

Mrs. D. B. White
527 E. Boundary

Africo-American Presbyterian

"AND YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH, AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE."—John viii. 32.

VOL. LIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1932.

NO. 41.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY EFFORT AMONG THE WOMEN OF THE EAST

New York.

Albert L. Scott, Chairman of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, authorizes the following:

Today is made public an instalment of the Report of the Appraisal Commission appointed by the Laymen's Foreign Inquiry to examine and recommend concerning the future plan and scope of foreign missions effort in the Far East. The Laymen's Inquiry represents seven of the leading Protestant denominations, and the Report, which will be published late this fall, embodies a two years' study of the subject by experts.

In the first instalment issued the Commission was quoted as saying that the effecting of change in foreign missions effort should be "the condition of every further enlargement of the enterprise." The instalments being released through the press indicate the nature of the changes recommended. This instalment deals with the need for reorientation in mission work arising from the changing situation of the East.

The East today represents a radically different environment for women, from that which the pioneer women missionaries, or those of even later period, found when they came to the Orient.

"In India, where vibrant nationalism has been a powerful ally, the emergence of women has become perhaps the most significant fact of the present day.

"The forward movement of Chinese women is less spectacular than that in India but no less significant. The dissolution of the old family system is liberating the women of China from the traditions of family dependence into expanding freedom of an individual life. New concepts of betrothal, marriage and the home, more freedom of social relationships, a growing urge for economic independence, the active participation of women in national affairs are milestones of progress in the life of women in China.

Japanese Women

"The changing situation in Japan has produced a paradoxical combination of remarkable progress and retarded development of Japanese women. In economic pursuits participating more fully than any other women of the East; in educational advance, judged on the basis of literacy, equal to the women of any western country; in the widespread process of westernization sharing freely, as is shown in the increase in western styles of dress and mode of living—in all these phases of life, Japanese women have stepped out of the eastern frame.

"In this forward movement of eastern women, Christian missions have played a significant role. Through a composite of direct and indirect influences Christian missions have steadily exerted pressure against the stifling tradition of the past and have opened the doors of opportunity to women for the future.

"Today the new situation, which in no small measure may be considered an achievement of Christian missions, constitutes one of the most serious problems of the missionary enterprise as related to women.

"The very fact that women in the East are beginning to live on a different educational and social level creates new needs and makes new demands on missions far more exacting than those that were made in earlier days. The changed and

steady changing East necessitates readjustments. The ability of missions to make these necessary changes will determine their future effectiveness.

"Throughout the Orient in the field of direct evangelism women missionaries should be replaced by trained Oriental leaders as rapidly as is possible without detriment to the work, since eastern women, because of language equipment and understanding of folk ways, can carry on the work much more effectively.

Possibilities For Fellowship
"There is a field of unexplored possibilities for fellowship of Christian leaders with women of non-Christian faiths. With the awakening of eastern women has come a sense of common spiritual need, which has drawn women of different religions together. Missionaries should be in a position to give and share richly in this spiritual quest. They have much to learn from the Oriental quality of deep devotion and the eastern genius for meditation.

In the presentation of the Christian message to the women of the East there is need for a basic change in appeal. Christianity can no longer center its emphasis on the social handicaps of non-Christian faiths, such as child marriage, Hindu widowhood, and purdah, since non-Christian leaders also are repudiating these evils and are undergoing a process of social reform from within, slowly accommodating themselves to the idea of freedom of women.

"The emergence of eastern women has come with a surprise and even a shock to many missionaries who have built their service and technique on the concept of Indian women behind four walls of the zenana, or of Chinese women with bound feet and bound minds, or of Japanese women sitting passively at home.

Need for Reorientation
"To shift mental gears suddenly to the concept of the women of Asia in a changing environment, enjoying the privileges of a new freedom and likewise exposed to its dangers, is very difficult. But the foreign workers must recognize this change in environment and welcome the eastern women into larger responsibility.

"There is perhaps even greater need for reorientation in the point of view of the American constituency and boards than of the missionary in regard to the changing situation of eastern women.

"In fact, the readjustment to the changing situation of eastern women is often handicapped by the prevailing psychological attitude of the mission public in America, whose mental picture of eastern women, especially in India, is heavy with shadows of the depressed, illiterate masses, almost unrelieved by high lights of progress or by any conception of the outstanding leadership developing among Oriental women, both Christian and non-Christian.

