. J. P. Flug, of the Foochow Conference, announced the fact and the grave nature of his sickness. On Saturday the trembling flame of hope was extinguished by another dispatch consisting of the fatal words, "Bishop Willey dead."

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

Bishop Willey was not yet sixty years of age, but would have reached that period March 29 next. His career adds another and a beautiful illustration to the catalogue of trophies of grace in childhood, for he united with the Church at the age of ten years. Good instruction and transcendent endowment were ensuins of his example, and he was then on his spiritual horizon had broadened, and he began to be an earnest Christian. When last seen he was authorized to exhort and to hold meetings; at nineteen he was regularly licensed to preach. He was studying for the Sophomore Class in Dickinson College, but six months of labor in a great revival impaired his health, bringing on an apparently incurable disease of the throat. This blasted his ministerial prospects, and reluctantly he turned to the study of Medicine. For that purpose he came to this city, and in 1846 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York. During the same period he was a task with other competitors without the necessary restraint of a periodical published by the Church were intermingled. Under the circumstances his success was great. His style being chaste and the range of his mental vision sufficiently discriminating to gather a due variety of material.

As a Bishop, we regard him as one of the most efficient the Church has had during the past thirty years. He had not the towering eloquence of Bishop Sisson, the copious and penetrative and aggressive personality of Bishop Ames, the satirical and abstracted intellectuality of Bishop Thompson; but he was a genuine and an unusually symmetrical character. In hardship he had no superior among his brethren; in self-control he was one among many; in prudence he reached, without passing, the limit of rational caution; in knowing when to speak and when to be silent to order to influence he had been in the Council Committee of the Church, he had nothing left to learn: an administrator, he was faithful in the little as well as in the great. Bishop Willey neglected nothing committed to him.

Piscataway, rather than feeling, predominated in his moral and religious life, but a more tender heart never beat under an imperious exterior than in the breast of Bishop Willey.

As an extemporaneous speaker of the uncalled, 1835, we have not heard his equal in the Church nor his successor in the legal profession. In 1833 a General Missionary Conference was held in Pushtow. The writer was present; and heard the eloquence of Bishop Willey, during three days, nine addresses, arising from the earnest conversations on the different fields. This could not but be extremely pleasant. We heard them with wonder—so calm and low and sweet was his utterance, yet so continuous and so accurate withal. These were no banquets, no discussions of speech, like those which battlede yet delighted, the audience; of Dr. Deyo.

NEW YORK TIMES.

BISHOP WILSON BURNED.

Eight Bishops and Two Other Clergymen Conduct Services.

Special to The New York Times.

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

Seven Bishops assisted Bishop McDowell. They were Bishop Joseph E. McKinley, Bishop G. B. Richardson, Bishop John F. Dunlop, Bishop John W. Hamilton, Bishop Frank W. Warren. The Rev. Dr. E. L. Watson of the Washington Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. Dr. Oscar T. Olson of Mount Vernon Place Church also took part.

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

Burial was in Greenmount Cemetery.
European Travels.

BY DR. BUCKLEY.

XVI.-FURTHER ACCOUNT OF ST. PETERSBURG.

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

ST. ISAC'S CATHEDRAL.

The edifice in which I stayed while in the city was immediately opposite the cathedral. I gazed upon it from my window when in my room; I saw it and passed through it or around it every time I went out. It is unlike, but equal, to any ecclesiastical edifice north of Italy. I have at hand, as I proceed to its description, several accounts of it, of which I make free use. Its position is in Isaac's Place, one of the largest open places in the city, surrounded by magnificent edifices, and several of the monuments described in the previous letter. This stupendous edifice is not dedicated to Isaac the son of Abraham, but to St. Isaac of Dalmatia. For a hundred years the Russians tried to build a place of worship on this spot. The first was built by Peter the Great, 1 1/2 years ago, and, like nearly all the buildings of its time, was built of wood. After the destruction of that building, CATHERINE THE GREAT began another, which was finished in 1791. It was unsatisfactory, and disappeared; but in 1809 St. Isaac's Cathedral was begun, and was forty years in building. Some idea of the difficulty and the cost will be given here. The building stands on a level with the seawall, and one million dollars were expended in sinking piles twenty feet long to make a foundation for the cathedral. What would be an immense gulf a quarter of a mile square, if it stood upon the surface instead of being sunk beneath it, is here. Now that it is afloat on the river, the indications of sinking appear, and near a quarter of a million dollars was spent in making the foundation solid. The entire building cost 24,000,000. The mineral springs of Russia are greater than those of any other country in the world, and all that its quacks and nurses and credulous workmen can produce may be seen here. The building is in the shape of a
course in the classes in that institution.

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

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

He returned, and was transferred from the Philadelphia Conference to the Newark, being appointed successively in Newark and Jersey City.

In 1855 he was elected Principal of Pennington Seminary, remaining there five years. In 1860 he led the delegation from the Newark Conference to the General Conference, by which he was elected Editor of the Ladies' Repository. In 1863 he appeared again at the head of his delegation, and was re-elected Editor. In 1888, for the third and last time, his Conference called him to the Bishop's order. He was a Bishop. In 1877 he revisited the scene of his missionary labors, and rejoiced in what God had wrought in the interval in the unfolding of the seeds which he and his colleague had planted. He had used the opportunity of resting from the cares of strengthening our infant mission there in his diary to sympathy and counsel and by his pen.

