ALL RECORDS ARE BROKEN IN AMERICAN GIFTS TO CHURCHES

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish Organizations Give $410,000,000 in 1914, Not Including Gifts for Charity, Hospital and War Relief; Rich New York Laymen to Take Up Campagn for Civic Service Work.

THE Church News association has issued its annual news report on Christian conditions in the United States for the year 1914, and gives the sum as contributed by Americans during the year for the support of all churches and their work, and to send abroad to help what are called missions, as $410,000,000. This is the largest amount in the history of American Christianity. In addition to it are charities, hospital and other support for war and earthquake relief funds, given always in largest share by Christian and Jewish people. Bodies giving largest single sums are the Methodist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Episcopal and the Roman Catholic. The highest average per person is maintained by the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, which was last year $19.75.

Features of the Year.

The striking features of 1914, according to the association, were a far more serious consideration on the part of the people for God and spiritual things, and a far better feeling between religious bodies heretofore more or less hostile. The former was occasioned by the war and stringent financial times. The so-called higher critics have been in hiding, for the most part, and there is a wave of Christian orthodoxy such as has not been known for generations. It extends to almost all bodies to such extent that all or nearly all are preparing for religious and spiritual forward movements.

Spirit of Unity Manifested.

The spirit of unity has extended to Protestants and Catholics alike, and has been so marked that the Church Peace union, endowed by Andrew Carnegie to enable churches to use their influence to bring an end to militarism and wars between nations, has ventured plans to bring about peace between Christian bodies themselves. Although just issued, it is known the proposal has been well received. This peace union now proposes an informal conference between leaders, the chief aim of which is to make them personally acquainted. It professes to believe from new conditions that arose last year, that cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell for Roman Catholics, bishops Greer, Lawrence, Tuttle and Anderson for Episcopalians, and bishops Wilson, McDowell and Hamilton for Methodists, can be brought together. It is also assured that leaders among Baptists, Disciples, and even Lutherans and others are ready to meet.

For Christian extension in America and in all the world the United States kept up its record of gifts in spite of war. Some individual missionary societies fell heavily behind in receipts, but on the whole America led the world in gifts to work both at home and abroad. To extension work at home about $45,000,000 was given, and abroad $18,000,000. Far more careful use is made of money than ever before, and last year witnessed tremendous advances in surveys, in special lines of effort like the rural church and the prevention of overlapping, and in the adoption of scientific management of men and things in relation to God and his cause. Indeed, such improved management was a marked feature of the year.

Membership Increases 782,000.

Membership growth for 1914 was 782,000 and the number of Christians enroled in churches in America is now 28,000,000 or 5,000,000 more than a third of the population. This is an increase slightly above the average. One Methodist church made the largest growth of any in percentage, and the largest in its history. Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutherans and Catholics grew also in steady ratios. There are now 186 different religious bodies, Jews included, or far more than in any other country.

In the immediate outlook for this year two things appear. One is the preparedness of Christian and Jewish leaders to take advantage of an end to the war to push large plans. The other, the introduction of better business methods, and the training of laymen to put them into effect.

CHURCH SCHOOLS FOR NEGROES NEED MONEY.

Methodist schools of the south, some 20 in number for negro students, report themselves in desperate straits because of the slow sale of cotton. These schools have been supported for 50 years by Methodists of the north, and have sent out more than 200,000 men and women who are now among the professional and business leaders of the south in negro affairs. These schools are scattered along the Atlantic coast, and in Tennessee. More than three in four of the students earn their way through these schools.

New Methodists report that earnings of students are tied up in bales of cotton. No money is available, although much was earned last season. Discussion has been had about closing the schools at this time and sending the pupils home. Such course may yet have to be pursued, it is admitted. Schools are in debt already, and unless the war ends or Methodists give $50,000 at once, trouble is imminent. Schools at New Orleans, at Atlanta, at Nashville, and at Marshall, Texas, are especially involved and crippled.

ST. THOMAS LAYMEN TO TAKE UP CIVIL SERVICE WORK.

