

WHY PARKER DECLINED THE OFFICE OF BISHOP.

Did not Feel Health Would Permit—Something About Five of New Bishops.

Dr. F. N. Parker, who declined to accept the office of bishop after his election by the Southern General Methodist Conference, in session at Atlanta, has a precedent in the action of Bishop Atticus G. Haygood, who was elected at a general conference held in Nashville years ago, says an Atlanta paper. Bishop Haygood at that time was president of Emory college and at once declined the bishopric. At the next general conference he was again elected to the bishopric and accepted.

The reasons assigned by Dr. Parker, among others, were that he did not feel that his health would permit him doing the arduous work demanded of bishops, and he is devoted to the work of teaching, as he has been engaged for some time, both in Emory university and Trinity college. The responsibilities of the office are so great and the burdens to be borne are so heavy he declared he has never had any inclination to desire the position. After the first ballot he asked his friends to withdraw his name.

Five of the New Bishops.

Rev. H. M. DuBose, of Nashville, who was elected a bishop Wednesday, is widely known thruout the entire Southern Methodist church, having served as a connecional officer on different boards, and having been stationed in several different conferences. He is declared to be one of the most scholarly and polished men in the Methodist ministry. For two and a half year he has been book editor and editor of The Quarterly Review. He is the author of several volumes and is 60 year old.

Dr. W. N. Ainsworth, of Savannah, Ga., is now serving at Wesley Monumental church. Prior to that time he was president of Wesleyan Female college at Macon has been a delegate to two general conferences, was fraternal messenger to the Canadian General Conference in 1916, was a delegate to the World's Missionary Conference in Edinburgh, and delegate to the Ecumenical Conference at Toronto. He is 46 year old.

Dr. W. F. McMurray has been for the last twelve years at the head of the church extension work, in which he has met with great success. Prior to that time he was pastor of Centenary church, St. Louis. He was presiding elder in the St. Louis conference for five years, pastor at Richland, Mo., four years; Macon, Ga., four years, and at St. Joseph three years. He is 54 years old.

John M. Moore has been for several years secretary of the Home Mission board at Nashville, Tenn. He is a Kentuckian by birth. He received his degree from Yale in 1892. He also studied in Europe, at Leipzig and Heidelberg. He has served Marvin Memorial church, St. Louis; Travis Park church, San, Antonia, Texas, and First church, Dalas. He was on the commission to prepare the church hymnal and was at one time managing editor of The Nashville Christian Advocate. He is 51 years old.

Bishop W. V. M. Darlington was born in Kentucky. He joined the Kentucky conference in 1896. He served churches at East Maysville and Washington four years each. He next went to Millesburg for four years, then to Scott Street church, Covington, for four years. He then transferred to West Virginia and was stationed at St. Paul's church for four years, where he built a great structure, costing \$125,000. He was then elected president of Morris Harvey college, West Virginia, from which he comes to the bishopric. He is 48 years old.

Indians Good Soldiers.

Minneapolis Journal.
The record the "first Americans" have made since the war began is notable. Approximately 5000 Indians are in the service, and of these at least 75 per cent are volunteers. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs says that Indians are to be found in every station of defensive service side by side with the white man, not as Indians but as Americans. As a class they are manly, brave fellows,

quietly responsive to military discipline. But that is not all. The Indian has a stake in the country. Of the first and second Liberty bond issues, he purchased nearly \$10,000,000 worth and no doubt the figures in the third loan will show equal results. Meantime he has increased his soil production by an average of 50 per cent over ante-war yields and has doubled his live stock production. Those who are interested in the Indian and his work, especially as it touches the war, should read Commissioner Sell's article in the Review of Reviews for May. Instead of a case of "Lo, the poor Indian," it shows Lo as the wealthy, patriotic and one-hundred-per-cent American.

RAILROADS WILL SPEND NEARLY A BILLION FOR BETTERMENTS IN YEAR.

Generous Sums Provided by Railroad Administration for Eastern Trunk Lines to Cope With Flood of Traffic to Atlantic Seaboard.

Washington May 19.—Railroads under government operation this year will spend nearly a billion dollars for additions, betterments and equipment or approximately three times as much as in any one of the last three years.

Total capital expenditures approved by the railroad administration as announcement today are \$937,961,318. Of this big sum \$440,071,000 will be spent for additions and betterments, such as, stations and other property improvements; \$479,686,000 for equipment—cars and locomotives already ordered through the railroad administration, and \$18,203,000 for track extensions.

The figures disclose Director General McAdoo's determination to let the railroads make improvements which they had neglected during the last three years through permitting tracks to run down, and postponing all possible projects requiring big expenditures of capital. It is also shown that the railroad administration is not encouraging many extensions of lines during the war emergency, as practically all sums approved for extensions are to continue those already under construction, and in some cases project already under way have been disapproved and work discontinued.