His reputation and work are now among the treasures of the Church—the garnered harvest of its first century. As a preacher he was clear—very clear—rich, his words flowed, and his sermons were fitted to press as they fell from his lips. His administration of the affairs of Pennington Seminary was such as to elevate it in public esteem, though his predecessors had been the energetic and forward Edward Cook, the learned and affable Stephen M. Vail, the scholarly, witty, and never-old J. Townsend (now the Rev. J. F. Bailey). Dr. Wiley was dignified, yet urbane, easy to approach, yet not to be trampled with by call any of pupil.

As an editor he held a difficult position. He took the Ladies' Repository at a time when the new movements in magazine literature and the relations of woman to the life and thought of the age were calling for strength and concentrating; when capital far beyond our Church's resources was employed in the publication and circulation of magazine liter-
when a missionary collection is taken, or a church debt is to be raised, then the man who ought to be at the head of the list, with the abundance the Master has entrusted to his hands, is found coming in at the foot with a miserly contribution. It would do but little harm if it only illustrated his parsimony; but its dampening and discouraging effect upon poor, but earnest, men who are striving to do the utmost to help on the Lord's cause is a positive damage to the Church. And then it puzzles us wonderfully to find out on what such men base their expectation of being admitted to the bliss of heaven.

The first case for trial at this port under the Anti-Chinese Act has just occurred. It is that of An Lek, a cook on board the bark Richard Furman, recently arrived from Calcutta. He is a native of Hong Kong, who had been in that country before, having lived in Boston several weeks. He had no certificate of previous residence; and it is quite likely that he did not know that this "land of the free and home of the brave" had made it a crime for him to tread its soil without such certificate. He came ashore when the ship reached the port, and has since had lodgings in the Lanho Street jail. The thought that the patient, industrious Chinaman is singled out for ostracism, while the lowest class of Italian is again ad- mitted, is not calculated to make a sensible American proud of his country.

Mr. Gladstone evidently intends to push the French Bill with all possible vigor at the present session of Parliament. The Opposition, with some positive assurance in regard to the redistribution of seats in par-

Greek cross, equal on every side. Numan four grand entrances, each approached by three very broad flights of steps, each step composed of a large piece of granite formed out of masses of rock brought from Finland. As one ascends these steps, he finds himself at one of the four chief entrances. Each of these has a peristyle. These have one hundred and twelve pillars, sixty feet high. These pillars are seven feet in diameter, and consist of granite monoliths exquisitely polished. They are crowned with Corinthian capitals of bronze, and over these is a frieze formed of six polished blocks. Above these, instead twice the height of these columns, the central dome. This is two hundred and ninety-six feet high, and is supported by thirty pillars of polished granite. Now this cupola is surrounded by an elegant rotunda, the miniature representation of the whole looking like a temple on the mountain top. It requires five hundred and thirty steps to ascend to the top of the rotunda. Then there are four smaller cupolas, in all respects like the great one. The great cupola is sheathed with copper and, vast as is its size, is in shadowed with gold. One hundred and eighty-five pounds of solid gold were used to gild it, and finally upon the summit there is a golden cross, the top of which is three hundred and thirty-six feet above the ground, and visible for many miles in every direction. So dazzling is the effect of the sunlight upon the gilded dome and cross that it is impossible to look at it more than a very few minutes at a time. The diameter of this dome is sixty-six feet. The interior is full of harmony with these great proportions. The columns of malachite for an ikonostas (this ikonostas is the central screen) are more than thirty feet high. Pillars of lapas-lazuli on each side of the door of the screen cost 30,000 each, and the Royal Door in the center is made of bronze, twenty-three feet high and fifteen feet wide. The imperial throne, of mahogany, is in a small circular temple, supported by eight Corinthian pillars of malachite eight feet, and gilded at the top and bottom. In these pillars there are 81,000 pounds of malachite of an average cost of $1 a pound, making the whole to have cost $123,000.

The walls and floor are all of polished marble of different colors, covered with pictures of eminent Russian artists. No ornaments are seen. The impression is produced by vastness and cost. I believe the permanence of the impression to be greater than that of the Cathedral at Cologne. There is no distraction here by details from the grand impression. From this ecclesiastical monument we will make a transition to the

Museum of Artillery.

This transition in a description such as that of Russia is not so great as it might seem. All things interest upon military power. The Church is upheld by it.

The museum contains many great curiosities. The inside court is full of cannon of all sizes. The horn on which Catherine II rode, after the manner of
A Tribute to Bishop Wilson
From the Men of the Rank and File of the Army

By W. Waldo Welker

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

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

But the American soldier has come in contact very closely with Bishop Wilson, and it has been a small service which he has rendered and is rendering to the American soldiers. Here is a valuable field, full of positive opportunity all the time for service of the most necessary and vital character. We take our hats off to Bishop Wilson over here. The men of the rank and file know him not as the Bishop, but as the bearer of good tidings from home and as a friend in word and a friend in deed. May he return to America well and strong after his service here to the men in the army and navy.

Bishop Wilson in France

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

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

The Methodist Episcopal Church is working throughout its ministry and Bishop here, as well as at home, for the welfare of the American soldier. The fruits of this labor, both here and at home will not be lost.
The facts already cited would seem to justify this statement made by the district superintendents of Syracuse East District, Dr. E. M. Miles: "Dr. Kenney has never been more popular with his people or in the city, or his church more prosperous than at the present time. First Church, under his teaching, has come to be the best organized and most liberal in the whole Conference. It is wronging no other church to say that a larger per cent of its laymen are engaged in church work than in any other in our bounds."

