

ATTENDANCE AT SUNDAY EVENING RELIGIOUS SERVICES DEMONSTRATES THAT COMFORTABLE SURROUNDINGS ATTRACT WORSHIPERS



THE SERMON OUT OF DOORS.



THE REV. B. P. FULLERTON, D.D.

The Reverend Doctor B. P. Fullerton of Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church inaugurates innovation which bids well to be adopted by other ministers of the city—while absorbing religion worshippers are enjoying cool breezes—music a feature—street cars and automobiles slightly interfere.

That comfortable surroundings are a great factor in affecting the attendance at church services has been demonstrated by the successful results attained by the Reverend Doctor B. P. Fullerton of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who recently inaugurated a series of open-air meetings on Sunday evenings.

Instead of being compelled to listen to a sermon under the unfavorable conditions of a hot, stuffy church, the members of the Lucas Avenue congregation have all outdoors as a place of worship and the sky for a canopy. While they are absorbing religion, they are also enjoying the cool breezes.

The question of stimulating the attendance at church services in the summer months has been a vexatious one to the ministers of the gospel. The matter has been discussed at length at conferences and lengthy papers on the subject have been read. Ministers who preach to empty

seats while the thermometer is at the boiling point have racked their brains for bringing about a change of these conditions, but without avail.

Doctor Fullerton has solved the problem in an effective, simple manner. Comfort afforded by outdoor services is his solution of the trouble which has beset ministers in the matter of attendance in warm weather.

The word sermon is not the best word for the talks made by Doctor Fullerton at his open-air services. They are more like heart-to-heart appeals, and thus the lessons of God have been better inculcated into the hearts of the parishioners. As a method of reaching those to whom he is addressing, Doctor Fullerton has found the open-air plan of holding services a most effective one.

FEW AT SERVICES

In the early part of the summer Doctor Fullerton found that his congregation was being dwindled away. It was too hot for them to come to church, and he found a spirit of restlessness among the few who

did come. He realized that something must be done. Possessed of that resourceful nature common to ministers, he decided upon the plan of conducting his services in the open air. Results have justified the innovation.

Being in the nature of an experiment, the move from the interior to exterior of the church must be done, Doctor Fullerton argued, with the smallest possible expense. Through the generosity of willing workers among the members of the congregation no expense whatever is incurred.

When the idea was suggested to a few of the intimate friends of the minister, the consensus of opinion was that it would be a success, and everyone stated that they would do what they could to make it so. One of the parishioners installed the electric lights necessary. Others volunteered to carry in the chairs after the services. Everyone did his share.

From the very outset a marked increase in attendance was noticed. Several hun-

dered persons were present at the first service, and the fervor evidenced by those who took part in the services was strongly perceptible to the minister.

The Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church is at Channing and Lucas avenues. The open-air services are held on the Channing Avenue entrance.

The pulpit and choir, together with the church orchestra, which has been supplemented for these occasions, are located under the arch of the entrance. The open-air meetings have even surprised the passage of vehicles.

Many of the young women of the choir are seated on the stone steps. They seem to enjoy the breeze, and enter into the spirit of the occasion with considerable

more zest than is seen in an interior choir held in July and August.

A circle of incandescent lights over the archway furnishes the light, radiated by lights from the houses across the street.

MUSIC A FEATURE

Doctor Fullerton has made a special feature of the music part of the services. The choir has been augmented. The orchestra is made up of volunteers, and is much larger than usual. The music is one of the attractions to make the evening a pleasant one.

Earliest attention is given to the service. The constant moving of fans is not seen or heard here. The members of the congregation are comfortable, and they listen to every word of the preacher. The conversions to the church through the open-air meetings have even surprised Doctor Fullerton, who was optimistic as to the result of his experiment.

The neighbors have taken considerable interest in the services. Across the street from the church, men and women sit out in chairs on the sidewalks and galleries.

Their part in the services is just as important as that of those seated nearer to the pulpit.

Fading vehicles interfere slightly with the services. Sometimes an automobile horn will be heard as an interruption. The street cars on Lucas Avenue are also a source of slight annoyance.