"The primary task for the future, in all phases of mission effort for women, consists in the training of leaders and withdrawal of the foreign worker as rapidly as this can be achieved without sacrificing the essential values of the Christian program.

"Today the enlarging freedom of the women of Asia has loosened the ties of their dependence and has made possible and even inevitable the transfer of responsibility.

"The future of the Christian movement as related to women depends on the discovery and training of eastern leaders in all lines affecting women.

"With the increasing of women leaders of the Orient in administrative positions, the number of missionaries will naturally diminish. East workers, however, express there may be certain number workers in Christian contact.

"There is also for an undefined service which foreign leaders can render with eastern women through personal contact with both Christian and non-Christian, and through an active participation in civic and national women's movements.

"Oriental women are just beginning to extend the range of their interests and have a growing desire for international friendship. The East today offers rich possibilities for informal contacts and cooperation."

The Report of the Appraisal Commission of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, which is now in process of final editing, will be submitted on November 18 to a meeting in New York City of approximately 300 officials and leading members of the mission boards of the seven denominations represented in the Inquiry.

The Inquiry was sponsored and financed by laymen of seven Protestant denominations as follows: Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Protestant Episcopal and Northern Baptist. The seven denominations represented in the Inquiry annually contribute approximately \$15,000,000 for foreign missions effort. There are some 13,000 missionaries of all denominations in the foreign field.

The Appraisal Commission, consisting of fifteen members carefully chosen for their judgment and experience as well as because of their special training and fitness to evaluate the various phases of missionary work, has recently returned from a nine months' examination of missions effort on the ground in China, Japan, India and Burma.

THE WORLD'S EYES UPON AMERICA

Friends of the Dry Cause are urged to press forward, no matter what the odds against them. The eyes of the world are upon the U. S. A. at this time.

The World Prohibition Federation continues to follow the struggle hopefully, and in the firm belief that what America has gained for herself and proved of worth, she will steadfastly hold to for the sake of rising youth at home and overseas, and for generations yet unborn.

A remarkable appeal for the saving of Prohibition in the U. S. A. has also been addressed by the International Prohibition League of Okayama, Japan, to the adherents of the World Prohibition Federation, and others, in America. Japanese Prohibitionists realize, as they say, that "any relaxation of the enforcement of American Prohibition is far-reaching. It would certainly affect adversely not only all movements for prohibitory legislation in the various countries, but indirectly encourage drinking habits in the whole world."

Similar expressions have come from Prohibitionists in China, South Africa, India, Austria and other countries, to hearten the American forces in their herculean struggle; for "As America goes, so goes the world," says the Federation.

Forbearance, kindness, sympathy, loyalty and inspiration all go into the construction of a true home, be it a one room cabin or an elaborate mansion.

PARTY REGULARITY

By Dr. Kelly Miller

Heresy is the antithesis of dogma. Wherever there is a body of fixed belief or doctrine, religious or political, which is passionately held by its devotees, any deviation therefrom is always denounced by the bigot Orthodoxy used to be considered the crowning virtue; heterodoxy the crowning vice, but the world today is happily liberated from dogma and bigotry. Non-conformity lies at the basis of all progress. So long as we remain chained body and soul to a dead tradition, there can be no advance. It is for this reason that for the last ten or more years I have insistently preached, in and out of season, that the Negro should free himself from the gives of the Republican Party. Under the pall of this bondage he has steadily retrograded politically for the last fifty years, as he will continue to do for the next fifty. The recent lamentable White House conference illustrated this retrograde tendency. The colored race might well adopt the language of the Apostle Paul: "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this political corpse?" Note the series of diminishing terms: Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover. His last state is certainly worse than the first. The present day Republican Party has lost its ancient appeal which compelled allegiance. Its present day representatives have no more moral or political kinship to Lincoln, Sumner and Stevens than the present day Greek shoe shiners have to their ancient and illustrious ancestry.

We live at a time when political loyalties are discarded all over the world. The generation of moss backs and die-hard politicians is rapidly becoming extinct. In 1928 the Democratic Party was split asunder by internal disaffection. The poll of the Literary Digest discloses that thirty to forty percent of the Roosevelt vote are bolters from the Hoover column. Of course there always will be found a class of political manipulators who preach party regularity as a means of keeping themselves in position and power. The Negro knuckle-close and rever-die Republicans do not serve the G. O. P. for nought. I dare say that every Negro decrier of the doctrine of never deviating devotion to the Grand Old Party is either on the payroll or is in quest of position, compensation, or some other form of personal reward. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" cried the craftsmen who made images. Idol makers will never destroy idolatry, and so our political profiteers will never break the strangle hold of political bondage which holds us back.