That this praise is appreciated by his people may be seen in the fact that the pastor's salary has been increased from $2,500 cash, without parsonage, to $3,000 and a beautiful parsonage on University Avenue.

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

The Missionary Centenary Committee has chosen an extenuated for the Buffalo area whose ability has been demonstrated and whose leadership will communicate the confidence and cooperation of the ministry and lay of this progressive area.

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Bishop Wilson Welcomed Home from Europe

A Great Patriotic Demonstration by Brooklyn and Long Island Churches

Kineast Temple, Brooklyn, was packed to the roof by 2,500 Methodists last Thursday evening. It was a reception to Bishop Luther H. Wilson, returning from his visit to the camps and battle fields of Europe, as a representative of the War Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Brooklyn North and South Districts met to make it a grand success, and Dr. J. S. Kavanaugh, who was indisputably referred to as "Major General" and "Archbishop," was the man behind the idea and the proponent of its brilliant realization. The reception committee consisted of sixty-five prominent citizens, Albert P. Sloan, chairman. The Temple was draped with flags, and every room had a small flag and a disposition to wave it.

Dr. Kavanaugh presided, and after the organ voluntary by Dr. Hammon of New York Avenue Church, the vested choir of that church led the congregation in singing "Ameri'ca." Dr. W. V. Kelley led in prayer, and then choir and council paled out the Battle Hymn of the Republic. Mayor Mitchel sent greetings through the Rev. L. H. Pounds, president of the Brooklyn Boroughs.

"Brother Pounds," as he was introduced, had a great reception in his own right, as well as for the fighting Major. The choir sang Rock's "To Dream," Dr. Kavanaugh made allusion to the presence of the bishop's wife, who occupied a seat on the platform, and as an expression of esteem and love, Mrs. H. C. M. Kavanaugh gratefully presented to Mrs. Wilson a bouquet of American Beauty roses, which was accepted with appropriate words. Bishop John W. Hammon brought the greetings of the Board of Bishop, stirring his listeners to the depths by an appeal for the sum of religious fervor into the performance of the duties of the hour. Rounding them that Lincoln's assassin was disabled by catching his spur in the folds of a flag, he declared, "Who strikes that banner opens his grave!"

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

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS

Bishop Wilson began by explaining why he had come. He spoke of his visit to the Italian and French fronts. He had seen the camps, with ambulances in hundreds of places, ready to start in a moment to the sound of need. He had seen the American army in their practice and recreation, in the hut of the Young Men's Christian Association. He had preached in such a tent to the light of a single candle, which had to be extinguished because of scalding sun heat; but when he gave the invitation he could see that almost every man in the crowded mess hall had room for pews. He had gone through the hospitals and tried to cheer the patients. He had seen the teams of maid-stained soldiers, wounded women everywhere, village after village where none but women and children were left.

"What was the significance of it all for America? In the past, the war was only a fact that if mankind is to go right forward, sin and falsehood must be ended. This war did not happen. It was the front of a Christian philosophy that has made the world a better place. If we could turn the tides, we might approach the present. The soldier, so long condemned the anarchists and infidels of the German government, and characterized the utterances of the Kaiser as evil. He said:

"Bisho Wilson was to go to the front of the young men's Christian Association and to give an address of the utterances of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is the only organization that can and will do this. It is better than the Young Men's Christian Association, but that if the Association does it, it will go undone."
America?” In the first place the war was teaching America that if manhood is to be right childhood and manhood must be guided. This war did not happen. It was the fruit of Prussian philosophy. Christian philosophy must make other wars impossible. If we would guard the future we must improve the present. The speaker scathingly condemned the arrogance and inhumanity of the German Government, and characterized the utterances of the Kaiser as essentially pagan.

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

Turning to the situation at home, the bishop denounced the Mayors and Senators who criticize and oppose the policy of the government. He closed with an allusion to an incident of his return voyage. When the lights of Long Island flashed upon the darkened Red Cross at almost every point along the ship at midnight he had thanked God upon his knees that he was so near to land and home, that he was an American, and furthermore that he was on the great Ship of Christianity, which feared no enemy searchlight, and whose course was the safe platform for human society. He had said to General Pershing on leaving the American camp, “What shall I say to the people when I return?” “Tell them,” said the American commander, “tell them that there is no ground for the theory that Germany cannot lose; Germany can be beaten; she must be beaten, and she will be beaten.”

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

Every church in Brooklyn and a large number of the other Long Island churches were represented. Saint Mark’s delegation alone being 150 strong. The voluntary offerings which came to the committee in connection with applications for tickets will total all expenses and place in the hands of the bishop a substantial sum for war relief.
Behold the Churches How They Grow
An Analysis of the Numerical Forces of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South

By H. K. Carroll, LL.D.

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

My first table [shall limit these means of figures as much as possible, for few are brave enough to thread a statistical jungle] will show the distribution of the numerical strength in conferences or members (including preparatory members) of the two bodies. This is done by States. The returns for 1906 of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, I have from Dr. J. S. Chadwick, of the Christian Advocate, of Nashville, Tenn., who has just revised them, and those of the Methodist Episcopal Church from Dr. C. S. Baker, editor of the Methodist Year Book; also revised to date.

