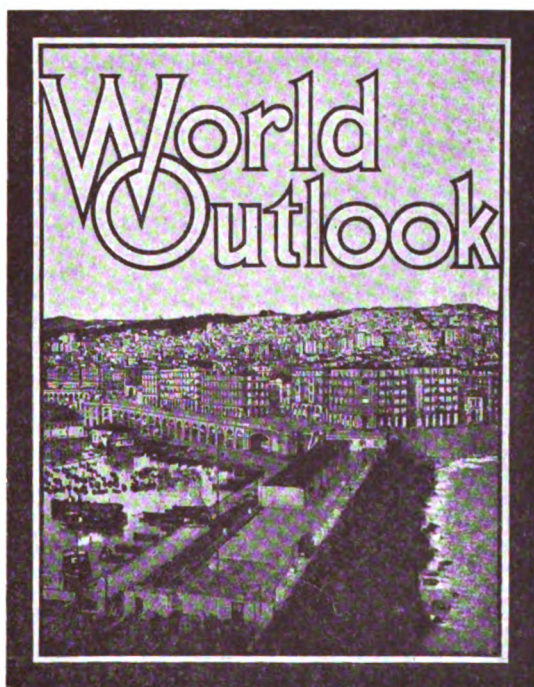


MEN AND MISSIONS



THE NEW METHODIST MISSIONARY MAGAZINE
(See Editorial Note, Page 67)

**LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT
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MEN AND MISSIONS

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Editorial

Launching a New Magazine

An event of more than ordinary interest is the launching of a monthly magazine under the auspices of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A finely colored and illustrated prospectus of the forthcoming magazine has been issued. The first number will appear in December. The magazine will be 10x13 inches in size, will be profusely illustrated, printed on the very best paper and with the most attractive possible make-up. The cover will be in three colors. The cut of the first number which appears on the outside cover of MEN AND MISSIONS this month indicates the high class of the magazine. Mr. S. Earl Taylor is the editor-in-chief, Mr. Willard Price the managing editor and Mr. E. M. Willis the business manager. The subscription price will be \$1.50 a year. The editors have entered into an agreement with MEN AND MISSIONS so that to new subscribers for both magazines the combination price will be the price of one magazine—\$1.50. These combination subscriptions accompanied by cash should be sent to the Laymen's Missionary Movement, 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

MEN AND MISSIONS extends heartiest good wishes to the new magazine.

An Extraordinary Response

So far as can be judged from the widespread press notices which appeared as well as other sources of information, the response to the President's appeal for prayer on Sunday, October 4, was very unusual. In cities where secretaries of the Laymen's Missionary Movement spoke on that Sunday a very large majority of the individual congregations gave special attention to the President's appeal and to

prayer for peace. A considerable number of union meetings were held on that day with the same object in view. It is most encouraging that this appeal received such widespread consideration in view of the fact that the public press has been so full of discussions of the commercial benefits which are bound to accrue to the United States as a result of the European war. It is a wholesome thing that the great moral and spiritual issues at stake have been brought strongly to the attention of the American people. It is to be hoped that this aspect of the case may hereafter receive larger treatment in the public prints and in the public utterances of all church and missionary leaders during the ensuing season.

In this connection special attention is called to a very stimulating and suggestive Prayer Cycle issued by the Council of North American Student Movements. It is "A call to the Christian students of North America in view of the consequences involved in the present war, to unite in daily intercession to Almighty God." An edition of this cycle, adapted for use in the churches, has been prepared and may be obtained from The Laymen's Missionary Movement.

We also venture to call attention to the fact that the Prayer Packet issued by the Laymen's Missionary Movement has had a remarkable sale and that this is a most favorable time to widen its circulation.

The Prince of Peace Fund

The Reformed Church in the United States has been making steady missionary progress in recent years. The plans for this year indicate a high degree of activity and careful planning. Announcement has been made of a campaign to raise what is

The New South and Home Missions

By Rev. S. L. Morris, D.D.,

Secretary Board of Home Missions, Southern Presbyterian Church

The old South, the new South, the solid South, the silent South, the sunny South, the backward South, the progressive South, etc., are designations for the section below Mason and Dixon's line, according to the viewpoint of the observer, and each is more or less appropriate. Conditions, culture, character, methods, ideals, etc., of the South have undoubtedly undergone radical changes during the half-century since the outbreak of the Civil War. The cavalier of dashing air, chivalrous manners and generous disposition has passed into history, along with his sterner Puritan brother of New England. Culture still characterizes the people of the South, but commercialism is now more in evidence. The prosperity of the old South has been superseded by the progressiveness of the new. The defeat of the South was its greatest victory. The result of the war was not simply the abolition of slavery, it was the emancipation of the South itself.