But the day of their doom is at hand. The Non-partisan League pointed the way, and pointed the way out. Never again can the Republican Party control the Negro vote through the dead hand of a spent force. As many Negroes will cast their votes for Roosevelt as for Hoover. I should hate to see the race irrevocably bound to the one or the other. No longer does any one stigmatize him with opprobious epithets for his political alignment. Orthodoxy has always a consistent policy of fear. It always threatens the heretic with future or instant damnation for departure from the faith of the fathers. Note how the dying old guard attempts to threaten the race with direful prophecies of what will happen if Garner, the terrible, should by any tragic chance, become President! What awful fate awaits the race if the administration should fall into the hands of

Roosevelt who indited the Haytian constitution and posted a segregation bulletin. These calamity howlers who would warn us of the wrath to come affect a guileful oblivion of the fact that Garner at present occupies the second most powerful position under the government but the race has suffered no detriment. They delight to ignore that President Hoover is fully committed to all phases of established segregation, and that his own record of race rights and recognition compares not too favorably with that of his New York rival. Those who would warn us to flee from the Democratic wrath to come would be hard put to explain the liberality of Governor Roosevelt in placing a Negro Presidential elector on his own State ticket in face of the traditional attitude of the South on which he must depend for basic political support. Let me tell them what it means. It means this proffer of political support on part of the Negro is met more than half way by the liberal spirit of the Democratic Party, not only of the North, but of the South as well. Whatever Garner, the Southern provincial politician, may have said or done is neither a fair nor generous gauge of what he is likely to do when his views broaden to meet the expanding national horizon. There has been no act of his as Speaker of the House which evinces an anti-Negro attitude. Ask Congressman De Priest.

The Negro hopes sooner or later to come into the full fruition of his political rights, North, and especially South. This will not be accomplished by compulsion, but by propitiation. The division of the Negro vote, North and South, in the impending election, is the harbinger of the dawn of a better political day.

NATIONALLY KNOWN DRY LEADERS CALL FOR RE-ELECTION OF MR. HOOVER

Never before since the fight against liquor began have the days had so much at stake in a single election as they have in that of November 8th. It is not prohibition alone that is imperilled but the results of seventy-five years of progress against the liquor traffic. The most serious threat in this situation comes not from the zeal and enthusiasm of the wets but, rather, from the uncertainty and indifference of the dries. Prohibition, right now, is in peril at the hands of its friends.

In three particulars the dry cause seems to us to be more critically involved in the forthcoming election than it was in 1928. First, a determined drive is under way in twelve States to repeal the State enforcement measures. These drives are merely a part of the nation-wide wet effort to encourage nullification, break down respect for law and increase the difficulties of law enforcement. They constitute not only an attack upon the 18th Amendment, but upon the very foundation of good government itself. This threat, which was a minor issue in 1928, has become a major and critical issue in 1932.

In the second place, the wet strategy is designed this year to capture Congress. The last Congressional elections made undeniable inroads upon the dry majority in the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is likely that there will still be a dry majority after the elections of November 8th. But in the face of the continued lethargy of the dry voters even this is uncertain. And the wets, better organized, better supported and more zealous than ever before, look to these elections definitely to turn the tide from prohibition and toward repeal.

Finally, and we believe most critically, there is the question of Presidential candidates. It is

cur considered judgment that the election of Herbert Hoover, this year, is of greater importance to the dry cause than it was in 1928. Inactivity and consequent failure at this point would, we believe, nullify whatever apparent successes were gained in the various State and Congressional elections, damage beyond repair the improving machinery for law enforcement, transfer the leadership of this issue from the enemies of liquor to its friends and destroy the opportunity that still remains to bring this problem to a constructive solution.

When he was a candidate for governor of the State of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt announced that if the Assembly passed a measure for State enforcement of the liquor law, he would veto it. With that declaration he joined the ranks of the nullificationists. Today, as the repeal candidate for the presidency, he is still traveling in that company. With such a platform he has won the support of the organized wets of the nation. And it is on a platform which is as wet as the Tammany Halls of the country could make it, that he proposes to reach the White House.

