

EXPLAINS PURPOSE LUTHERAN MERGER

Rev. G. W. McClanahan Tells About the Project.

Merger Meeting in New York Recently Was One of the Most Notable Gatherings of Lutherans Ever Held.

It was the most notable gathering of Lutherans ever held in this country," stated Rev. G. W. McClanahan, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran church a few days ago in speaking of the Lutheran Merger meeting held in New York recently and attended by Mr. McClanahan.

"And," continued Mr. McClanahan, "the significance of the occasion is far-reaching and world-wide in effect. This union of the General Council, General synod and United synod in the south does not bring into one body all the Lutherans of the country but it is a forward movement to that end—a consummation devoutly wished for."

"In this newly united body there are nearly 8,000 ministers and nearly 1,000,000 church members. While this is about one-third of the membership in this country, the others are divided into various synodical groups, each having its own theological seminary, publication houses, orphan homes and also separate home and foreign mission boards. All the general bodies and independent synods, however, have held to a common doctrinal basis in the historical Augsburg confession of 1530 and the several symbolical books expressing the Lutheran faith."

"The organization of the United Lutheran church is a 'together project,' as Dr. Thomas E. Schrank says. It is to get together what belongs in Christ. It is to make effective over incidental issues of territorialism, culture, language or other historical factors, one common conviction, trust and faith in the Gospel as we see it in its world-conquering power. It is to knit into a common organization of active life all those who are in the unity of the faith. But this is not to be a mechanical consolidation, inspired by economic or other secondary motives. Nor is it to extinguish the freedom of the Christian man."

"The most delicate flower of individuality as God has created it in us and as Christ has nourished it by His Holy Spirit, is not to be destroyed by the mechanisms of uniformity. Dr. Tussler puts it this way:

"Our merger is to be a conscious giving of action, a setting up exercise in view of a task now understood to be divinely given us and recognized as intended for the American Lutherans of this generation. It ought to be a summons of liability of America's need and the world-call, and of Lutheran competency through its splendid history and legacy to meet and cope with just such a day as this."

"There were over 500 delegates from the various district synods representing all parts of the country. The meetings of the convention were very enthusiastic and harmonious. The general feeling expressed by many delegates was 'why have they waited so long for this most happy consummation.' Unity must come from within rather than from without. Nature must open the bud; if we attempt it we will spoil the rose."

"A prominent American divine has called the merger of the English-speaking bodies of the Lutheran church 'the swiftest unification movement on a large scale in the history of the Christian church.' To three prominent laymen must be given the credit for the crystallization of the Union: William Haster, of Lancaster, Pa.; John L. Zimmerman, Springfield, Ohio; and E. Clarence Miller, of Philadelphia, Pa.—merchant, lawyer and banker. They said it could be done at once and the machinery was set in motion and in about 18 months their purpose was accomplished."

"During the sessions of the convention greetings were received from many governors of states and from several religious organizations. The following significant cablegram was received at the office of the national Lutheran commission in response to the message of the Lutheran church in America through its representatives, Dr. Smith and Mr. Ritter:

"The members of the Lutheran church of France at a general assembly held at the Chateau de la Redemption, October 27, 1918, after having heard the message of the Lutheran church of America transmitted by her delegates, Messrs. Smith and Ritter, hereby express their gratitude to the Lutheran church of America and beg the delegates to convey the expression of their fraternal sympathy to the national Lutheran commission for soldiers' and sailors' welfare which have had the noble and generous idea of sending them on a visit to Europe and we hail with joy the hope that affectionate relations may be established between the Lutherans in America and those in France with a view to fraternal collaboration in the future and we hereby ask God to bless the American people, their illustrious president and the armies which have flown to the help of France in order to assure the triumph of liberty and justice in the world."

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.



SOUTH PLACE FOR RETURNED SOLDIER

Diverting Colonization Southward is Advocated.

H. T. Cory, Prominent Engineer, After Inspecting Conditions in Wilmington and Elsewhere, Says South Needs Advertising.

Being a westerner and having traveled extensively through the north and middle west and lastly, having made a tour of the southern states, especially the coastal areas, H. T. Cory, a man termed by the Manufacturers Record as one of the leading engineers of America, is in position to know whereof he speaks. Consequently, it must be taken as a matter of fact when, in referring to the movement of population in times past to the west and the reasons therefor, and why there has not been a heavy movement of population to the south, he says:

"For this and other important reasons it is to the national interest to divert colonization southward, so far as that can be done without running counter to a recent issue. The southern states, paying particular attention to the coastal area of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, with the idea in mind of having returned soldiers on farms after they are demobilized. Mr. Cory, it will also be remembered, paid Wilmington a visit some weeks ago. He was shown the undeveloped lands as well as the developed lands in this vicinity by President Finkenstaedt, of the North Carolina Land Owners' association, and while in Wilmington he stated that he was favorably impressed with the agricultural possibilities of this section. In commenting editorially on the significance of the address, which was delivered in Savannah at the recent land congress and which is published in full in a recent issue, The Record had the following to say:

"The fact that Mr. Cory is not a southern man, and has never been identified with southern work, but has confined his operations almost wholly to the far west and to the Pacific coast, adds greatly to the strength of the remarkable statements made by him. Mr. Cory takes the ground that it would be better for the south if the government to adopt a system at the present time having in view permanently keeping vast areas of the south in forestry, which he says would be to the benefit of the south because of the transient conditions in which it happens to be at present, and to this he adds:

"The discrimination against the south is the result of changing the forest policies just enacted. It impresses me more and more with its unfairness to that region and to its undesirability from a national standpoint. It could seem fairer that the southern timber lands, having the best soil be cleared and put to agricultural use, and that the poorer areas of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, etc., be segregated and returned to forestation."

Discussing the population question as it relates to the south and to the country at large, Mr. Cory says:

"The south needs and should have a greater stimulus than the country in general. This means that some positive and spectacular stamp of approval must be placed upon the region by an authoritative agency, so that the unfortunate psychology existing in the rest of the United States respecting the south be shattered. And he advises that the national government should establish three or four colonies in each of the southern states, and place its stamp of approval upon them, announcing that it recommends them as homes for its returning heroes as freely as it recommends colonies in every other state of the union. This action, says Mr. Cory, would go far toward breaking up the unfortunate attitude of the general public about the south vastly farther, he thinks, than any other thing which he can suggest. This would give to the south the publicity, something like that which has been given to the western sections of the country from the work of the reclamation service in the arid regions."

Mr. Cory very correctly says:

"The south has never had anything like the systematic advertising of the West. And as illustrating this, he adds: 'For example, about ten days ago a party of four of us sat down to dinner in the cafe of the Hotel Wilmington in Wilmington, N. C. On the bill of fare were five California products—new California lettuce, new California celery, new California tomatoes, California olives and California prunes. Investigation was instituted by one of the party who was nettled, and I was later informed that as a matter of fact neither the lettuce, celery nor tomatoes came from California, but from the south. Ponder carefully upon the psychology right in your midst that such a thing should occur within a few miles of Hugh MacRae's colonies, which ship north large amounts of truck."

"The plain fact is the south needs advertising—not of its possibilities, but of its actual conditions. Descriptions of each of the many United States reclamation service irrigation projects in the west have appeared in all kinds of popular, serious and technical journals to such an extent as to constitute a very important part of advertising. This has indirectly resulted in other articles about the general region, having a total advertising value of almost equal extent."

It is always the spectacular things about which people most read. What could be more dramatic than the magically rapid transformation by returning soldiers of southern swamps, wet lands and other lands into the very highest and best types of rural communities which it is possible to plan? It is an interesting fact that the railroad administration, by its unwise routing of the campaigns of the railroads of the south and southwest, which was beginning to make known to the country at large the resources of the south. For many years the industrial and agricultural departments of southern railroads had been developing bureaus, limited in their scope by lack of money, it is true, but still doing a great work in making known to the country the advantages of the south for agriculture and industry. The railroad administration, with an exceedingly narrow vision of the sit-

REDEEM PLEDGE IN W. S. S. CAMPAIGNS

Government Expects Every Person to Fill Promise.