In *The World's Work*, Clarence Hamilton Poe says: "The last fifty years have seen the making of a dozen new commonwealths beyond the Mississippi; the next fifty years will see the remaking of a dozen old commonwealths below Mason and Dixon's line. The energies of these people, for a generation tragically pent up or misdirected, are now turned at last into their natural channels of development. As our epic of the nineteenth century was 'The Winning of the West,' so our epic of the twentieth century will be 'The Development of the South.'"

Material Resources

The editor of *The Manufacturer's Record* declared recently: "We must learn to think in billions rather than millions if we would broaden our mental horizon so as to be able to see with some degree of clearness the possibilities of material development in the South."

From 1900 to 1950 the South will be the land of opportunity.

As justifying this statement, consider the significance of the following facts and figures for the South:

Capital Invested Manufacturing.....	\$3,397,000,000
Annual Product of Same.....	3,800,000,000
Farm Lands and Buildings.....	8,971,000,000
Annual Cotton Crop.....	1,000,000,000
Annual Grain Crop.....	1,000,000,000
Other Farm Products.....	1,000,000,000
Lumber Cut and Sold.....	450,000,000
Mine Products.....	370,000,000
Capital Invested in Fisheries.....	13,000,000
Product of the Same.....	20,000,000
Total Annual Income.....	7,300,000,000
National Bank Capital.....	236,853,850
Individual Deposits.....	2,000,000,000

The total wealth of the South is twenty-seven and a half billion dollars, which is eleven billions greater than the entire wealth of the United States fifty years ago. It is estimated that the South is increasing in wealth about two billions a year.

Undeveloped Resources

Time would fail me to give anything except a few illustrations of our undeveloped resources. Great Britain, Germany, France and Austria combined have 17,000 square miles of coal area; the South has 89,166 square miles of coal and 84,300 of lignite. If Europe had collected every ounce of gold produced in 1910 it would have lacked \$122,700,000 of paying Europe's cotton bill to the South that year. In thirty years the cotton crops of the South have yielded in money value \$15,000,000,000. All the gold and silver of the world mined in the same period yielded but \$10,000,000,000. The South still furnishes three-fourths of the world's supply of cotton, and it is an asset which no other country can take away, as cotton requires salt water surrounded by land, and other conditions which exist nowhere else in the world. The South has water power enough "to turn every wheel that turns on rail or factory in America." Within sixty miles of Charlotte, N. C., there is sufficient water power to equal 1,000,000 horse-power. The South has 88,903 miles of railroads. Its iron ore, phosphate, oil, gas and timber are beyond computation.

The population of the South is estimated to-day at 33,200,000 (about one-third being church members), and destined to increase beyond all estimates, as the tide of immigration turns southward. Texas, an empire within itself, is capable of supporting the

present population of the United States. If it were as densely populated as Rhode Island, Texas would contain 135,547,800; and at the same rate the entire South can accommodate 500,000,000, considering the fact that the larger part of the Mississippi Valley belongs to the South.

Prophecy must be invoked to forecast the future of the South when the Panama Canal is in full operation. More than fifty years ago Commodore Maury, in a brilliant report on the Isthmian Canal, said: "When the Pacific and Atlantic are united, in the Gulf of Mexico will center the commerce of the world." Permit but this suggestive hint: The west coast of South America is washed by the Pacific for five thousand miles. That entire coast is about

the daily papers said: "Mr. Meyer, you have just traveled around the world studying foreign missions; tell me what in your view is the greatest mission field in the world?" Quick as a flash came the reply, "The United States; because here you have all nationalities of the world centered." He who does most to Christianize America does most to Christianize the world.

In home missionary enterprise the simple life is a thing of the past. Within the memory of the youngest secretary of home missions all missionary effort was frontier or pioneer work. It was the organizing and building of new churches in new communities to accommodate the shifting centers of population. Now the frontier shifts to our crowded cities or disintegrating rural



Courtesy "Missionary Survey"
SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS IN THE NORTH CAROLINA MOUNTAINS

in the condition the Pacific coast of North America was fifty years ago. What the transcontinental railroads did for our Pacific coast the Panama Canal will do for the South American coast, and this vast stream of commerce will pour through the arteries of the South.

With this passing glance at the material development of the new South, let us turn our thought to the South as a mission field and a spiritual force in the life of the nation. A saved America means a saved world. On the other hand, if we cannot evangelize America we cannot evangelize the world.

At the Southern Baptist Convention in Baltimore, as Rev. F. B. Meyer stepped from the platform, a reporter of one of

communities. Our problems in the South are now complicated by their complexity and intensified by their perplexity. Rural communities are committing suicide, and the country church becomes a home mission burden. The mountaineers are afflicted with a hopeless poverty; and much missionary effort in their behalf promises, instead of self-support, a never-ending expenditure of money. The helping hand must be extended to nine million negroes, and can never be withdrawn without the possibility of their speedily relapsing into heathenism. The frontier is ever expanding and returning upon itself. Mill populations are so migratory and shiftless as to make them the despair alike of philanthropists and churchmen. Mining towns and lumber

camps have always been well-nigh hopeless; but the introduction of large foreign elements still further complicates the situation by national jealousies. Witness the practical state of war recently in the mines of West Virginia. This suggests a further problem by the incoming of immigrants into the South, which was until recently the purest Anglo-Saxon section of America. It would be a debatable question whether city slums, with their hopeless wretchedness and awful degradation, or suburban section, with automobile and golf links practically abrogating the Sabbath, is a more perplexing condition.