St. Thomas Episcopal church, New York, famous as the most fashionable of Fifth avenue's churches, announces a program for civic service work that is to depend upon volunteer laymen for its success. These laymen are among the busiest professional men of America, able to worship in a structure that has cost, with site, $7,000,000 and will take $500,000 more in enrichments and furnishings. Yet the rector, Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, who came from the south 14 years ago, announces a campaign for $2,000,000 more for endowment, and declares his faith in his laymen to take up social service work for others, besides.

The proposition is that men of the parish be formed into working committees, one to look after public health, another police; crime; civic progress; moral welfare; missions; poverty and so on through a list of nine or ten committees. The rector declares many women in the parish stand ready to take up such extension service. The parish gives $200,000 a year to other causes, besides spending $54,000 on itself, and within ten years has erected its new church without debt and maintained its record of helping others five times more than themselves. The old St. Thomas burned in 1905.

This community service plan, now championed by this foremost parish, is being taken up by many smaller churches in the Episcopal and in other Protestant bodies. Societies of laymen are forming in many cities to further it, and to train men to put it into effect.

DISCIPLES DO PRUNING AND SHOW NO NEW GROWTH.

Disciples of Christ pruned their church records last year and according to their reports for 1914 just issued, show no growth whatever in membership, and an actual loss of 582 churches. The pruning is reported to have been done in Kentucky, Virginia and Texas. Disciples membership is given at 1,263,000 making it one of the big Protestant bodies, although its membership is confined in greatest measure to the Mississippi valley states. Some complaint is heard over the method of counting membership, the more progressive arguing that there must have been membership gains in spite of the pruning.

The money required to maintain all Disciples churches and work last year is reported to have been a trifle more than $4,000,000. The benevolences, divided among seven organizations, a woman's board being among the largest, amounted to $1,598,716, a gain for the year of $17,00. All of these seven societies are joined in a men and millions movement. This movement is being worked by states. Texas got $450,000 and Kentucky $100,000. The sum aimed at is $5,500,000.

AID IS PLANNED FOR CHURCHES IN FRANCE.

Prominent leaders in a dozen principal Protestant bodies in this country have consented to serve on a committee to assist in raising funds for the Protestant churches of France. A committee consisting of Rev. Stuart L. Roussel of St. Cloud, and Rev. Louis Genin of Reims, is already here, and making appeals to the well to do of principal cities from Boston west to St. Louis and Chicago. The men include bishop Wilson of New York, Rev. Maitland Alexander, Presbyterian moderator, Rev. Dr. Hillis of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, and others. The amount asked for is a quarter of a million dollars or any sum possible to secure.

Protestant churches of France, nearly 500 in number, shared the fate of Catholic ones in 1905, when the separation law cut off support for ministers from public funds. The trouble now is, however, the war. These emissaries from France say that in the war zone of northwest France, and along the German border, churches by the score have been burned, or partially destroyed. A Protestant church at Reims has shared the fate of the more famous cathedral there. All reserve funds of the churches have been exhausted.

METHODIST GROWTH IN MIDDLE WEST IS GREAT.

Figures for Methodists of northern states for last year have just been made public. The country is divided, for Methodist administration, into 17 areas, a bishop assigned as head of each for a four year period. Throughout New England, most of the south, and on the Pacific coast, Methodist growth is almost at a standstill. Yet in the middle west so great was the growth that Methodist figures for last year show a gain of 167,300 or one of the largest years Methodism in America has known. Methodism in New England stood still, and in New York it did the same. California and the northwest merely held their own. The Philadelphia and Washington areas did better, while other areas in the Mississippi valley show large increases. The only exception is in Minnesota, where growth was slightly below the average. The total number of Methodists in this northern body is now 2,571,000.

A striking feature of Methodism for the year was the growth in number of children in Sunday schools. The figures are 4,186,700. Methodism in America is thus shown to lead every other body in proportion of children to grownups in Methodist membership, and also in number enroled in schools. Methodist increase last year reached almost 200,000 or more than any other body in the whole Sunday school world.

JEWISH HOME MISSION SOCIETY IS NEW VENTURE.

A Jewish home mission society is a new venture. The Union of American Hebrew congregations, made up of about 200 Reform synagogs, has organized a synagog and religious school extension society, and fixed upon Cincinnati as headquarters, where is located Hebrew Union seminary. The secretary of it is rabbi George Zetin. A year ago the first step was taken in the form of a committee, which succeeded during the year in founding 20 new synagogs. Out of its temporary work has grown the new society.