All Pledge Cards Signed in June Or August Campaigns Being Pledged With Agents for Redemption—Last Call.

December is the last month for the buying of war-savings stamps, and every citizen is asked to redeem his or her pledge-card before the month is out. The plan for redemption is as follows: All pledge-cards signed in the June or in the August campaign are being rapidly placed with the agents whose names are found on the cards. In cases where there are but few cards to an agent, the cards are grouped with others of a similar nature and placed in the care of a responsible person. For instance, cards bearing names of school children as agents will be found either at the office of the board of education or at the store of the county chairman, George Honnet. Notification cards will be sent out informing the citizens where their cards may be found. Until you have received your notification card it would be unwise to try to redeem your pledge-card; however, remember that the government expects these pledges fulfilled to the cent. You may buy beyond their value, but woe be to you if you fall short. If your notification card is slow in reaching you, it will be because there are not enough volunteer workers—perhaps yourself among them—to prepare them for mailing. Workers for this purpose are greatly desired and are being prepared in the federal court room on the second floor of the post office building, and even a half-hour given when you come to mail that package at the parcel post window would be a decided help to the government in its sum of patriotic activities. The room will be open each afternoon of the coming week from 3:30 to 6:30. During this week every citizen in New Hanover county should complete the buying of his stamps. Buy them where you please, then take them with you and receive your receipt in the form of your pledge card, or cards, with the stamps written on it, or on them. Redeemed in full, your card will be a valued souvenir for your children and grandchildren when the great world war has passed into history.

To the pledges mentioned above should be added the additional pledges made during the drive just closed. See that you are given credit for the sum total of your stamps. Do not expect the postman to come after you to sell you stamps. Go to him, or find a down-town booth where they are sold and be ready to prove that you have done your part in the New Hanover war-savings campaigns.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU PLANNING TO MEET WORLD FOOD NEEDS

Decrease Food Shortage by Endeavoring to Supply Farms with Laborers. While definite action can not be taken until the government's full policy of reconstruction is announced, the farm service section of the employment service is laying far-reaching plans for the solution of the problem of world food shortage according to the employment service bulletin. Supplying farm labor is certain to be one of the most important functions of the employment service during 1919.

All Europe looks to America for food. Famine stalks through Russia, Germany, Austria and the Balkans. Food shortages are bringing on serious crises in Scandinavia, Switzerland, and Holland. The release of territory until recently held by the German armies, together with the populations of the former enemy countries, has thrown responsibility for the lives of 180,000,000 persons very largely on the shoulders of the farmers of the United States.

The cereal grain production of the United States in 1918 was 225,000,000 bushels of short of that grown in 1917. An increased production of 265 million bushels of wheat for instance, was far overbalanced by a 442 million bushel decrease in corn production.

The significance of these figures is inescapable. Yet in spite of the present situation America has promised the allied powers to ship to Europe in the year ending July 1, 1919, 50 per cent more foodstuffs than were exported in the year ending July 1, 1918. In addition to pledges made by the nations of the United States, through recent statement by President Wilson, has practically promised to feed the defeated peoples of the central powers as well as the allied powers.

The fundamental step in solving the problem and preventing a world-wide calamity as great as the war itself will be to secure adequate supplies of farm labor for the farms of the United States. Production fell off this year because farm labor was lacking. The wheat crop, the really bright item in this year's food ledger, was saved in full chiefly because the United States employed the services of co-operating with the department of agriculture, made heroic and successful efforts to provide the necessary harvest armies. The situation now, however, is far more serious than it was last summer. Remedial measures on a far larger scale are essential.

Cape Fear Camp Meets. Cape Fear Camp, No. 214, United Confederate Veterans, will have the regular monthly meeting today at 4 p. m. at the W. L. I. armory. All members are earnestly desired to be present to arrange for the celebration of the birthday of Gen. R. E. Lee, and transact other matters. It has been some time since the camp held a session.