To furnish a basis of comparison I have taken the census returns for 1890 and 1900. The periods covered are ten years and twenty-six years, respectively.

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

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

Bishop Luther B. Wilson

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

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

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

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

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

"During the latter years he became increasingly interested in the cause of international good will. He saw the growing conviction of the world that war had no place in a free civilization and he saw himself bound by the weight of the burden from the earth. He has been director of the Council for Conquest of War, a leading voice in the American Peace Movement, and a consistent opposition to war and militarism. For more than two years he has served as chairman of the American committee of the International Peace Congress, and has served on the committee of the World Alliance, having been present at Constance in August of 1914 and having taken active part in that memorable meeting. He was largely responsible for the vigorous statement in behalf of international peace which issued from the General Conference of his communion, which has just finished its sessions at Kansas City, and he was struck while the United Nations of the Bishops, which he had helped largely with.

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

LUTHER BARTON WILSON

Bishop Luther Barton Wilson was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 24, 1869, and educated at Central Institute and Swann's Hall, Baltimore, and at Dickinson College, the last named conference on him the Bachelor of Arts degree, 1893, A.M., 1894, B.D., 1901. In 1904 he was licensed to preach in the Episcopal Church, in 1907 he was ordained a deacon, in 1909 he was ordained a priest, and in 1920 he was consecrated a bishop. The Rt. Rev. Luther Barton Wilson was born in Baltimore, December 1869-1928. Bishop Wilson was a member of the Committee on Foreign Missions of the Episcopal Church in America, 1907-1910. Bishop Wilson was an active and influential member of the American Board of Missions, and a member of the American Board of Missions of the Church of England. Bishop Wilson was a member of the General Assembly of the United States, 1914, and of the General Assembly of the Church of England, 1917. Bishop Wilson was a member of the National Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1917-1928. Bishop Wilson was a member of the General Assembly of the Church of England, 1917-1928. Bishop Wilson was a member of the General Assembly of the Church of England, 1917-1928.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson

Henry H. Meyer

Lynn Harold Hough

Price, net, single copy, 15 cents; per dozen, $1.25; per hundred, $10.00

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high, will be 694 feet above the river level. The light will be a boon to aviators, and will be known as Commander Richard Evelyn Byrd Beacon. Dr. Christian F. Reissner, pastor, accepted the gift, which is valued at $100,000, in behalf of the Temple, and Mayor Walker, in the name of New York City, welcomed the cross to the skyline. Commander Byrd also expressed the thankfulness of aviators for this fog-piercing beacon. Mr. Bob, the donor, remarked that it seemed to him most fitting that a monumental church building, itself a spiritual lighthouse, should carry in the form of a cross an actual beacon to guide mariners and aviators.

The General Conference as an Outsider Saw It
By IRENE BEWLEY
Greencastle, Ind.

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

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

I knew of the dramatic election to the episcopacy of E. Stanley Jones (the most talked of churchman on 16 continents), which was brought about mainly by little Mrs. Kim of Korea, who pleaded for a bishop for her country. I was there too when Dr. Jones declined this high office—this season a year job in order to retain his $13,000-a-year job. I said, “Here is manhood of the skies.” The ones hate said the pullup is money bound, the churchmen materialistic; I do not believe them. Here is proof to the contrary.

There was something about the entire gathering not found in the average group. But few are less credulous than the writer as to the hollowness and the futilities of all individuals regardless of where such individuals chance to be, whether in or out of the Church. In spite of this, I came, a protec-
Bishop Wilson’s Ancestors, and Their Gifts to Methodism

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

It is recorded that his great-great-grandfather, Samuel Merryman, “a chairman of high respectability and wide influence,” with a large farm then four miles north of Baltimore, went by chance (1) to visit the Susquehanna region, where he heard “a wonder...a preacher, that could pray and preach without a book, a marvelous thing in those days.” He was stirred to the quiet, went home, but returned, was converted, and joined Robert Strawbridge’s first society. He invited the preacher to preach the first Methodist sermon at his house near Baltimore, afterwards “the Chief Citadel of Methodism.” This was probably as early as 1763, when Mr. Merryman was thirty-seven years old, says the Rev. L. P. Cook, who knew him personally.

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

It is interesting to note that Ashby found “the congregation large” at his first sermon on Mr. Merryman’s, November 29, 1772. Another of Bishop Wilson’s Methodist ancestors was Jesse Hollingsworth, a leading merchant of Baltimore, whose forebears, Valentine Hollingsworth of Hollingsworth Hall, came to America with William Penn and settled in the Brandywine, and later in Maryland. Jesse Hollingsworth was one of the earliest of Francis Ashby’s converts in Baltimore, when he was appointed by the First Conference of 1782 to take over Strawbridge’s Baltimore Circuit of thirty appointments. He materially assisted Ashby and stood first on the list of preachers of the first list, No. 25 text, for the first Methodist chapel in Baltimore, November 29, 1772. It is of peculiar interest to note that a few weeks previous to this purchase of such great importance, a little son was born to Jesse Hollingsworth in August, 1774, to whom he gave the name of Thomas, after the second Ashby, who was seven years older, who, as he becomes with his scholarly penman in the years to come Francis Hollingsworth, treasurer of Ashby’s Journal.