The election of Governor Roosevelt might not bring about immediate repeal. But, it would almost certainly lead to a situation both in Congress and throughout the country that would make eventual repeal inevitable. The effect upon Congress of an aggressive wet in the White House would be immediate. The drift toward the wet camp would be turned, by such a victory of the liquor interests, into a stampede. Adequate enforcement legislation, which was never so bitterly fought as in the last session, would in all likelihood, go down to defeat by a presidential veto. The morale and efficiency of those responsible for law enforcement, which was improved under Mr. Hoover's leadership, would be dangerously impaired. For there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Roosevelt, in the White House, would be any more active toward the elimination of the liquor traffic in his own State. State-wide nullification, which received his tacit sanction when he went to Albany, would receive nationwide sanction if he went to Washington. Liquor lawlessness, which has been increasingly curbed during the last four years, would be freed from any effective federal restraint just as, under Mr. Roosevelt's regime in New York, it was kept from any State restraint. And the gains which have been made against the liquor traffic under prohibition would be swept away in a debacle.

The issue, here, is not between the two party planks, but between the two men and their records.

Mr. Hoover still stands, as he has always stood, as the enemy of the liquor interests. What he has proposed is offered not as a concession to the liquor traffic but as an honest plan to end the evils of that traffic more speedily. Whether we agree with that plan or not, we are convinced that Mr. Hoover is steadfastly in agreement with the dries of the nation in his desire and determination to see these evils destroyed. His objective is our objective and, we are certain, the objective of every dry voter. His continued leadership is a guarantee that nullification will have no presidential sanction; that a dry congressional majority will still be able to translate the will of the people into effective legislation; and that the Federal government will continue to use to the full its available agencies

(Continued on page 3)

BROOKLYN CHURCH NOTES

By Mrs. D. W. McGill

Sunday morning our pastor, Rev. A. H. Prince, took his text from the Psalms. The theme was: "The One Sufficient Refuge in a Man's Life." This was a rich message and full of helpful thought.

The children's worship hour and service was very interesting and largely attended.

A large number of young people was present at the Young People's Forum Sunday evening at 6:30. The subject, "Prohibition," was continued, Miss Myrtle Brodie gave a helpful talk on this subject.

Sunday evening the installation service was had for the Young Women's Westminster Guild which was recently organized under the auspices of the Women's Missionary Society. We hope for this group great success. Mrs. Estelle Smith is the adviser.

The Teachers' Meeting is held every Friday evening at the church.

The Ministers' Popularity Contest, which closed Tuesday evening, November 1st, at the Ebenezer Baptist church, was a success and largely attended. The contestants were Rev. H. M. Moore, D. D., pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church; Rev. A. H. Prince, pastor of Brooklyn Presbyterian church, and Rev. S. P. Perry, pastor of Little Rock A. M. E. Zion church. The minister who raised the largest amount of money was declared the most popular. Rev. Prince raised the largest amount which was \$127.

Every one is invited to the carnival Thursday evening, November 10, at Brooklyn church, under the auspices of the Sunday school. Amusements of all kinds will be had. Admission, 5 cents.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE

On Wednesday evening last the Synod of Atlantic convened in the Carmel Presbyterian church, of Chester, S. C., and was opened by Dr. J. D. Martin, President of Brainerd Institute, and the retiring Moderator of the Synod, with an address. Dr. Martin spoke from the subject: "The Bible as Related to Christianity and Culture."

Founder's Day

The 1932 Founder's Day exercises were had in the institution's chapel, enlarged by all of the adjoining rooms connected by sliding doors. The audience, large, responsive, and appreciative, witnessed the following informing and historical incidents:

Program

- Music.
- Invocation.
- Music.
- Address of Welcome, Mr. G. S. Harrison, 4th Year High School Class.
- Short addresses bearing upon:
- Historical Incidents of Brainerd Institute.
- Present Day Education and Its Trend.
- The Church in Education.
- The Kind of Product a School Should Turn Out, Rev. D. C. Crosby, D. D.
- Music.
- Stated Clerk of Atlantic Synod, Rev. Dr. W. L. Metz.
- Dean R. W. Boulware.
- Special, timely, helpful and instructive, impromptu addresses were made by Dr. J. M. Gaston, of the Board of National Missions, Dean L. S. Cozart, of Barber-Scotia College, and President H. L. McCrorey, of Johnson C. Smith University.
- Voluntary offering for school.
- Music.
- Benediction.
- Lyceums**
- The Friday evening Joint Lyceums program varied from their accustomed literary features by bringing in the necessary paraphernalia and adjustments of a

Moot Court

wherein the fictitious suit, and practice connected seemed real, and certain characteristics of a legal bent of mind in certain students were clearly evinced.

JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

SMITH AND LIVINGSTONE TO RESUME ATHLETIC RELATIONS

Salisbury, Oct. 29. The statement to the press that Livingstone College and J. C. Smith University had paused up their differences and would meet again in thanking started a hunt in the ties of the history of the relations between the two schools with some interesting results.

It was found that Livingstone and Johnson C. Smith (then Biddle) met on the grid iron for the first time in a snowstorm in 1892 at Salisbury. The captain of the Livingstone team was the late Dr. J. W. Walker (98) of Asheville and the manager and right half back was resident (98) of Livingstone College. (98) standing for Charles that year were Mr. Charles H. Sauter, who at present is on the faculty at Johnson C. Smith; Rev. L. B. Ellerson (Captain), who is now a Presbyterian minister; the late J. J. Robinson, of Greenville, S. C., and Mr. B. B. Funderburk, of Cheraw, S. C.

The day the game was played was cold and dreary and snow had fallen to a considerable depth. In the early stages of the game, Biddle got away to a lead and scored a touchdown making the score 5-0. Later in the game when a Biddle man was about to get away for another score, Captain Walker of Livingstone tackled him and he dropped the ball. It was immediately scooped up by the Livingstone right-halfback who dashed across for a touchdown. Due to the heavy blanket of snow, the markings of the field were not so plain and Biddle contended that its ball carrier was out of bounds when tackled. The contention was upheld and the score was disallowed—Biddle winning 5-0.

Since that time, games between Smith and Livingstone have been more or less a feature in North Carolina—with gala crowds and after-game affairs. This year is to be no exception. Plans are being laid for a big event to celebrate the resumption of relationship between the schools.

—W. J. TRENT

Biddle's Invincibles

This writer was a spectator at the Biddle-Livingstone football game referred to in the foregoing. Thinking it would interest our readers to know the names of the men who constituted the mighty eleven which did battle for Biddle on that memorable occasion, we decided to make inquiry of others who were present at that far-off time in order that our recollections of the event might be confirmed. As far as we can ascertain, after the elapse of two score years, the Biddle players who carried the Gold and the Blue to victory, as they are today, were:

- REV. L. B. ELLERSON, D. D., (Captain)
- Newark, N. J.
- REV. C. H. SHUTE, D. D.
- Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte.
- REV. W. L. METZ, D. D., Edisto Island, S. C.
- JESSE H. HUTTON, M. D., Omaha, Neb.
- REV. G. E. CAESAR, Little Rock, Ark.
- REV. Wm. H. MORROW, Greensboro, N. C. (deceased)
- C. E. RADFORD, Indian Territory. (deceased)
- BRIGHT B. FUNDERBURK, Cheraw, S. C.
- WILL H. HAIG, Atlantic City, N. J.
- SAMUEL M. PLAIR, Ph. G., Rock Hill, S. C.
- JULIUS J. ROBINSON, M. D., Greenville, S. C. (deceased).

—Associate Editor A. A. Presbyterian.

The need of the world is a great revival.

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School opened on the second Tuesday of September. For further information and application blanks, write:

REV. J. G. PORTER, Preside.

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Dear Co-workers:
Let us encourage our Boards and glorify God by putting over

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M. MARKS,
Presbyterial Secretary of Stewards

MRS. DRYE PASSES

Mrs. Cora Richardson Drye, wife of Mr. Thomas W. Drye, 520 North Myers Street, Charlotte, N. C., after a brief illness, passed away Sunday evening, October 30th, 1932, at 10:00 o'clock.

Funeral service was held from Seventh Street Presbyterian church, Tuesday afternoon, November 1st, at 3 o'clock. The service was conducted by Dr. R. P. Wyche, pastor of the church, assisted by Revs. A. H. Prince, F. C. Shirley, W. R. Mayberry, Drs. Gordon and L. J. Melton.

The music sung by the church choir was "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," and "Some Day We Will Understand," by Miss Marie Lindsay.

The pallbearers were Messrs. J. R. Hemphill, J. E. Hemphill, James McKnight, P. H. Richardson, Drs. Thos. A. Long and R. L. Douglass. The interment was in the Pinewood Cemetery, Charlotte.

The floral offerings were in profusion, among them being one from the Ed. Mellon Company, one from the Sheaf Gatherers' Bible Class of Seventh Street church, and another from the D. J. Sanders Memorial Bible Class. Particularly notable was the floral piece covering the length of the casket, fashioned by the florist with rare flowers gathered from Mrs. Drye's own rose garden.