Speaking of the movement for open-air meetings, which may be adopted by other ministers, Doctor Fullerton said:

"My Sunday evening meetings are being held out of doors for one reason. Many will not attend church during the heated season when the meetings are held within the church, but are here when the outdoor session is held. I suppose there were 500 persons actually at the meeting last Sunday night, including those who stood across the street or near enough to hear during the entire service, and if the meeting had been held within the church there would not have been a hundred there. One other reason is that I can talk plainer out in the open air, can say things in a free and easy way. The weather permitting, I will continue the meetings until cold weather."

Doctor Fullerton is a native of Missouri. He was born near Springfield in 1831. The first twelve years of his work in the ministry was spent in Kansas City, where he was a pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church. During his ministry a new church building was erected through his efforts. For the last fifteen years he has been at the head of the Lucas Avenue congregation, and a new church was again built through his efforts.

BOARD OF HEALTH PREPARES TO HANDLE YELLOW FEVER CASES

Physicians Have Little Fear That Disease Will Be Brought to St. Louis, but They Are Ready to Cope With It—Will Use Same Methods as Are in Use in United States Navy—Expressions From Local Doctors.

The City Board of Health at its last meeting discussed means of handling any cases of yellow fever which might be brought to St. Louis from New Orleans. "I do not think we have any cause to fear that the disease will be brought to St. Louis," said Doctor Snodgrass, Acting Health Commissioner, "as the people of the South are careful and taking stringent measures to prevent an epidemic of yellow fever. However, I think it well for citizens of St. Louis to be prepared to handle the disease in case it should come within our gates. It is only a twenty-four hour run from New Orleans to St. Louis, and we might possibly have a case."

"How will you handle the yellow fever if a case should appear?" was asked. "The same method as is used by the United States Navy, and in Havana, New Orleans and other places where the disease is prevalent," was the answer of Doctor Snodgrass. "Screening the patients to prevent the mosquitoes from biting them and thus spreading the disease. Caring for the patients until they recover and in case of death using the necessary precautions in infectious diseases."

"In some ports and other places where the disease is prevalent the health authorities, State and municipal, inspect all travelers, and if there is the slightest symptom of disease the person or persons are detained for a period of five days, and in some cases longer."

"Yellow fever is an infectious disease and is confined to tropic and semitropic climates. So far scientific investigations show that the disease is confined to man. Bacterium is responsible for the disease. It is transmitted wholly and only by the mosquito. This is the belief accepted by most physicians and scientists in regard to the infection of yellow fever. And I think that this theory was established as a fact by experiments during the Spanish-American war. Two physicians experimented with the disease."

"They were in a room which had been occupied by yellow fever patients who died from the disease, slept in the beds, under the bed clothing, and did not contract the disease. They then occupied a room which had been thoroughly disinfected, but in which yellow fever infected mosquitoes were placed and they allowed the mosquitoes to bite them. Both physicians contracted yellow fever and one of them died."

"A few, however, claim that the disease is contagious. PROTECTION FROM MOSQUITOES. "The whole problem of exterminating yellow fever is to protect yellow fever patients from the mosquito. This is done by keeping the patients in well-screened rooms. The mosquitoes cannot become infected unless they bite persons afflicted with the disease."

Doctor Henry Joseph Scherck, Chief Dispensary Physician, who lived in New Orleans for a number of years, and who has had the yellow fever, said: "While the yellow fever germ has never been discovered, it is an established fact that the female mosquito of the stegomyia-fasciata species is the yellow fever patient. It will become infected and will transmit the disease to other patients."

"This mosquito has striped legs. Last year the man who had charge of the Cuban mosquito exhibit at the World's Fair told me that he had found a number of this species on the World's Fair grounds but that they were not infected with yellow fever. I do not know whether there are any in this climate now. The first frost kills them."

"All the yellow fever cases we have had in St. Louis were of patients who contracted the disease in the South and then came to St. Louis before the incubation period took place. "I do not think there is any danger of the disease being brought to St. Louis, and if it should be, the climatic conditions are unfavorable to it. Heat and moisture are favorable to the disease."

Also had sanitation and unhygienic conditions.

"The best treatment of the disease is complete rest, careful dieting and screening to protect the patient from the mosquito to avoid infection."