Many persons have inspired the writer, “Who was Francis Hollingsworth, the Treasurer of Ashby’s Journal?” so that it has been of much interest to trace out the family career of one who by his painstaking abilities made Ashby’s Journal, that great treasure of early Methodist history, a possibility. He was also the brother of Ann Hollingsworth, wife of the Rev. Henry Willis, of whose house on Pipe Creek Bishop Ashby held the Baltimore Conference of forty members in 1801, and where he became fully conversant with the early growth of Methodism in that flourishing Strawbridge region. It is of notable interest that Bishop Wilson, long Bishop of our Church, was the great-grandson of the editor and preserver of the careful chronicles of the first bishop, Francis Ashby. That other of his forebears are of special note. John and Thomas Kelso, both pillars of Evans Chapel, near Baltimore; the second was another of the Bishop’s great-grandchildren, and the latter, Thomas, the founder of the Kelso Hurne, a well-known benefaction of Methodist girlhood. Bishop Wilson grew up in an atmosphere of strong evangelical faiths and vivid personal experience. The influence of his fifty years of vigorous and abounding ministry is of once a rare testimony to his rich Christian background and an enduring monument to his life.

Mrs. Arthur Barnard Bellair,
Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore Conference

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

Later he served for a long period as secretary of the medical and surgical faculty. He was in active practice until about ten years ago. From boyhood he was a Christian and throughout his life an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His service was continuous and large as an official member of M&O convent, the Medical Society of the State of Maryland. He was president of the Board of Trustees of Baltimore Conference and president of the Conference in 1880. As a churchman, in manner, with the “spirit of Southern hospitality,” he carried himself as a Christian gentleman and gave proof of his devotion to Methodism. He was a lover of the home. The immediate survivors are two sons, Bishop Wilson and John K. Wilson, and a daughter, Miss, Nannie W. Wilson. The funeral services were held at the house, May 9, and were in charge of his pastor, John W. Latil, assisted by Hugh Johnston, J. B. Umi Miler and J. A. Unr Neu.
has just closed a visitation evangelistic campaign. The pastor was assisted by Mr. G. H. Williams, director of visitation evangelist. Although it is strictly a spring work, the campaign proved to be a great victory for Christ and His church.

Thirty-five decisions were made. Several whole families are pledged to Kingdom interests in a new and very positive way. Mr. Williams was with the pastor at Turin last November and forty were received.

During the three years pastor of Mr. Green, eighty persons have been received into the church, not including the thirty-five decisions of June 10.

"A Girl From Every Church" is the slogan of the officers of the Missionary House Party which will be held at Denoyer Grove on July 1-8. Board is but 25c for the week, and room $1.00. Registration fee is also $1.00.

Information may be obtained from the officers or from pastors. Missionary guests, visitors and faculty are the following:

Missionary guests: Miss F. F. Fredericks, Chicago; Miss Ida H. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.; Mr. W. B. Williams, 207 Park Ave., New York; Mrs. B. J. Allen, Stamps, home mother, Mr. J. W. Leon, Missionary, camp director, Mrs. J. W. Leon, home mother, Mr. J. W. Leon, board member, Mrs. J. W. Leon, Sunday School teacher, Mrs. G. W. Miller, leader, etc.

Mrs. M. A. Chaplin, acted as morning watch for the faculty, Mrs. W. E. Leon, Mrs. J. W. Leon, et al.

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

Mrs. Andrew J. Hutchinson, wife of our pastor at Guilders, seriously ill for most of the winter, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Honor Turbo, who recently underwent a serious operation at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, is convalescing. It is expected that she will be able to return to the parsonage at Newville, where her husband is the pastor.

East Greenwich Charge, Under the Active Leadership of Samuel W. Spear, is making elaborate repairs to its church property. Already the painters have put a new dress on the church building.

F. C. Zapp, For the Past Seven Years the Faithful and Successful Pastor at Calico, by the advice of his physician, has gone to the Adirondacks for a three months' rest. The General Electric Company of Schenectady, in whose employ Brother Zapp is a capable electrical engineer, has granted him leave of absence. It is expected that he will bring back strength to Calico.

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

L. T. Dawe, Our Pastor at Northwich, who went to the Methodist Hospital at Brooklyn immediately after Conference for a serious operation, is making a favorable recovery, and hopes to be back on his charge in about ten days. During his absence his pulpit has been very acceptably filled by the Rev. Fred L. Adkins of Alhambra.

On the last day of May the People of our Center Charge gave a house warming to their pastor, the Rev. W. M. Brooks, and his wife, in the new parsonage which has just been completed. The new building is in bungalow style, complete with all the modern conveniences. The incentive to begin this enterprise came from the offer by Mr. T. Johnson of 2000 from the area home mission fund. On June 3, at the call of the district superintendent to meet the debt still on the building, the happy people subscribed 2,800 in personal pledges, and the balance was underwritten by the Sunday school, Epworth League and Ladies Aid Society, payable in three years. Pastor Brooks is happy in his new home.