Mrs. Cora Richardson Drye was born in Monroe, N. C. She was married to Mr. Thomas W. Drye in February, 1900. To this union five children were born.

Mrs. Drye was a very active and loyal member of Seventh Street Presbyterian church, this city, being at the time of her passing a member of the Missionary Circle of the church, member of the Sheaf Gatherers' Class in the Sunday school, and was present every Sunday. She was also a member of the House Committee of the Y. W. C. A. of this city.

Mrs. Drye became a Christian at an early age and united with the church and lived a conscientious, Christian life.

Mrs. Drye was a loving wife and a devoted mother, and loved her home, friends and neighbors.

Those surviving are: her husband, Mr. Thomas W. Drye; two sons, Robert Wesley and Thomas Worth; three daughters, Thelma, Bernice and Edna Lois Drye; two brothers, Mr. S. J. Richardson, of Statesville, N. C., and Mr. James Richardson, of Charlotte, and several nieces and nephews.

ON BEING A MINISTER THESE DAYS

(Continued from page 2)

inspire them to nobler living. Preaching is coming back to its own. Wherever ministers are ready to discard the musty accumulations of the "barrel" and are interpreting the problems of life today in the light of the Christian gospel, there are audiences that will listen. They will listen alike to words of assurance and to prophetic denunciation of personal and social sin, provided all is preached in love. They can not fight back on matters of war and industry; present-day conditions have rendered real defense impossible.

So the preacher today who will "Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name"

is finding joy in service. O'Neill in "Mourning Becomes Elektra," a powerful portrayal of the ravages of sin upon human life, describes one of the incidental characters in these words: "Hills is the type of well-fed minister of a prosperous small-town congregation—stout and unctuous, snobbish and ingratiating, conscious of godliness, but timid and always feeling his way." One good thing can be said about these days—they are making that type rarer. There is no place in the ministry today for timid way-feelers.

Reference has been made

above to pastoral calling. The old adage is probably true, "A home-going pastor makes a church-going people," but it is not that consideration which is properly dominant today. To call in order to help people over the difficulties of life is today's demand. What a strain on a man's sympathy! What an ordeal to hear folks' stories and to be able to do so little about it! What a temptation to become a professional instead of a genuine friend! Hard, but, again, rewarding.

Among young people there is also an enlarged opportunity. A more thoughtful attitude is evident, which in itself is an encouragement and a challenge. Their searching questions require frank and intelligent answers, as has been the case for many years. Certain it is that dogmatic appeal to tradition will not satisfy them. But the questions seem less captious today. They seem to reveal more understanding of life and more wistfulness with respect to finding the good which life has to offer. They are less impatient with reasonable authority; they are less devotees of experimental morals, at least with respect to each individual having to make his own experiments. They are less pledged to the "self-expression" cult. This attitude of youth is the church's opportunity. If they can be given a conception of the Christian religion not as something strange to normal life, but as the pathway to life itself, for the individual and for communities and nations, they will carry the vision with them into the active years ahead and will do their part in building a new world.

NATIONALLY KNOWN DRY LEADERS CALL FOR RE-ELECTION OF MR. HOOVER

(Continued from page 1)

for an increasingly effective law enforcement. With Mr. Hoover the fight against liquor

is getting under way. It is in order to help to make sure that that fight does go forward that we are directing this appeal to the dry voters of the nation. The issue this year is too plainly and too critically drawn to permit of any uncertainty or indifference. We do not believe that the dries, faced with such a test, will be satisfied to remain either uncertain or indifferent. We believe that they will mobilize, as they have mobilized before, not only to protect the hard-won gains of other campaigns but to prepare the way for new advances.

SPARKS FROM ATLANTIC SYNOD

(Continued from page 2)

church and they have never contributed to the development of the church as those schools that have had this connection. The church at Johnson C. Smith University was donated by Mrs. Smith with the request that the present President be pastor of the church, so as to make a vital connection with the church and the University.

The former method also would handle the economic situation to a greater advantage than the method proposed. In view of these facts we are persuading ourselves to hope that the National Board will reconsider its action and revert to the method that has proven so successful during the past years.

Savannah, Ga.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

My office has been moved to 201 Ashby Street, N. W., Atlanta, Ga. All correspondence should be directed to the above address.

A. B. McCOY,
Supt. of S. S. Missions.

It is expected that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the noted Scottsboro case will be announced during the week beginning November 7th.

Houses are made by builders, and furnished by stores; but only love can make a home.