The Union has in it a very few Orthodox congregations, although Orthodox Jews have a similar extension work. A difference between the old and the new is that the new now just formed has in it laymen as well as rabbis. A committee on cooperation between rabbis and laymen has been named, and it is planned that the two work separately, but cooperate on general work. It is the uptodate plan of both the official and the unofficial.

The new society will aim in particular to establish Jewish congregations in small towns, usually those near to large cities, and into which Jews are going in increasing numbers. Vicinity of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Detroit, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago are to be given first attention. Plans are also being considered for large extension work in Texas.

WOMEN'S CLASS GIVES MEN FEAST

Fathers and Sons of First Christian Church Are Entertained by Society.

At the Fathers and Sons' dinner, held at the First Christian church 45 men and young men were present to enjoy the dinner which had been prepared by the women's Bible class. Following the dinner, an informal program of songs and brief addresses was presented. Judge L. A. Dale presided. Dr. R. B. Homan offered the invocation and addresses were made by Milton Shedd, M. A. Goff, Geo. W. Snider, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., H. B. Durkee and Rev. Perry J Rice pastor of the church.

To Give Literary Program.

The Woman's Missionary society of Trinity Methodist church will have a literary program Tuesday afternoon at 3 in the church parlor. Mrs. Walter McDonald will preside. Miss Charlie Mae Cunningham will give the bible reading. "Korea, Mountains and Mines" is the topic. Miss Lillie Fox will talk on "Education." Medical work in Korea will be discussed by Miss Miner. "Korean revivals" will be Mrs. Geo. B. Oliver's topic and Miss Mary Massey will have as her topic "Our Mountain Work." Mrs. R. Milligan will talk on the "Mines." There will be special music by a quartet.

Westminster Affairs.

The Women's Missionary society of Westminster Presbyterian church will meet at the Sunday school room Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Eastminster Benevolent society will meet at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Preston, 3427 Montana street, Thursday at 2 p. m.

The Wednesday evening prayer service at Westminster Presbyterian church will be in the nature of a testimony meeting as to the benefits received from the revival meeting and the Efficiency Normal. "What Next?" will be the key note of the meeting.

The Christian Endeavor society of Westminster is planning to give a social at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grant, 1120 Brown street Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Cathedral Altar Guild Meets.

The altar guild of St. Patrick's cathedral met at the home of Mrs. T. E. Bowen, in the Fisk apartments Friday afternoon. The members spent the afternoon making various kinds of fancy work for a coming church bazaar. Refreshments were served by the hostess at the close of the afternoon. She was assisted by Mrs. Claude L. Shelton and Mrs. T. H. Sanders. About 20 people were present.

Give Martha Washington Tea.

A Martha Washington tea was given Friday afternoon by the women of the aid society of the First Baptist church in the parlors of the church building. The rooms were most attractively decorated with American flags and festoons of red, white and blue bunting. Little hatchets were suspended about the rooms and cherry blossoms were used in profusion. The refreshments were served from a table decorated with a cherry tree, laden with cherries as its central ornament. About it were red, white and blue candles in crystal sticks, and mints in the three colors in crystal dishes. Mrs. C. O. Coffin and Mrs. A. R. Scott, in costumes of the revolutionary period poured the coffee. Misses Luellah Williams, Alice Bishop and Opal Corn also attired as girls of the revolutionary period served the refreshments. About 100 people called during the afternoon.

FAR EASTERN ATHLETES TO HOLD OLYMPIC MEET

Shanghai, China, Feb. 20.—Keen interest is manifested in the second Far East Olympic games, which will take place here May 15 to 22. Athletes will be entertained from Japan, the Philippines, Hawaii, Korea, Siam and many Chinese provinces.

These games which were for the first time held in Manila in the fall of 1913, are conducted on much of the same lines as at the western Olympics. In addition to the regular list of track and field events are added soccer football, basket ball, volley ball, baseball and tennis.

The wide awake interest shown in athletics in the east is a surprise to most foreigners. For months past the attention of thousands of students has been focused on the coming contests at Shanghai. Coaches and managers from the colleges and high schools all over the east have been faithfully training their athletes and developing teams for the occasion.

In connection with the Oriental competition arrangements are being made for foreigners living in the far east to show their mettle on the athletic field. Many of England's and America's foremost college athletes, leaving their universities, have come to eastern shores.

BROTHER WOULD ARRANGE FIGHTS FOR "KID" MITHCELL

Roy Mitchell returned to El Paso Thursday after an absence of four years in the east. Mitchell is here to look up some boxing bouts for his brother, "Kid" Mitchell, a middleweight, who is making good in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Both are El Paso boys.

"Kid" Mitchell fought Jack Herrick here last spring and then returned east to join his brother. Roy declares his brother will make any of the topnotch middleweights step some, and is not at all particular in making matches. "Kid" Mitchell fights Young Griffo at Shenandoah, Pa., on March 1, making 160 pounds six hours before entering the ring. The winner of the Mitchell-Griffo bout is to take on Joe Borrell, the Philadelphia crack, on March 15, the weight to be 158 pounds ringside.

Roy Mitchell would be glad to hear from any matchmakers in this vicinity who want to stage a bout in the middleweight class.

CALLAHAN SHOWS HE HAS WORTH

Boy Who Defeated Rivers Fights Hard Eight Round Bout With Robideau.

(Continued from Page 1, This Section).

ers have suffered similarly, but it's a cinch that they minded their business in the ring after the experience instead of winking to friends in the crowd.

Ministers Favor Bill.

During the discussion of the boxing bill before the Nebraska legislature it developed that till the ministers were not opposed to the measure, as some of them tried to make out. The Rev. C. W. McCaskill said he considered boxing a clean sport, but was afraid of the saloon and gambling elements getting mixed in with it. The Rev. T. J. Mackay said: "I have read the bill carefully and cannot see how any man can oppose it. The bill will guarantee a clean and manly sport and abolish 'prize fights.'" Rabbi Frederick Cohn said of the bill: "With proper supervision I cannot see what harm boxing will do. As for commercializing the sport, don't we all commercialize our abilities? Why hold it against a man because he can make so good as a boxer that he can make more this way than can the amateur?" The above proves that even in a good town like Omaha all the ministers are not so narrow minded that they are afraid to give their honest views on the subject. As Gene Melady, a well known broker of that city said: "Better to have boxing under control of the authorities, which is assurance that it is properly conducted and according to law, than to have it in the hands of toughs and go back to the old days of real prize fighting."

Callahan Is Fighter.

Frankie Callahan, the Brooklyn lightweight who made good recently by knocking out Joe Elvers and beating other good boys, has proved once more that he is not a flash in the pan. He fought a hard eight round battle with Sam Robideau, of Philadelphia, at St. Louis, and any one who can travel with the Quaker lightweight over that distance without being badly worsted can claim a place among the real fighters.

Saylor to Fight Sheridan.

Milburn Saylor, the Indianapolis lightweight, who claims a win over Freddy Welsh and who made such a wonderful record while in Australia with Ray Bronson, has been matched to fight Mickey Sheridan at Jackson, Mich., February 22, 10 rounds. Saylor is giving away weight, but is willing to keep on meeting all lightweights in existence just to get another whirl at the champion. Saylor may take on Pal Brown, another touch boy, over the 20 round route at Superior, the latter part of this month.

Wolgast Balked.

Ad Wolgast, the former champion lightweight, canceled his match with Goofs Doig in Milwaukee, because he said he refused to be chassed with a 'ten twent' and thirt' performer. "None of that for mine," said Addock, "it will be the real goods or nothing. I would have kept my date with Doig had the prices been from 50c to $2, as agreed, but when I saw the bills announcing me to box at 25c and up I balked. Then I decided to tackle Joe Shugrue in New York at the Garden. If they fill them there at 50c each, I don't care."

Johnson Advertises.