P. L. L. Amsden of Deerfield has the sympathy of his brethren in the sorrow caused by the death of his mother, Mrs. George Adams, of Templeton, where she was for many years a faithful and helpful member of the church. She was always interested in Methodism and its ministry. Nellie did she miss a session of Troy Conference, no matter where it was held. She is mourned by a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Adams died May 23 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. O. Prentice, Saratoga Springs.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Petworth, G. E. Williams, Pastor, Is Conducting a Stewardship Campaign. The opening session was given April 28 by H. S. Daniel, of Baltimore, who gave an account of the remarkable experience of a tithe. The subject was given to three Sundays, with messages by the pastor on stewardship of money, of work, of love. The district superinten-
Bishop Wilson’s Farewell Note

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

Bishop Berry read from a slip of paper these words:

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

Through the courtesy of President Ezra S. Tipton, The Christian Advocate is permitted to reproduce in photographic facsimile this last message as penciled by the Bishop’s feeble hand.

The Christian Advocate, June 21, 1928

Pre-Millennial

WHEN CHRIST COMES AGAIN

By George P. Eckman

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PREFACE

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

GEORGE P. ECKMAN

Born January 1, 1869, at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, of German-Tippecanoe ancestry. He was early interested in a campus ministry, received his education at Wabash College, 1887, Pusey Theological Seminary, B.D., 1902, New York University (Ph.D., 1915), and he received a degree from Princeton University, 1920. He was graduated from Western University, 1921. He was editor of The Christian Advocate, from which position he resigned in April, 1915, to accept the pastorate of the Park Church, at Greensburg, Pennsylvania. He is the author of “Comparative Elements in Harmony,” The Young Men with a Mission, World’s Mission in the Gospel of John, “Prophecy,” and “Prophecy, World’s Mission of the Gospel.” His book, containing the Second Sense at the Memphis Convention described as “Prophet’s garments,” is the fourth book of the series.

Scottish Kirk, 11 Park, Wabash, Indiana.

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

20
The General Conference in Action
A Digest of the Principal Legislation Adopted at Kansas City

By Hedding B. Leech

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

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

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

ANNUAL CONFERENCES

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

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

The functions of the Conference Board of Church Location were enlarged to include new parsonage locations, when such sites are referred to it by the District Superintendents or the Quarterly Conferences. Abandoned church and parsonage property may be sold under the direction of the Presiding Bishop, the Board of Church Location and the Conference Trustees, where the local trustees refuse or are unable to act. New and important duties are here granted.

The Board of Church Location is empowered to select the site of a proposed building for a reorganized church, under Paragraph 148 and amended Paragraph 200. The office of the General Minutes and Year Book becomes the authorized agency of the Bureau of Statistics, where all statistics shall be sent for verification, correction and compilation. All statistical forms, hereafter prepared by the World Service Committee, are now to be prepared as well as furnished by the Publishing Agents, who are to send all necessary forms to Conference and other officials.

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

The pastor shall report to the Annual Conference the amount paid the District Superintendent from his charges, and shall present each original voucher.

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

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

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

Delegates to Lay Conferences are not elected for the quadrennial, but only for the purpose and time specified in the election process. Lay Electoral Conference officers must be members of that body.

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

CONFERENCE CLAIMANTS AND ANNUITANTS

Disciplinary Paragraph 344 (1928) was amended and expounded, as it relates to equalization of annuity claims among the several Annual Conferences. A matter more cared for by new legislation providing for distinct Annual Conference responsibility for the years of service of retired ministers, prorated upon their Annual Conference membership, where effective service is found. This becomes operative on and after January 1, 1929.

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

Annuity claims may be disallowed by a majority vote of the Annual Conference upon recommendation of the Conference Stewards, if the claimant is in receipt of another pension; or has an income from preaching as a supply outside our Church, provided his salary is more than one-half the average Conference salary; or if his salary is a supply within the Conference, when added to the annuity, produces an income greater than the average salary of the Conference. He may be considered under similar conditions for a separate claim. A minister who has a salary outside of his Conference, or is a supply within, shall not be considered as an annuitant unless he plans to render services within the Conference for a specified period of time.

LUTHER BARTON WILSON

Disciplinary Paragraph 409 (1928) was amended, and a matter more cared for by new legislation providing for distinct Annual Conference responsibility. A minister may be considered as an annuitant if his salary is a supply within the Conference, when added to the annuity, produces an income greater than the average salary of the Conference. He may be considered under similar conditions for a separate claim.

The writer of this paragraph is to be considered as a retired minister, and to be dealt with on the same conditions as the claimant of a retired minister. The amount remitted at three-quarters of the claim of the deceased minister is made available for effective years spent in the pastorate or other service of the Church, except when given to organizations, providing for care of the Church, when the Conference is not able to meet the expenses thereof, it may provide for the services of an organization, or for care of the Church. Such provisions are to be made available for a specified period of time.

Patriotic

Patriotic should be intelligent, and should feel responsible for the service to be given in the world. It should make people see a vision. But what is the vision? It is the vision of a country, the vision of a people, and a vision of a race. The vision we are to have is the vision of a people to which we are to be related. The vision we are to have is the vision of a people whose good fortune we are to share. The vision we are to have is the vision of a people whose history we are to make.

The vision we are to have is the vision of a people who have been given a special mission in the world. The vision we are to have is the vision of a people who have been given a special mission to the world. The vision we are to have is the vision of a people who have been given a special mission to this country.

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Bishop Luther Barton Wilson


THATSOEVER things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, think on these things.

Bishop Wilson made the most of the Apostles' counsel. He not only thought on these things, he made them a part of his life. For unselfed purity of motive, for winsome loveliness of character, and for that dignity and nobility of bearing which command universal respect, he was conspicuous, even in the Board of Bishops.

