

ABLE MINISTER CALLED TO REST

Rev. E. P. Williams, Pastor of First Baptist Church of Denison, Succumbs to Disease.

END CAME LAST WEDNESDAY

Funeral Services Friday Afternoon and Remains Taken to Beloit, Wis., for Burial.

A gloom was cast over the community late Wednesday afternoon, when it was learned that Rev. E. P. Williams had passed away at his family home after an illness covering several months. Rev. Williams was afflicted with a malignant growth in the stomach, which was of such a nature that it would not respond to treatment. For weeks he has been confined to his home under the care of physicians while his devoted wife administered to his every want.

Edward Robert Williams was born



Rev. E. P. Williams.

in Clydeach, Breconshire, South Wales, July 31, 1857, and died at Denison, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1916 at the age of 62 years, 1 month, and 5 days.

He received the public school education offered at the time and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to the trade of moulder. After serving his time as an apprentice, he moved to Derby, England. While there, he was converted at 7 o'clock in the morning in a gospel meeting conducted by "Gypsy Smith". Very soon after conversion, he commenced to preach, but it was several years before he gave up his trade and devoted his whole time to the ministry. He was descended from an old line of Baptist preachers. One of his mother's brothers held one pastorate in Wales for forty-two years, and another one was pastor at Bristol, England, thirty-eight years.

On Dec. 27, 1875, he was married to Miss Mary Broad. To them were born ten children, four of whom died in infancy. The devoted wife and mother was called home Jan. 18, 1905, and is buried at Beloit, Wis. In 1891, Mr. Williams, with his family, came to America, and within a few weeks after his arrival, became pastor at Glenock, Minn., county seat of McLeod county. At this place he was ordained to the ministry, Nov. 17, 1891. He has since held pastorates in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa.

On March 6, 1906, he was married to Miss Anna Auer, who has been a devoted help-mate. He came from Colfax, Iowa, to Denison and began this pastorate Jan. 1, 1913.

During this period of three and one-half years, he has accomplished a work which cannot easily be measured or defined, but which is felt by nearly every member of the church and congregation, as expressed by their sympathies and many kindly deeds.

If his life works were to be summed up, it might well be in the words of the verses he so often quoted as the Christian's ideal to which he so nearly attained:

"Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father is this, to visit the fatherless and the widows in their affliction, and to keep oneself unspotted from the world."

His ministry here in Denison was one of service for others, whether to relieve, to comfort, to encourage, or merely to make glad, he went about doing good. As a pastor he was loved by his people. Rev. Williams did not confine his work among the members of his own congregation, but he visited those of other creeds, sowing seeds of kindness and bringing joy into the hearts of many.

He leaves to mourn his death, one brother and two sisters living in Wales, and one sister in this country. Besides his wife and young son, Frank Price, he leaves six children and seven grandchildren. The children are: Mrs. Annie Barney, of Sheffield, Iowa; Mrs. Harriett L. Raymond, of Mason City, Iowa; Alfred E. of Wichita, Kan.; Charles S. of Minneapolis, Minn.; Raymond, of Mason City, Iowa; and Bertrand, of Denison, Iowa.

TELLS OF YEN-PENG REVOLUTION

Miss Mamie Glasburner, Missionary to China, Has Experience With Revolutionists—Safe, However.

AMERICANS HELP MAKE PEACE

Prisoners Executed and All Its Quiet Again, and the Students Return to the Various Homes.

Yen-ping, China, 23, 1916. My own dear ones at home: If my letter is late this week, it is not because of nothing of importance has taken place, but because there has been so much happening that it seemed as if I could not settle down to write it. When I wrote my last letter, we were in the midst of our examinations. They went off splendidly. We finished Saturday morning and Saturday evening we had planned to have a picnic for the boys' school and girls' school together.

We had our missionary meeting about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. After it was out I came home and got the lawn. The lawn was a pretty sight with the table and chairs, and the girls sat by themselves at one end of the lawn and the boys at the other. The boys have been doing industrial work in one of the government manual training schools, and Mr. Baurhardt had some of their work—wicker baskets, chairs, and stools, on exhibition. We had also prepared a few slides, with maps, drawings, specimens of penmanship, etc., to be exhibited on the stereopticon. After supper we had a "spelling match", but instead of spelling, they wrote Chinese characters. I didn't especially enjoy that performance, for the girls were so shy and diffident before the boys that it made me as uncomfortable as they were, if not more so.

We came home about half-past nine, and just after I had seen the girls safely into the school building, I met our Neaundau teacher, who stopped me and rather excitedly asked if his sister might spend the night in the school building. He said that there were going to be important "goings on" before morning and that he would feel safer if she were with us. For some time we had been hearing rumors that Yen-ping was to have a revolution, but it never really happened. But such a thing really happened. But it did happen. Along toward day-light, there was about half an hour of sharp firing in which one soldier on each side was killed, and then the town apparently went over to the revolutionists. Mr. Bankhardt and Mr. Caldwell went downtown after breakfast, and found everything quiet. The soldiers, who had been in the military camp here, were all wearing the white badge of submission, except the few who were with the prefect's Yamen. The prefect has been here ever since the revolution in 1912 and is greatly beloved by the people, so that while the revolutionists had run up a white flag in front of his yamen, his staff of men not only did not desert, but they were neither the yamen or the small staff of men there had been attacked. We did not take the students out to church, but had a little service in the school. When our gates were left open for a minute, a large number of people slipped out, wishing to take refuge with us, but we felt that to take people in indiscriminately would be to lessen the chance of safety for our girls, for whom we feel responsible, so finally, by dint of much persuasion, we got them all out, and closed the gates. About the middle of the afternoon, there was some more firing, it seemed the provocation was a boatload of northern soldiers going past from some point farther up river. I guess no one was injured, but it was enough to frighten the people, and requests for shelter began to come in until the trouble should be over. These we began to consider. Men we could not take in at all, but some of the students of the Woman's School, which is now closed, and all the families of some of our church people, were contented to let come in. While these people were waiting for their answer, a considerable number of other people had gathered outside the gate, and the minute the gate was opened to admit the favored few, in came the entire crowd. Just as I was doing my best to sift out and decide who should and who should not stay, in came Mr. Bankhardt. He had been watching our gate from their verandah, and noted the sudden influx of the waiting crowd. He immediately came over to see what the trouble was and help out. Nothing happened Sunday night, Monday morning the students had planned to go home, but every gate in the city was shut and sealed. Some of the boys had tried to climb down over the city thinking to strike off across country, but were promptly ordered back. About 10 o'clock, came the sharpest firing we had had, and we noticed that the soldiers in the military camp just on the hill across from us were doing the firing. We did not know then what it meant, but later we found out that these soldiers had thought it best to surrender temporarily until they measured the strength of the revolutionary forces, and then to bide their time until an opportunity presented itself for them to strike a blow. The blow they struck was a telling one. A number of the rebel forces were killed and about forty taken prisoners. The so-called

