CHURCH INDORSES GREAT MOVEMENT

"Million and a Half" Campaign Proposed by Southern Presbyterians.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Montreat, N. C., August 17.—The meeting and action of the "Million and a half Campaign" constitute another distinct and decidedly forward step in the Southern Presbyterian Church with reference to equipment for every phase of work, for increase in contribution to expenses and benevolences, and for the extension of evangelistic effort and accomplishment. The meeting of the Campaign Committee at Montreat was the first that has been held, and it was distinctly successful. The "Million and a half Campaign" is not a movement inaugurated by the Laymen's Missionary Movement, as is often supposed, but it is a movement ordered by the General Assembly, and is fully outlined in the following recommendations adopted by that body: "In view of the importance of maintaining the assembly's finances, and of a prompt and intelligent understanding and adoption of the Assembly's plan by all the churches, your Committee (of Systematic Beneficences) would respectfully recommend that during the coming year a concerted effort be made to present the plan and the claims of the causes through such conferences as may be arranged, and that the Presbyteries, Synods, and Church Sessions be urged to co-operate with the Assembly's Executive Secretaries (the Secretaries of the Executive Committees of Foreign Missions, Home Missions, Publication and Sabbath School Work, and Ministerial Education and Relief), and the leaders of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in this campaign.

"We heartily commend to your favorable consideration the following resolutions of the Executive Secretaries and representatives of the Laymen's Missionary Movement:

"(a) That the four Executive Committees, with the help of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, take in hand the effort to have every church in the Assembly make an every-member canvass for the benevolent causes of the Assembly during the month of March, 1913, enlisting the help of at least 250 workers in the educational campaign which will precede the every-member canvass in the churches, and the goal of this effort be the raising of one million, five hundred thousand dollars for the benevolent work of the Assembly during 1913-14.

"(b) That the four Executive Committees, with the help of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, be authorized to raise, as a part of this one and one-half million dollars, five hundred thousand dollars as a special equipment fund. This special fund to be pro-rated among the four Executive Committees according to the basis recommended by the Assembly.

"(c) That the financial effort be accompanied by an earnest evangelistic effort on the part of all the pastors and members of our church with the view of deepening the spiritual life of the church and bringing the largest possible number of souls to Christ.

Committee Begins Work.

In keeping with the adoption of this recommendation of the Systematic Beneficence Committee, by the General Assembly, the "Million and a half Campaign Committee" was appointed, consisting of two members of each of the four Executive Committees and two members of each of the four Executive Committees and two members of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and the organization of the "Campaign Committee" was effected under five sub-committees, as follows: Conference Committee, Evangelism Committee, Literature Committee, Publicity Committee, and Finance Committee. Dr. J. P. McCallie, a layman, of Chattanooga, is chairman of the Campaign Committee; Charles A. Rowland, of Athens, Georgia, is vice-chairman; and John T. Egan, of Atlanta, is treasurer.

The interest of the men of the Southern Presbyterian Church in this campaign was evidenced by the attendance at the Montreat meeting of men from all sections of the church and the enthusiasm with which they entered into the proposed plans, the carrying out of which will result in increased equipment of the church, at home and abroad, increased contributions to all of the benevolence of the church, and a large ingathering of members as the result of evangelistic effort.

Special effort will be made to secure the pledges of one million dollars for the Assembly's causes during the year 1913-14, by March 31, 1913, while if necessary, three years will be given to secure the additional five hundred thousand dollars, which is to be used for permanent equipment on the home and foreign field of the church.

At the Montreat meeting in the interest of this campaign very special emphasis was placed upon the fact that it is very much desired that every one understands fully that the campaign is one in which the whole church is engaged and not merely the executive committee, the Laymen's Missionary Movement and a few other individuals.

Very valuable assistance was secured at the Montreat meeting from the suggestions and addresses of Rev. George E. Raith, of Pittsburgh, secretary of the United Presbyterian Brotherhood, who was prominently identified with a similar campaign which has been only recently carried on in the United Presbyterian Church, and which resulted in the raising within the first year of the campaign $50,000 of the $1,000,000 desired, and the securing of nearly 10,000 of the 25,000 additional members of the church, on profession of faith, and which campaign has resulted already in a great awakening of the church from every point of view.

Alertness Is Urged.

When speaking to the Montreat meeting, Mr. Raith emphasized the fact especially that the church must be just as alert in the prosecution of her plans for the advancement of the work of God in the world, if she is to succeed, as is the most successful business man of the world in carrying out the plans which win for him success. He stated also that never have men and women been so willing to make a business of religion as at the present time and never before have they been so willing to lay their lives upon the altar in service for Jesus Christ as this time.

The plans are outlined by the campaign committee and indorsed by the Montreat meeting, and which will be followed in carrying on this campaign will be as follows: The executive committee of the campaign committee will arrange for the meeting of all expenses connected with the campaign. The church membership will be informed thoroughly as to the needs of the church and the object and plans of the campaign, through the channel of the periodicals of the church, by means of an illustrated booklet, by circular and personal letters, by presbyterial conferences, and by personal effort.

Some members of the campaign committee will visit each presbytery in the church at the coming fall meeting and arrange for the holding of a presbyterial conference within the bounds of each presbytery at a later date, and before March, 1913. Some of these conferences will be held before January, and some will be held after, as will be more convenient to the presbyteries. The conferences will include two evenings and one entire day, and a carefully arranged program will be presented in the interest of the financial needs of the church and evangelistic work. The conferences will be held under the direction of men who are leaders in this campaign and who are thoroughly competent to advance its interests. Effort will be made in these conferences to get every church in the assembly (that has not done so already) to adopt the every-member canvass and to get all of the churches in the assembly to unite in a simultaneous canvass for all of the assembly's causes during the month of March, 1913. The assembly has ordered that the current expenses of the church and benevolences be distinctly separated, and in the presbyterial conferences all churches will be urged to make the canvass for all expenses other than those known as the assembly's causes before March, in order that the campaign for these causes may be unhindered and simultaneous. This campaign will affect the entire membership of the church—men, women and children—all will be urged to unite in the presbyterial conferences, and the canvass in March will extend to all members alike. If they so desire, the members of church societies who contribute to the assembly's causes during the campaign will be given credit through the treasurers of the societies also.

Importance of Evangelism.

The most important phase of the campaign is that of evangelism, and upon this the largest emphasis will be placed. Pastors and all ministers of the church, and laymen, also, will be urged to engage more earnestly and more earnestly in evangelistic work than ever before, and personal work will be emphasized. Special emphasis will be placed also upon the importance of evangelistic work in the sabbath schools. Effort will be made to get all new converts enlisted in active Christian work at once. Throughout the entire campaign effort will be made to solve the problem of how to get a larger force of Christian workers, ministers and laymen, in the field; how to make this force of workers more effective in service; how to get every church in the assembly enlisted in the every-member canvass, and the entire membership enlisted in the work of winning souls for Jesus Christ.

The plan of condensing departments of the church and of centralizing the work of the church, as far as possible, without hindrance to effectiveness, is considered advisable by most, if not all, denominations today, and it is probable that the Southern Presbyterian Church has led all others in following this plan and in proving the advisability of the same. It has been only a short time since the executive committees of the General Assembly were ten in number, whereas now the entire work of the church is conducted under four of these committees. The campaign in the interest of benevolences and evangelism which has been authorized recently in this church is another step in the effort for centralization of Christian activity and efficient service upon the part of the entire membership, and it is believed that this campaign will result in large accomplishment for the cause of Jesus Christ through the agency of the Southern Presbyterian Church, both at home and in foreign lands.

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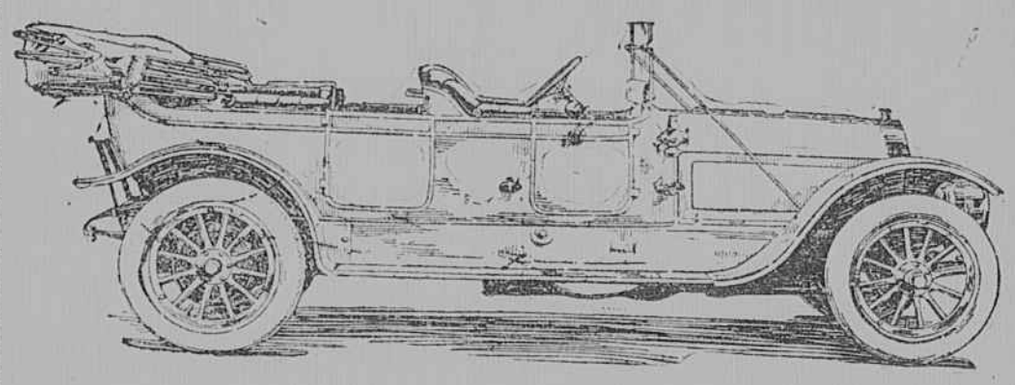

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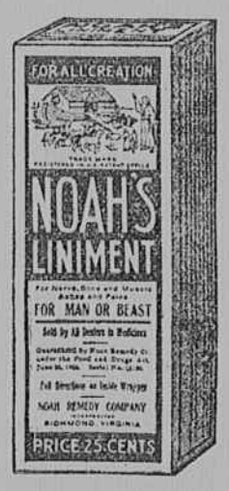

WOMAN IS GORED TO DEATH BY BULL

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., August 17.—Mrs. Anne Fourquerean, widow of Henry Fourquerean met a horrible death Tuesday evening at her home near Coleman's Falls, when she was trampled or gored to death by a bull. She was at home alone at the time and it is though she went to a corn field to turn cattle, which had broken into the field, out. Later her son came home and missing his mother instituted a search. She died while being carried to the house.