It is always the spectacular things about which people most read. What could be more dramatic than the magically rapid transformation by returning soldiers of southern swamps, wet lands and other lands into the very highest and best types of rural communities which it is possible to plan? It is an interesting fact that the railroad administration, by its unwise routing of the campaigns of the railroads of the south and southwest, which was beginning to make known to the country at large the resources of the south. For many years the industrial and agricultural departments of southern railroads had been developing bureaus, limited in their scope by lack of money, it is true, but still doing a great work in making known to the country the advantages of the south for agriculture and industry. The railroad administration, with an exceedingly narrow vision of the sit-

uation practically cut out this work, and sought to change it in such a way as to discourage the railroads of the south from this broad work, resulting in the virtual abandonment of many of these railroad bureaus. It will take a long time to reorganize the land and industrial departments of southern railroads and to put them in as good a state of efficiency as they were a year ago. But with such a statement as this by Mr. Cory, whose investigations have been made under the direction of the department of the interior, we feel sure that the railroad administration will in the near future give to the railroads of the south and southwest the opportunity of resuming and pushing with greater vigor than ever their campaign to attract settlers into the south.

SUNDAY SERVICES

Grace Methodist church, corner Fourth and Grace streets, Rev. M. T. Plyler pastor.—Services at 11 and 7:30 by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:45. All members of the church are asked to be present since this is the closing of the conference year. All visitors and strangers have a cordial welcome.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, Sixth and Market streets, Rev. J. C. Seegers, D. D., pastor.—Church service 11 a. m. with sermon by Dr. A. G. Voight, of Columbia, S. C. Sunday, Dec. 8, 9 a. m. Installation services for pastor at the evening service.

St. John's Episcopal church, Third and Red Cross streets, Rev. J. H. Hancok Taylor, rector-in-charge.—2nd Sunday in Advent, December 8, 1918. Holy communion, 7:30 a. m. Sunday school, 10 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a. m. Evening prayer and address, 7:45 p. m. Every one is invited and welcomed to all services.

Bladen Street Methodist church, Fifth and Bladen streets, Rev. E. C. Sell pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. J. H. Shore will preach at the morning hour. Sunday school at 8:30 in the afternoon. The public is cordially invited. A hearty and homelike welcome awaits all who come.

Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal) Sixth and Queen streets, Rev. F. D. Dean, rector.—Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon by the rector at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 5 o'clock. Song service and address by the rector, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday night prayer service and choir rehearsal 7:45. All the services will be held in the parish hall during installation of furniture in the church. Visitors and strangers cordially invited to all the services at this church.

Church of the Ascension (Episcopal), Third and Marsteller streets, Rev. F. D. Dean rector.—Sunday school 9:45, C. H. Huband superintendent. Evening prayer and address by Rev. M. Lord 8:45 p. m. Tuesday evening prayer and song service 7:45. Visitors and strangers are always welcome to the services at this church.

St. James church, Rev. Wm. H. Milton, D. D., rector.—Holy communion at 8; morning prayer and sermon on "The Dream of a Golden Age" at 11; people's service and sermon at 7:45; special music at the night service. A cordial welcome to all, especially to visitors and strangers.

St. Paul's Episcopal church, Sixteenth and Market, Rev. D. L. Gwathmey rector.—Second Sunday in Advent, Holy communion 7:30; Sunday school 9:45; morning prayer 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and address, 8 o'clock. No service Wednesday.

Seventh Day Adventists, Junior Order hall, Second street between Princess and Market.—Sabbath service, 9:30 a. m. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject of sermon: "A Great Famine Approaching." Rev. H. Pannkoke, pastor.

Advent Christian church, corner South Fourth and Church streets, Rev. J. T. Johnson, pastor.—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 o'clock. Subject: "A Little Cake First." Night service at 7:30. Subject: "The Greatest of All Desires." Communion following. The public is cordially invited to attend all these services. Special welcome is extended shipbuilders and all strangers in the city. We hope you may find helpful and worthy friendship, cheer, comfort, and inspiration.