You have got to hand it to Jack Johnson when it comes to advertising. Jack has been en route from South America to El Paso for some time, but he never missed a chance to get into some argument to gain notoriety and boost the show, if he could get anywhere near a cable station. Jack acted as cook on board ship and in Barbadoes he acted as lawyer for himself and won a case. Then he announced that he expected to do an aeroplane act and fly over Mexico to Juarez, but he could not get a machine. Too bad Jack never took to the stage and became a real comedian. He could give cards and spades to many and beat them out in that line of work. There is no doubt he has made many mistakes, but he has also been made the "goat" many times by others. It is a pretty safe bet that when Jack does land in Juarez he will be found to be in good shape. He is wise to all such doings and no doubt has had plenty of training en route.

GENERAL OFFICE WINS IN SMELTER BOWLING

The Smelter department league rolled its weekly games at the Cactus club Friday night and the General office team was again victorious, winning over the Mechanical department by the very narrow margin of 17 pins. Hart and Bateman were tied for high game, each getting 200 in the second game. Hart, who is a new man, proved himself the more consistent bowler and pulled out with high total for the night with a score of 526, 22 pins more than Bateman was able to get. Had either one of Hart's teammates even approached his total the team would certainly have won. Jessen, the anchor man for the Mechanical department, usually rolls a strong game. But he was off Friday and his total was more than 100 pins below Hart.

General Office.				Tls.
Easter	127	145	169	441
Brownfield	150	161	128	189
Bateman	148	200	156	504
Totals	473	506	482	1444
Mechanical Department.				Tls.
W. Stein	128	178	159	487
Hart	173	200	148	526
Jessen	156	115	154	414
Totals	472	515	440	1427

VANDERBILT CUP RACE IS TO BE RUN MONDAY

The Panama-Pacific International exposition was opened at San Francisco at noon today. On Monday, the first of the big sport events in connection with the big fair will take place. The Vanderbilt cup, one of the classics of the motor world, will be up for competition, and something like 20 cars, each driven by a well known speed merchant, will compete. A course a little under five miles around has been mapped out inside the fair grounds and an average speed of 80 miles an hour has been predicted for the winner.

San Franciscans believe in thrillers and it looks as though the fans will have all the excitement they want on

Langford Has Lost Only Five Fights

His "Battling Average" Is .872, While That of His Opponents Is Only .128, the Figures Show.

New York, Feb. 20.—Joe Woodman has figured out the 'battling averages" of the "Langford league," composed of boxers who have opposed the Sam. Out of 69 major contests, Sam has lost but five, Jim Barry is the most dogged of Langford's ring enemies, having met the black slugger 12 times. He lost six times by decisions or knockouts and the other half of the contests would have ended likewise had it not been for no-decision laws.

In the following table, draws and no decision bouts of course do not count in the percentage column:

	Battles	W.	L.	D and N. D.	P. C.
Jack Johnson	1	1	0	0	1.000
Gunboat Smith	2	1	1	0	.500
Young Pet Jackson	2	1	1	2	.500
Sam McVey	7	1	4	2	.200
Joe Jeanette	11	1	4	6	.200
Jim Barry	12	0	6	6	.000
Larry Temple	3	0	2	1	.000
John Willie	2	0	2	0	.000
Jim Johnson	4	0	0	4	.000
Dan Flynn	2	0	2	0	.000
Dixie Kid	2	0	2	0	.000
Sandy Ferguson	2	0	2	1	.000
Jim Flynn	2	0	1	1	.000
Jeff Clark	2	0	1	1	.000
Bill Watkins	2	0	0	2	.000
Tony Ross	2	0	2	0	.000
Harry Willis	2	0	1	1	.000
Tony Caponi	2	0	1	1	.000
Colin Bell	2	0	1	1	.000
Al Kubiak	2	0	1	1	.000
Totals	59	5	31	20	

Sam's average is .872; while the Langford league can only show .128.

Monday. The course has been laid out by experts, but the big obstacle is its length. Once the race is well under way, there will be cars strung out about every 50 yards and, once the speed kings start their efforts to grab off the lead, accidents will be the order of the day.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR POLO MATCH ARE CALLED OFF

New York, Feb. 20.—Negotiations have been dropped for the proposed international polo match with a team from Argentina. The national championships have been definitely awarded to the Point Judith club at Narragansett pier, July 19 to Aug. 1.

Phone 627. Wilson Millican, the best cleaners. White work a specialty.

Managing With the Second Guess

BY BILLY EVANS

Written Especially for This Paper by the Famous American League Umpire.

THE Philadelphia club, with Jack Lapp and Eddie Collins playing the leading roles, pulled a play at Detroit several years ago in an entirely different way from what most of the fans expected. In fact, the play was so much out of the ordinary that a good portion of the crowd failed to see the play, which actually ended the game and saved the day for the Athletics. That evening a dozen fans asked me for an explanatoin of the final play of the game. They had failed to see it.

When Detroit went to bat for the last half of the ninth inning, the score stood 5 to 6 in favor of the Athletics. After two men had been retired, Cobb reached second and Crawford first base. Jim Delahanty was the next batter. Detroit needed two runs to tie the game. A long double by Delahanty would turn the trick, but long doubles in a pinch are rather the exception than the rule. If it were possible to move Cobb to third and Crawford to second, a single by Delahanty would be enough to tie up the game for, on the average hit, Crawford would be able to score from second without much difficulty. It was evident to Jennings that only the taking of a desperate chance would put him in the running to at least tie the game. The signal for the double steal was given.

Plan Double Steal.

Manager Mack had been sizing the situation up as carefully as Jennings, and realized that the double steal would be the proper play for Jennings to try so as to put the two runners in a position to score on a single by Delahanty. Ira Thomas rushed out from the bench and whispered something to first baseman McInnes, who in turn had a conference with Plank and Lapp. Cobb persisted in taking a big lead off second, and several times Plank threw to that base, driving him back. It was apparent to the fans that Cobb was going to steal, and that he would not slide gently into third base. There was a bit of ill feeling existing between Cobb and Baker, because Cobb had been accused of trying to spike the Athletic player. Everybody in the park was watching Cobb, and patiently waiting for some action at third base, for that is where they looked for the play to come up.

Caught Crawford at Second.

When Plank, after doing a lot of maneuvering, finally pitched to batter, Cobb made a dash for third and Crawford for second. Cobb had got such a big lead that it would have taken a shot gun to have got the ball to third in time to retire him. Mack had figured this condition in advance. He doped it out that the proper way to make this particular play was backwards, that the chance of getting Crawford at second would be much better than Cobb at third. He also figured that Crawford not expecting such a play, might slacken up a trifle, feeling sure that the play would be made at third.

Crawford went down at full speed, but Lapp made a wonderful throw to second, getting Crawford several feet, Cobb, expecting the play at third, went into Baker feet first and spikes high. Baker went over to cover and the two went down in a heap. Most of the crowd had its eyes glued on third. A moment later, when the players started to leave the field for the club house, a good many could not understand the situation. I was umpiring the bases that afternoon, and might have been caught napping myself had not Eddie Plank tipped me off in advance as to the play.

"Don't be dashing over to third when I pitch," said "Eddie," "for we are going to try to get Sam at second." As a result, I was in a perfect position to see the play, when I might have been thrown out of position by following Cobb over to third, expecting the play at that bag.

Would you have made the play as Mack did? I never saw it made that way before or since. It saved the game.

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BROKEN RIB HALTS FIGHT.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 20.—A 10 round match between Matty Baldwin, of Boston, and Johnny Harvie, of New York, lightweights was stopped in the third round here Friday night because Baldwin had a rib broken.

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A modern utility organization insists upon knowing that its service is satisfactory.

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inflamed nose in hay fever, ulcerated liver and gall stones, ulcers in piles, inflamed intestines in typhoid fever, as it was to cure all those inflamed ulcerated eyes that we have cured so many of, who live right here in the city. How Osteopathy Cures Rheumatism, How Osteopathy Cures Hay Fever, How Osteopathy Cures Hernia, How Did Osteopathy Cure this Bad Case of Liver Trouble? So full of Gall Stones. It was like a Boil. How Did Osteopathy Cure those Sore Appendixes? How Did Osteopathy Cure those Eyes that were like Bloody Beefsteak? How Did Osteopathy Cure those bad cases of Typhoid Fever? Osteopathy just loosened the nerves to the diseased part and put the circulating blood there and it carried out the impurities and built up the part again, just like it did when the blood first made it. For no dope on earth ever made any part about you. The blood only made it all and the blood only can repair it all in any disease.

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