The symptoms are high fever of short duration, gastro-intestinal disturbances, and a yellow tint of the skin. The attack comes on with severe chills, or it may come on more gradually with headache and malarial symptoms with languor. The fever lasts from three to five days. There is nausea, pains in the back, limbs and head.

"In severe cases the vomit is first white, later it becomes dark, what is known as 'black vomit.' There is bleeding at the nose and mouth, delirium, unconsciousness and death."

HELD FOR IMMIGRANT'S TRICK.

Captain Arrested When Passenger Escapes in Priest's Clothes.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 29.—Received by the man's priestly garb, Captain Isman Sealby of the White Star steamship Cretio permitted Andrea Boumazonne, a steerage passenger, to walk ashore with the first-class cabin passengers, and the immigration authorities issued a warrant for the captain's arrest.

When the Cretio reached here, Captain Sealby surrendered, and he was released, pending an examination into the facts of the case by the Federal Grand Jury. Captain Sealby says that Boumazonne was dressed like a priest, and that disguised himself in to walk ashore at the pier with the cabin passengers without question.

Under the law both the captain and the company can be fined for permitting the man to land.

ANOTHER "CAVE OF GOLD."

Treasure-Seekers Busy in Second Cavern at York, Pa.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. York, Pa., July 29.—Workmen digging a sewer unearthed a second and larger cave near the one discovered some time ago, and signs of what is said to be gold have also been noticed in the second cavern. Crowds have visited the scene, and many are carrying away rocks containing the supposed riches. The caverns are half full of water, and their depth has not yet been determined.

JASPER COUNTY ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. PHELPS

Carthage Home Is Near His Stock Farm, a Tract of Land Including 1,000 Acres.



HOME OF WILLIAM H. PHELPS AT CARTHAGE, MO.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Carthage, Mo., July 29.—Here in Jasper County every man, woman and child knows of William H. Phelps. Most of them call him "Bill" Phelps for he has the faculty of getting acquainted with his neighbors.

His house is built of the famous Carthage stone. It has more ground around it than any other house in Carthage. Although it is inside the city limits, there are five acres in his yard. The grounds could hardly have a better slope. The house is well back from the

street and is somewhat higher. On one side, a little forward, is a small lake, with a fountain. A winding driveway leads from one corner of the grounds to the porte cochere and then winds back to the stables. Back of the house is a sloping sward, with

shade and fruit trees. In front of the house is a beautiful lawn, trim, flowered and shaded by an abundance of trees.

Colonel Phelps built his house about five years ago. To the people of Carthage he is an ever-hospitable host. He spends a great deal of time at his farm, which is, in reality, a collection of several smaller farms into one big place of more than 1,000 acres.

This spring he purchased a fine automobile. He has made record runs to his farm, where his son lives, and where he is building another fine house for the coming year. The farm is industriously building up the lands for a stock farm.

DEVERY ON THE JAP'S SIDE.

Wins Over the Parents of Nash's 17-Year-Old Bride.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 29.—There was rejoicing at Greylock Hall, Baywater, for Nash, away, when the guests learned that Nash, the little Japanese cook, was going to star the season out, and that his pretty, 17-year-old wife was to be employed as a waitress.

A week ago Nash and Jenny Griffin, a daughter of Edward Griffin of Hollywood avenue, ran away and got married. Then Jenny's father set out to look for Nash with a revolver. But before the father found him Patrick, the girl's brother, who is "Big Bill" Devery's coachman, met the couple. He demanded an explanation, and when Nash refused to give it he assaulted the Japanese and was arrested. Now the family has forgiven Jenny for running away, and on the advice of Devery Nash and his bride were received at the Griffin's home.

"Them Japs is mighty like us Americans. What's the use of fighting 'em in a war of love?" said the ex-Chief when asked if he was responsible for the happy turn of affairs.

Stabbed by Playmate.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 29.—In a dispute in Ridgewood Heights with a strange boy, with whom he had been playing, Henry Oeschel, 15 years old, of No. 261 Woodward avenue, Ridgewood Heights, was stabbed twice in the back and shoulders and is now in a serious condition at the German Hospital, Williamsburg. Young Oeschel does not know the name of his assailant. As Henry fell his mother rushed shrieking to his side and the attention she attracted made it possible for the assailant to make good his escape.