POOR HEALTH, COMMITS SUICIDE

Miss Althea Wolfe, One Time Stenographer in Review Office, Suicides at Creston Thursday.

ILL HEALTH REASON FOR ACT

Deed Committed With 22 Calibre Revolver in Room at Creston Hotel—Note to Her Brother.

Miss Althea Wolfe, who four years ago, was employed in the Review office as stenographer, committed suicide at Creston last Thursday night by shooting herself with a 22 calibre revolver. The reason for the rash act is due to ill health. Miss Althea Wolfe, aged 22, of Ord a little inland town near Lorimer, went to Creston Thursday ostensibly on a shopping trip. Thursday afternoon she went to the Highland Inn. She did not register at once but asked one of the employes of the hotel if she would be permitted to sit on the porch for a time. She did so and in a short time went into the office and registered and went almost immediately to her room. In a little while she returned to the office and asked the clerk for some stationery and went back to her room. No more was seen of her that night, but Friday when she did not come down to breakfast it was thought that she was merely sleeping late. Later in the day the chambermaid looked over the transom and saw the young woman was lying on the bed apparently asleep. However, when she did not make an appearance hours later the hotelier investigated and upon breaking into the room found her cold in death upon the bed.

The deed was committed with a 22 calibre revolver which was found concealed under the bed sheet with one empty and five full magazines. The woman's wardrobe was taken away from her breast and from all indications had placed the weapon close to her side when she pulled the trigger as the flesh was badly burned by the powder. It is believed that she lived only long enough to conceal the weapon.

Two post cards were found in the room occupied by Miss Wolfe, one addressed to Archie Wolfe, Orient, Iowa, and the other to Mrs. J. Schwab, Greenfield, Iowa. The authorities immediately communicated with Mr. Wolfe, who proved to be a brother of the young lady. He hastened to Creston in his machine. He stated that his sister was unmarried that she was living with her parents near Ord. He was almost prostrate when he reached Creston and declared that he knew no other motive for the deed except ill health. He said that she had been a sufferer for some time.

Miss Althea Wolfe was employed by the Review from Boyles' Business College at Omaha who recommended her very highly. She roomed at F. H. Morgan's and boarded with Mrs. Lochmiller.

STYLE SHOW AT MANILLA.

Manilla Merchants Join Hands in Showing Public Latest in Fall Merchandise at Opera House

MANILLA, Sept. 11.—(Special to the Review)—The latest in fall garments being made for women was shown in a most delightful and picturesque setting last Wednesday evening at the Germania hall. Everything was a product of Manilla's progressive merchants and were displayed to the great mass of this market by Manilla's girls and boys.

Clint's new store displayed silk and wool dresses, skirts, waists, coats, sweaters, kimono and bath robes, which were worn by ten of the loveliest girls and young women of our little city. Musing underwear was shown in a delightful little drill given by eleven of our small boys, and coats dresses and hats were also displayed by some of the small girls.

Mrs. Rasmussen displayed twenty-five of the latest shapes in picture and tailored hats, and the Robinson Sisters displayed misses' and children's head wear. Drills and home scenes, street scenes, etc., were shown, according to the style of dress.

The Manilla orchestra, assisted by several vocal solos by L. D. Brokaw, readings by Mrs. Goodenough and a piano duet by Nina and Myrtle Johnson, furnished part of the entertainment.

The costumes were very pretty, the hats stylish, and, of course, the girls were very pretty. Clint and the two milkers should be complimented on the entertainment.

The young ladies taking part were Lydia Saunders, Helen Jackson, Horstene Miller, Geraldine Perlon, Norma Deter, Thelma Dyson, Freda and Maria Wenzel, Milda Hoffens and Verna Emery.

VOCATIONAL ED. AT AMES.

College Answers Demand and Offers New Short Engineering Courses.

Keeping step with the modern movement for vocational education, Iowa State college now announces that it has courses open not only to high school graduates, but to anyone more than 17 years old with only a common school education. In the neighborhood of 200 a gallon, it appears, therefore, that pumps driven by electric motors are more economical than gasoline engines when current can be purchased at reasonable rates and the electric motor is a more reliable of the two. Line valves in the neighborhood of 200 a gallon, it appears, therefore, that pumps driven by electric motors are more economical than gasoline engines when current can be purchased at reasonable rates and the electric motor is a more reliable of the two. Line valves in the neighborhood of 200 a gallon, it appears, therefore, that pumps driven by electric motors are more economical than gasoline engines when current can be purchased at reasonable rates and the electric motor is a more reliable of the two. 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