Hereditary training and the Grace of God made him what he was. His forebearers were of the best Maryland families, rich in intelligence and piety. The blood of Keirn, Merryman and Hollingsworth mingled in his veins. The Methodism of the Irish Keirs was from John Wesley himself. A Merryman was a member of the first Methodist class in Baltimore. Frances Hollingsworth was that spiritual son of Asbury to whom he entrusted the transcription of his previous journals. Dr. Henry Merryman Wilson, the Bishop's father, a distinguished and beloved physician of Baltimore, attained the age of ninety years, and was a courtly Southern gentleman as well as an earnest Christian and a devoted Methodist layman none more so. With such inheritance and such home environment the younger Wilson attended Dickinson College, where he made his mark intellectually and socially, and where his sterling traits of character placed him among the leaders. Still following in his father's footsteps, he attended the Medical School of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1877. At that point he was arrested by an irre sistible call to the Christian ministry. He had asked his medical diploma and took the examinations of a Methodist priests, receiving his first appointment fifty years ago the spring to a five-point country charge in Baltimore Conference.

Such talent, such character, such culture, such strong purpose could not be left. He was soon serving large churches in Baltimore and Washington, where he exercised his pulpit gifts, ripened by diligent study. His intelligence, steadiness of judgment, and industry marked him for success as an administrator, and he was placed in charge of one district after another. His brethren sent him to the General Conference in 1896 and again in 1904 as the head of a delegation which included J. F. Gosier and Frank M. Burton. In the first ballot he received 172 votes, standing tenth. In the second ballot, after Berry, Spellman, McDowell and Burton had been chosen, he was elected, receiving 482 votes. His episcopal residence for the first four years was at Chattanooga. In 1908 he was assigned to Philadelphia. From 1912 to his retirement for age on May 29 of the present year he was the Resident Bishop of New York. This bare outline must be filled in with multitudinous activities. This man took his official responsibilities seriously. His membership and presence in boards and committees meant a generous contribution of wise judgment and practical counsel. He was for sixteen years President of the Board of Foreign Missions; he was a trustee of Drew Seminary and of Dickinson College, a member of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn, of the Church Peace Union and other denominational and national boards. He was the trusted unofficial counselor of the executives of many others. His connection with the Anti-Saloon League began in its early days. It was upon his suggestion that the national organization was formed. He wrote its constitution and was for many years its president. Space will not permit even a catalogue of the organizations which profited by his clear vision, hard reasoning and consummate judgment. Not the least of the gifts which the Church has to him is an account of his presidency in Annual and General Conferences. No one was more familiar with the Discipline and with parliamentary usage. No one administered them with a more impartial hand. No one ever saw him flustered as a presiding officer. He was, indeed, what others have been too lightly called "a master of assemblies."

Yet Bishop Wilson will have to be measured more by what he was than by what he did. He founded no uni-
versity, he pioneered so new intellectual territory, he had
some of the exuberant personality which so appeals to
the populace. When he spoke, the sober and thoughtful
mien was not without a peculiar intensity, for he was a
preacher and an orator who never spoke without having
something to say and who, when deeply moved, could deliver
his message with tremendous effect. Given time and favoring
conditions, he was capable of eloquence of very high order.
His grasp of public law was such that he was called upon to
discuss the Federal Constitution in association with such publicists
as John W. Davis and Charles Evans Hughes. When
the World War smote the strings of his being they be-
came vibrant with patriotic feeling. He offered his voice,
his pen, his influence, himself, to what he believed to be
the cause of his country and of mankind. When asked
to go overseas to make his contribution to the morale
of the Expeditionary Forces he responded unhesitatingly,
though he was well aware that his heart, permanently
weakened by African fever, might fail him under such
dreadful strain as might come, even to a non-combatant,
on sea or on land. In France and Italy he pressed as close
to the fighting front as a civilian might go. Many a
wounded soldier to whom he tenderly ministered or whom
he cheered at dressing stations or in hospitals did not
know that the man in khaki, whose touch was so gentle
and whose sympathy so sweet, was a Methodist bishop
doing his bit. More than once he was in danger from the
enemy’s shells and once near Udine, on the Italian front,
a bit of shrapnel tore and searched his sleeve.

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

Bishop Wilcox’s religious faith was the faith of his
fathers, a sincere trust in the redeeming and sanctifying
grace of God through the life and death of His Divine
Son and through the abiding presence of the Holy
Spirit. Scientifically trained in his young manhood, he
encountered nothing in his mature years to move him
from the beliefs which were a part of his being. Though
he wrote no books, his contributions to The Christian
Advocate, especially the Lenten series of 1927 and 1928,
reveal the nature of his theological opinions and the tem-
perity with which he held them. Yet the breadth of his tol-
erance is expressed in those passages from the Episcopal
Address of 1928 which dealt with “The Preacher,” and
which constitute a veritable Bill of Rights for the freedom
of the spirit. It is doubtful whether he ever did a greater
service than in the canvass of these principles from the
platform of the General Conference and with the endorse-
ment of his episcopal colleagues.