Asked More Than Was Approved.

Railroads, in submitting budgets of proposed capital expenditures this year, asked much more than was actually approved, and the railroad administration eliminated \$349,247,000, of nearly one-fourth of the proposals. In paring down the budgets to this extent, the administration made it plain that most of its decisions are tentative and may be reconsidered later in the light of any growing necessity or lack of need of betterments.

In general, the eastern trunk lines were given generous sums for improvements and equipment, to enable them better to handle the great flood of traffic to the Atlantic seaboard for movement to Europe. In many cases, however, the budgets of the eastern roads were cut sharply.

Part of the capital necessary will be supplied by the government, from the \$500,000,000 revolving fund of the railroad administration, although advances will be repaid eventually by the individual railroads. Wherever possible, railroads will finance their own enterprises, without government aid, but the railroad administration may buy the bonds or other securities issued by the railroad to finance the capital propositions.

Railroads were asked two months ago to submit estimates of proposed capital expenditures this year making their figures adequate to cover really necessary projects. They were told, however, to bear in mind that many betterments and extensions which might appear necessary under private management could be dispensed with under common control and pooling of facilities. In disapproving certain items, the railroad administration explained that they could be postponed until after the war.

Not only does the railroad administration exercise a restraining power over railroads' expansion of capital projects but it also has authority to compel roads to make certain extensions which appear necessary.

Kansas Promises Big Wheat Crop.

Topeka, Kan.—April and the first 10 days of May this year have been the most favorable for wheat in more than 20 years in Kansas history. Every acre in the State has been soaked with timely rains and on May 9 an average of nearly one inch fell over the greater part of western and central Kansas.

Within three weeks not an unfavorable report has been received by the State Board of Agriculture or at the headquarters of the Atchison and other railroad offices in this city. Inspectors sent over the wheat belt report this year's yield of wheat cannot now be accurately estimated, because millions of new plants have stood out in fields where wheat was thin, and now a rich and thick carpet of green covers the ground.

Every day the probable yield is estimated by some elevator man or expert

or association of growers and in each case the crop is advanced several million bushels. The consensus now is that Kansas will harvest around 100,000,000 bushels of wheat. Already man power of towns and cities of the state to help harvest the crop is being organized. The problem of labor in the harvest fields arising from the call to the colors of thousands of the best workers is serious.

Farmers are rushing corn planting on a record acreage. The soil is in prime condition and warm weather is most favorable for quick germination. From every standpoint Kansas promises this year large and profitable wheat and corn crops.

NOTICE.

This is to inform my friends that I am a candidate the Republican nomination for the office of State Senator and will greatly appreciate their support in the primary election June 1st. Very truly,
S. E. Marshall.

ICE! -- ICE!

Beginning May 20th 1918 the following prices will be effective:

10 pounds	6c
20 pounds	12c
30 pounds	18c
50 pounds	30c
100 pounds	55c
300 pounds	\$1.50
200 pounds of 10 pound tickets	\$1.20

We are forced to make this advance owing to the high cost of fuel and other expenses. Sunday hours at factory from 8 to 12 M.

Sides Mill & Ice Factory



"A great net of mercy drawn through an ocean of unspeakable pain"

FIRST of the American Army—they died in France! Gresham! Enright! Hay! They died for us. And willingly! But not, pray God, in vain!

For the sake of them, if for no other reason, will you not give to the Red Cross which will care for the men that follow them?

For the sake of what they died for, will you not give—and give till the heart says stop?

None of us here can give as greatly as they gave and as others are yet to give. But can we not sacrifice ourselves a little? Will you take a little from the comforts of your life and give, not a mere "conscience gift" that salves your pride and lets you say to yourself: "I have given to the Red Cross"—but a gift that cuts down into the quick and hurts because it makes you deny yourself?

Remember—they gave till they died!

Every cent of every dollar received for the Red Cross War Fund goes for War Relief.

The American Red Cross is the largest and most efficient organization for the relief of suffering that the World has ever seen.

It is made up almost entirely of volunteer workers, the higher executives being without exception men accustomed to large affairs, who are in almost all cases giving their services without pay.

It is supported entirely by its membership fees and by voluntary contributions.

It is today bringing relief to suffering humanity, both military and civil in every War torn allied country.

It plans tomorrow to help in the work of restoration throughout the world.

It feeds and clothes entire populations in times of great calamity.

It is there to help your soldier boy in his time of need.

With its thousands of workers, its tremendous stores and smooth running transportation facilities, it is serving as America's advance guard—and thus helping to win the war.

Congress authorizes it. President Wilson heads it.

The War Department audits its accounts. Your Army, your Navy and your Allies enthusiastically endorse it.

Twenty-two million Americans have joined it.

This Space Contributed by

F. M. POORE