Her brother, John Powers, was killed in Salt Lake City two years ago by a house falling upon him. Mrs. Fourquerean was a doughter of Mrs. E. P. Powers, of this city, and had a number of sisters living here.

ATTENDANCE IS LARGE.

Annual Meeting of the Potomac Baptist Association.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Warrenton, Va., August 17.—The Potomac Baptist Association which has been in session for three days at Broad Run Baptist Church at New Baltimore, near here, closed on Friday last. George W. Popkins was moderator, and James R. Mansfield acted as clerk. Among the visiting ministers outside of the association were Revs. W. E. Hatcher, J. W. Carmack, J. T. Tucker and Jos. T. Watts, of Richmond, and E. E. Northern, of Winchester. This was the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Broad Run Baptist Church. The feature of the association was a paper prepared and read by Joseph Arthur Jeffries, of Warrenton, detailing the history of the Broad Run Baptist Church from its organization in 1762.

It is interesting to note that the history of the church reveals the fact from the church rolls that Luke and Nancy Hanks, the grandparents of President Abraham Lincoln were members of this church. The crowd in attendance, it is stated, was larger than at any previous meeting of the Potomac Association, being estimated at 2,500 people on Thursday.

CHILD OF BRIDE SHOOTS AND KILLS ONE OF GROOM'S SONS.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Norfolk, Va., August 17.—Not long after the marriage ceremony of Charles Scott and Emma Curfee, negroes, of Norfolk County, had been performed, one of the children of the bride shot and instantly killed one of the children of the groom at the newly-made home of the couple in West Mundentown yesterday afternoon.

The woman had four children and the man two. While all were playing together in one of the rooms of the lower floor, a nine-year-old boy picked up a shotgun, which he believed to be unloaded, and playfully pointing it at an eight-year-old son of his mother's husband, pulled the trigger, blowing the top of the child's head off.

Magistrate J. L. Warden gave a certificate of accidental death.

JAPAN'S NEW RULER IS ENORMOUSLY RICH

With Exception of Czar of Russia, Wealthiest Sovereign in World.

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

JAPAN'S new Emperor is probably the richest sovereign of the world, with the exception of the Czar of Russia, for whose wealth it would be difficult to give a figure. In fact the private fortune of Yoshi Hito is estimated at considerably over $1,000,000,000, without taking into account the possibilities of undeveloped mineral-bearing lands. He owns 95,000 shares in the Imperial Bank of Japan; 600 shares in the Specie Bank of Tokio; 10,000 shares in the Tokio Bank of Industry; 5,000 shares in the Bank of Formosa; 20,000 shares in the Nippon-Yusen-Kish; 8,000 shares in the Tokio Electric Co.; 4,000 shares in the Tokio Gas Co.; 10,000 shares in the Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co., and a controlling interest in the two principal steamship lines of Japan; 40,000 shares in the chief railroad company; 20,000 shares in the Hokkaido Tanko Company; and the majority of stock in the company owning the Imperial Hotel in Tokio. He has $20,000,000 invested in Japanese Government bonds, which the late Emperor purchased at the time of the war with Russia. In addition to this he owns the great Yubari mine, which for thirty years has been the chief and apparently inexhaustible source of Japanese coal. He possesses 5,000,000 acres of thickly wooded forest land, 1,000,000 acres of farm property; no less than 400 palaces and country seats surrounded by large parks and gardens, and filled with priceless treasures of art. What ancient hoards of coin and jewels may not be hidden away after the custom of Oriental rulers under these old palaces it is impossible to say, and it is equally impossible to estimate the sums that the late Emperor placed in foreign investiments, or stowed away in the Bank of England, where so many sovereigns, European as well as Oriental, have dropped "an anchor to windward."

Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, for instance, is known to have had there at the time of his death, $25,000,000 on deposit.

If I have enumerated above the various Japanese concerns in which the late Mikado held stock, it is in order to show how keenly interested he was in the commercial and industrial development of his native land, and how much his private fortune contributed thereto. For it goes without saying that the popular knowledge that he had invested vast sums of his money in these domestic enterprises, created public confidence, and promoted their success.

The annual civil list of the Mikado from the national treasury amounts to $2,000,000. About four years ago the Japanese Parliament voted to increase the civil list by a million dollars, but Emperor Mutsu Hito declined to accept the increase, in consequence of the heavy burdens which had been placed upon his people by the expenditures in connection with the Ruslan War.