Attention, for he was a preacher and an orator who
never spoke without having something to say and who,
when deeply moved, could deliver his message with
widow’s pluck, which made her increasing burdens upon his physical re-
sources, as from the attacks which were made from within
upon his beloved Church. He deployed what seemed to
him the narrowness and bitterness of the criticism which
was launched by some against ministers and bishops
whom he considered to be sincere followers of his Divine
Lord, albeit not always at the path which his own feet
had taken. And he heard with a pain which was almost
personal those who assailed the polity of Methodism and
especially those who advocated changes which he believed
calculated “to do away Episcopacy.” His own view
of the dignity of his office was so high, his own sense of
consecration to its duties so sincere, his estimation of its
value to the Church so great, that he was wounded to the
quick by the tone and temper of much that was said and
written against it. Happily he was permitted to live long
enough to realize that the mind of the Church, as ex-
pressed in the General Conference, was not in sympathy
with the criticism which had been rife throughout the
quadrilateral.

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

The Church Press and the General
Conference

H is fourth election by the General Conference to
this editorial chair—an honor enjoyed by only
one of his predecessors, Dr. James W. Herken
—brings to the editor a heightened sense of responsi-
bility, and strengthens his purpose to continue and if possible
to surpass his efforts, to make The Christian Advocate
all that the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church ought
to be.

The General Conference made few changes in the legis-
lation regarding the Church papers of “the Advocate
family.” There was a well delineated and pertinent but
unsuccessful campaign for a merger of the two Advocate
papers into one. Certain grounds of dissatisfaction with the plan
of 1926, which provided six pages of syndicated material
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON.

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

He served as pastor until 1894 when he was appointed to Washington District, from which he became the pastor of the Foundry Church, Washington. This church he served with great efficiency and capability until the spring of 1903, when he was appointed Presiding Elder of the West Baltimore District, which appointment he had at the time he was elevated to the Episcopacy, May 23, 1904.

He was a member of the Commission of the Ecumenical Conference of 1901, and on the Forward Movement in the missionary work of the Church. He was the fraternal delegate representing the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Methodist Church of Canada in 1902. He has had considerable experience in the administrative affairs of the Church, being at this time a trustee of Dickinson College, Drew Seminary and Morgan College.
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conspicuously before the world has been that of president
of the Anti-Saloon League in the United States. He has
always been profoundly interested in temperance and is an
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Nov. 10, 1916.
Bishop Luther F. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1866. He was converted and united with the Charles Street (now St. Vernon Place) Church in 1868, being only 12 years of age. Graduated from Dickinson College in 1876 and devoted himself immediately to the study of medicine, in which he graduated from the University of Maryland in 1877, but before he had gotten well into the practice of medicine he yielded to the leadings of the Spirit and united with the Baltimore Conference in 1878.

He served as pastor until 1894 when he was appointed to the Washington District, from which he became the pastor of the Foundry Church, Washington. This church he served with great efficiency and capability until the spring of 1907, when he was appointed President Elder of the West Baltimore District, which appointment he had at the time he was elevated to the Episcopacy, May 20, 1906.

He was a member of the Commission of the Ecumenical Conference of 1901, and on the forward movement in the Missionary work of the Church. He was the fraternal delegate representing the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Methodist Church of Canada in 1906. He has had considerable experience in the administrative affairs of the Church, being at this time a trustee of Dickinson College, Drew Seminary and Morgan College.

Probably the position which has brought his most conspicuous before the world has been that of president of the Anti-Saloon League in the United States. He has always been profoundly interested in temperance and is an active temperance worker.
within the past year Bishop Wilson has made two official visits to the European battle-fronts.

November 1, 1918.
BISHOP LUTHER E. WILSON.

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

He served as pastor until 1894 when he was appointed to Washington District, from which he became the pastor of the Foundry Church, Washington. This church he served with great efficiency and capability until the spring of 1900, when he was appointed Presiding Elder of the West Baltimore District, which appointment he had at the time he was elevated to the Episcopacy, May 20, 1904.

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He served as pastor until 1891 when he was appointed to Washington District, from which he became the pastor of the Society Church, Washington, D.C. He served with great efficiency and capability until the spring of 1901, when he was appointed a Field Elder of the North Baltimore District, which appointment he had at the time he was elevated to the episcopacy, May 23, 1901.

He was a member of the Committee of the Southern Conference of 1901, and on the forward movement in the missionary work of the Church. He was the official delegate representing the American Episcopal Church to the Methodist Church of Canada in 1902. He has had considerable experience in the administrative affairs of the Church, being at his time a trustee of Dickinson College, the Seminary of Morgan College.

Probably the position which has brought him most conspicuous honor is that of Director of the Board of Review in the United States, of which he has served faithfully in several years.

Within the past four Bishop Wilson has made two official visits to the European battle-front.

November 1, 1918
Within the past year Bishop Wilson has made two official
visits to the European battle-fronts.

November 1, 1918.
b. Baltimore, November 11. He graduated in medicine and was a son of a physician who was at one time President of Maryland Medical Society. His ancestry went back to Wesley’s war in Ireland and in this country to pioneer Methodists including Francis Bellingworth, who traveled with Bishop Asbury and edited his Journal. His great-grandfather was one of Robert Strawbridge’s earliest converts. An irresistible call to preach came at the time he graduated in medicine and he joined Baltimore Conference in 1872. Pastor, Presiding Elder. He was in service with the Y.M.C.A. in France, 1917-18. He died in Baltimore, "In little 100 at midnight June 10" (Christian Adv. and Dr. Joy personally) and was buried in Greenmount, Baltimore.

From Lecte. Methodist Bishops.
Photographs from this file have not been included but are available upon request. For more information please contact research@gcah.org