First Baptist church, corner Fifth and Market streets, Rev. John F. Hurt, D. D., pastor.—Preaching by the pastor at 11 o'clock and at 7:45 o'clock. Morning subject: "The One Thing I Do." Evening subject: "The Funeral of Snug Indifference to the World's Bleeding Heart." At the evening hour Dr. Hurt will also discuss briefly the question of Sunday amusements as they pertain to the nation now before the city council. Sunday school will be led by Superintendent Robert F. Coleman at 9:45 o'clock, and the Young Peoples' Union at 8:45 o'clock. The general public is invited to all meetings.

Fifth Avenue Methodist church, Rev. J. H. McCracken, pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and subject, "The Key to

All Divine and Human Service." Preaching at 7:30, subject, "The Only Freedom is Soul Freedom." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Epworth League 8 p. m. Tuesday. This being the last Sunday before conference the pastor is anxious for a full attendance of all members. A cordial invitation to all visitors and strangers.

St. Matthew's Lutheran church, Fourth and Harnet streets, Rev. G. W. McClanahan, pastor.—Service at 11 a. m.; there will be no evening worship at the installation service at St. Paul's Lutheran church; Sunday school at 9:45 o'clock; Luther League, Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

Christian Science society, church edifice 17th and Market streets.—Services Sunday at 11 a. m., subject "God the Only Cause and Creator." Sunday school at 12:15 p. m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. Reading room adjoining the church edifice where Christian Science Literature may be read or obtained, open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 4 to 8:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend all services and to visit the reading room.

Calvary Baptist church, J. A. Sullivan pastor.—Sunday worship 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon subjects: "Peace Patriotism"; night, "A Devout Soldier." Sunday school 9:45 a. m. J. W. Hollis, superintendent. Junior B. Y. P. U. 8:45 p. m. Sunbeams Monday 3:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night. Senior B. Y. P. U. Thursday night. Home prayer meeting Friday night. A cordial welcome to all services.

Southside Baptist church, corner Fifth Avenue and Wooster streets, Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor.—Morning worship at 11 o'clock and evening service at 7:30. Morning subject, "Four Steps in One Day." Evening subject, "The Unchanging God." Sunday school 3 p. m. G. P. Holden, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. Young people's prayer meeting Sunday 6:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited to all services.

Trinity Methodist church, south corner Ninth and Market streets, V. F. Scoville, pastor.—Sunday school at 8:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:30 p. m. Both sermon subjects will be of unusual interest. All are cordially invited. This being the last Sunday before the annual conference, which convenes in Goldsboro this week, it is very much hoped that the membership of the church will turn out in full

BUY YOUR Christmas Toys And Holiday Merchandise From This "Popular Uptown Department Store" Highest Quality, Most Reasonable Prices, Largest Assortments. \$2.00 quality Crepe de Chine and Satins at, per yard, \$1.49. \$4.50 value Jointed Dolls with real hair, each \$2.98. Gillett Vest Pocket SAFETY RAZORS, \$4.98. J. H. REHDER & CO. 615-617-619 North Fourth Street. Thermos Lunch Kits \$3.98 and \$4.98.

force. All who wish to subscribe to The Christian Advocate will please come prepared. ANOTHER BANKER TO LEAVE David L. Gallagher of the Murchison National to go to Norfolk. While pleased at his promotion the friends of David L. Gallagher, for the past ten years connected with the Murchison National bank, will regret that he has decided to sever his connection with this institution and go to other fields. Mr. Gallagher has accepted the position of cashier of the Bank of Warren, Norfolk, and assumes his new duties on the 15th of the present month. During the ten years he has been associated with the Murchison bank he has proven his worth as a banker and the officers of the institution are loath to give him up, as are his associates. During the past two years of his connection with the Murchison he has held the position of note taker. SEE OUR SPECIALS for Saturday and Monday. Ten Day Shoe Sale. Wilmington Shoe Co. (advertisement)

GOODMAN'S The House of Fashion and Quality Ladies' Garments THE HIGHER TYPE ONLY. Special Sale of Serge Dresses. We have just received a special lot of Serge Dresses priced \$16.50 to \$22.50, row (Monday). These dresses are made of navy weight, and are reasonable at their original value, but in order to dispose of the lot of thirty-five garments in a hurry, we are placing them on sale at \$12.95 Each. Alterations Extra. None Sent Out on Approval. GOODMAN'S