Nowhere have I seen any mention of the fact that the Sultan of Turkey has on the recommendation of his new Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha administration, issued a decree of amnesty in favor of nearly all those adherents of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, who were either banished or else compelled to seek refuge abroad, in April, 1909, to escape sentences of death and of imprisonment issued against them. The name of the notorious Izzet Pasha, "El Arab," does not figure on the list, which, however, includes Riza Pasha, ex-Minister of War, Zeki Pasha, formerly Grand Master of the Ordnance, Munir Pasha, chief interpreter to the ex-Sultan, and afterwards his ambassador in Paris, Cherif Pasha, former Turkish Minister at Stockholm, who for the past two years has been flooding American newspaper offices with copies of the weekly paper Mecheroutiette, published at Paris, and exposing the tyranny of the Young Turk party which drove him into exile, and which has been in power from the beginning of the present reign until its downfall the other day.

Then there are Ratib-Pasha, former Governor of Arabia, Raghib-Pasha, and Falk Bey, principal Chamberlains of Abdul Hamid, Tahir Pasha—the chief of Abdul's body-guard—Admiral Said Pasha, Kadrid Bey, Ritza Effendi, and Carnik Effendi, heads of the Espionage Bureau, Memdouh Pasha, Selim Mehamed Pasha, and Hassan Rami Pasha, all former Cabinet Ministers. The amnesty extended to all these dignitaries of the old regime, has met with general approval, as most of them are broken in health, spirit and fortune, and have neither the inclination nor the opportunity to revive the former Yildiz Kiosk Camarilla. In most cases the banishment of these men was unconstitutional, as having been decreed without any form of trial, and was in keeping with the system of tyranny which more oppressive than that of Abdul Hamid, and which has resulted in the downfall of the Young Turks.

In one word, the issue of the amnesty means that the Mukhtar administration desires to govern by strictly constitutional methods. Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha declined to accept the office of Grand Vizier until urgently persuaded by the heir apparent, Crown-prince Yussuf Izzed-Din, his former pupil. In fact, Mukhtar Pasha may be said to have brought up the heir apparent having been his governor and mentor in his boyhood, and subsequently Chief of his Household; so that the Cabinet will enjoy the strongest sort of support on the part, not only of the present sovereign, but also of the future Sultan. Mukhtar, now eighty years of age, is a Veteran of the Crimean War, the hero of the siege of Kars in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, and for nearly a score of years was Turkish High Commissioner in Egypt, where his son Mahmoud Mukhtar, now Minister of Marine in his father's cabinet, married a sister of the present Khedive. The new cabinet is distinctly Anglophile.

One of the greatest matrimonial prizes in Great Britian, now that the Marquis of Anglesey has married the Duke of Rutland's daughter, Lady Marjorie Manners, is Edward George Spencer-Churchill, only son of the widowed Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, and through his father a grandson of the sixth Duke of Marlborough, so that he is only rather remotely related to the present and ninth Duke of that ilk. Lady Edward is the possessor of a large fortune, that came to her from her father, Colonel George Warburton, M. P., and her son, Edward George, has recently inherited another from his grandmother, who married "en second noces" the late and dlast Lord Northwick. Lord Northwick was the head of the Rushout family, the holder of a baronetcy of Charles II's creation, and a baron dating from 1795. When he died, more than thirty years ago, he left all his property to his widow, through whom it devolved upon her grandson.

The Northwick fortune alone represents landed property yielding a revenue of $250,000 a year, personalty to the amount of about $5,000,000 and one of the finest collections of pictures in England, at Northwick Park, in Worcestershire. I hear that the collection is likely to come into the market, owing to the enormous inheritance duties (doubled in this instance by its coming from a grandparent, and this being the case, Connoisseurs should take note that it includes some of the finest Titians, Mabuses, Cuyps, Reynolds and Murillos in existence.

Edward Spencer Churchill, who in addition to all this is destined to inherit his mother's wealth, was formerly an officer of the Grenadier Guards, in which regiment he served with distinction through the Boer War. He is very good looking, a Unionist in politics, and has, nevertheless, twice been defeated in attempts to get elected to Parliament. The possession of the extensive landed estate invests him with so much political influence of great value to his party, that when it returns to power it certainly may be relied upon to nominate him for a Peerage.

Pitt used to insist that every Englishman with a revenue of $100,000 derived from land, was entitled to a seat in the House of Lords. How much more, therefore, does a man deserve one when his income from land alone is nearly three times that amount, and who moreover is the grandson of a duke, and a scion of one of the great historic houses of British aristocracy.

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