A Protestant Stronghold

Notwithstanding these embarrassing conditions, the South occupies a unique position in the religious life of the nation. It is a stronghold of Protestantism, as official figures abundantly demonstrate. The last religious census published by the United States shows that the largest percentage of church membership is in the South—South Carolina leading with 45 per cent. of its population in Protestant churches, while only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is Catholic. Georgia is a close second with 42 per cent. Protestant; North Carolina has 39 per cent., Alabama 38 per cent., and Mississippi 37 per cent., etc. In striking contrast, New Jersey has only 19 per cent. Protestant and the same per cent. Catholic. New York has 15 per cent. Protestant and double that per cent. Catholic; Vermont, 18 per cent. Protestant; New Hampshire, 14 per cent., and Massachusetts, only 13 per cent.

The South is waging the only winning fight for prohibition; for while Maine, its home, is trembling in the balance, nearly all the Southern States are driving liquor out by legal enactment. In the South 99 per cent. of the people still believe in the Bible, and are undisturbed by rationalism and destructive criticism. They believe as firmly in the Virgin birth and the resurrection of Christ as historic events as in the discovery of America or the Declaration of Independence. If the old-time religion holds sway anywhere on earth, it is in the South, where the Christian Sabbath is almost universally respected, and the family altar has not altogether fallen into decay. Perhaps this does not altogether comport with the indictment of "lawless-



A MOUNTAIN HOME.



CHILDREN FROM A REMOTE COVE.



A MODEL SCHOOL HOUSE.



GETTING THERE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Courtesy "Missionary Survey"

ness" lodged in some quarters against the South. We are always ready to admit the soft impeachment, and blush when the word "lynching" is mentioned; but we boldly make reply that the percentage of lawlessness is no greater in the South than anywhere else, according to the strength of the negro population. I was in Atlanta during the race riot, and in New York during the insane attack on unoffending negroes; and there was no difference perceptible in the attitude and action of the two sections when blinded by race prejudice. The story is related that a negro who emigrated North was returning hurriedly to the South, and when questioned as to the cause of his sudden homecoming replied: "Please God, if I'se got to be lynched, I wants to be lynched by my friends."

Co-operation Between North and South

The purpose of this recital of the wealth and resources of the South is to counteract an impression prevalent in some quarters that the South is a needy mission field with vast destitution, which constitute a worthy appeal to the generosity of the nation. That time was; that time is now past. The South is sometimes misrepresented by misguided individuals who go North in the support of schemes which, if not financed nearer home, it is not from lack of money at least. Money from any source is welcomed, profoundly and gratefully welcomed, to aid us in handling our special and national problems. It is, however, worse than wasted when expended in our midst to gratify denominational pride for mere expansion. It but adds to our burden to have rival churches thrust upon us, backed by alien money, pauperizing our communities. The South is as well able financially to take care of itself as any section, extent of territory considered. Money is wasted where it costs \$1,000 to make a convert, who would serve the cause of Christ to better advantage in a communion indigenous to the community; and it is perhaps a sinful waste upon sections where no one sees any prospect of success except superintendents whose salaries are paid by distant boards, and whose reports of success deal largely in "futures." A magnificent field for co-operation in the South between the North and the South



Courtesy "Missionary Success"

BILLIARD HALL IN MISSION, TEXAS, WHERE FIRST PROTESTANT SERVICE WAS HELD.

would be the Appalachian Mountains, the 9,000,000 of needy negroes, the foreigners now congregating in our cities, and the educational institutions which have a moral and philanthropic purpose.

The industrial awakening and material development of the South call for a corresponding spiritual awakening. How otherwise shall we contend with the spirit of commercialism, threatening to engulf the whole country? Tides of population, once rolling westward, will soon be turned backward and sweep like an avalanche upon the South, attracted hither by this marvelous prosperity. It is the critical time with the South, the plastic age, when we are about to shape our destiny for all time. The South has stood the trial of adversity. Will she be able to stand the test of prosperity? Possibly we may be indulged our pardonable boasting of our wealth, resources, etc., but we profoundly realize our need of something far better than these earthly and material things. The asset which we crave now about all things else is manhood—a people worthy of our noble heritage of the past, and equal to the great responsibility of the future.

"Not gold, but only men can make
A people great and strong;
Men who for truth and honor's sake
Stand fast and suffer long.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky."