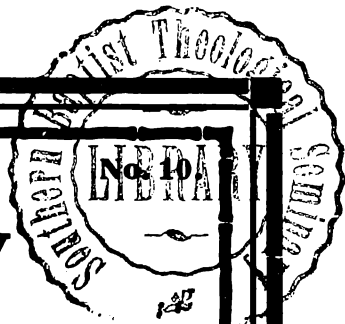


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Vol. XVI.

Kentucky Mission Monthly

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF KENTUCKY BAPTISTS

Entered Feb. 5, 1903, at Louisville, Ky., as Second-class matter, under act of Congress, March 6, 1879.

FEBRUARY, 1917

25 Cents a Year

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MISS E. S. BROADUS, - - - EDITOR WOMAN'S DEPT.
A. E. WOHLBOLD, - - - - - BUSINESS MANAGER

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The Kentucky Mission Monthly

“LET HIM THAT HEARETH SAY COME”

VOL. XVI.

FEBRUARY, 1917

No. 10.

... EDITORIAL ...

W. D. POWELLEditor
O. E. BRYAN.....Associate Editor

DENOMINATION FINANCES.

The question of method in financing our denominational work is of vital concern to our people. It is being brought directly to our attention by the educational work of our Laymen Organization looking to a general adoption of the budget system, and by many of our State Conventions in putting this work on a budget basis. We therefore feel that some statement ought to be made by the State Secretaries defining the budget system, relating it to special campaigns and special offerings and pointing out some fundamental and underlying principles which must be preserved in order that we may give the free Baptist conscience a chance to express itself under the direction of the Holy Spirit, which must always be given His rightful place in the administration of the finances of the Kingdom.

Feeling this way, we suggest that the following principles be recognized and preserved:

1. That system and order is an indispensable prerequisite in any scriptural plan for adequately financing the work of the denomination.

2. The freedom of the individual Baptist conscience must be preserved by being given the full liberty to express its sense of Stewardship.

3. The educational and spiritual stimulant necessary to soul-awakening and soul-growth must be provided so that the best there is in Baptist life may be called out and utilized.

Keeping these things in mind, we are of the opinion that the budget system, where workable, is the best method as a basis in financing our denominational work, but feel that there should be thrown around it certain safeguards in order to preserve the

Baptist principles announced above.

1. That the budget should not be put on in any church until proper preparation has been made. The preparation should be educational and spiritual and should be sufficiently extensive and intensive so as to reach the whole membership and pledge the church to the system.

2. There should always be a double Budget, one for current expenses and one for missions and benevolences with the funds kept separate.

3. The budget should never be put on with the promise or understanding that no public appeals will be made and no public collections taken. The law of spiritual development and the extraordinary needs of denominational life cannot be formulated in an iron-bound budget. Hence, any wise system of collecting funds for the Kingdom will provide a plan for special campaigns and special offerings since they offer opportunities for education and spiritual awakening indispensable in the growing of great givers.

4. There should always be a proper and adequate follow up method so as to insure the success of the system by securing regularity among the greatest possible number of givers.

5. The mission funds collected should be remitted monthly to the proper denominational agent, otherwise one chief aim of the systematic weekly plan of giving breaks down.

6. There should also be set aside by the Convention, in States which have adopted the budget system, distinct periods and these periods should be recognized by the churches, when each object fostered by the Convention should be given special emphasis.

The fact that this special emphasis should be made, leads us to set forth some of the benefits of the special campaign.

Special Campaign.

Special Campaigns for special objects have clear scriptural sanction, and their

usefulness has been absolutely demonstrated. Such campaigns are needed to take care of special objects which cannot wait for recognition in church budgets. Extraordinary emergencies call for extraordinary efforts. It will never be possible for the finite mind to anticipate all the emergencies of the future.

Campaigns are awakening in their effect. Humanity, even redeemed humanity, has a strong tendency to drowsiness. It is so in respect to everything religious. Sameness and perfect order lend themselves to sluggishness. The call to awake and undertake a commanding thing has a high value. The normal state of any church is one in which people are saved in the ordinary services, but there is a distinct value in a call to a church to enter upon a campaign to win the lost.

Campaign for finances are needed to arouse the people in any church where the budget system is in use, to work their own plan. Experience has proven that stimulation is necessary to keep the practice of any people up to any worthy plan. Besides, few will subscribe enough in cold blood. The Campaign is needed to call them to do their full duty. Campaigns are always not only stimulating, but educational as well. Worthily conducted, they spread knowledge and greatly promote enlistment. Thus they push the boundary line of activity out further and further. Moreover properly conducted campaigns make the atmosphere in which larger givers and competent leaders are discovered and grown. Warmth is necessary to growth. Campaigns also promote unity among the masses and win to co-operation the scattered and lethargic denominational units which are unmoved by the ordinary. Spiritual life cannot be lived successfully or happily on a dead level. The fervent enthusiastic campaign calls out the heroic and sets life to higher ideals. It is needed to re-inforce and make more effective any and every other method which may be devised to further the Kingdom. It also furnishes the opportunity to present the great objects of the denomination and to educate our people in missions, State, Home and Foreign.

Without campaigns in which the denomination goes afield united and purposeful to win worthy objects, we lose the force and value of momentum in overcoming difficul-

ties. It is Christianity in intensive action that conquers.

GENERAL FUNSTON AND THE BAPTISTS.

W. D. Powell.

The treatment accorded Dr. Gambrell, a representative Baptist, when he approached General Funston in a respectful manner regarding permission for creditable and distinguished Baptist ministers to preach to our soldiers, should be so pressed upon the attention of the War Department that Secretary Baker will take serious note of it. A competent committee should be appointed by the Southern Baptist Convention, in New Orleans, to press the matter until justice is done the Baptists. Not even the tocsin of war should silence the protest which has been raised.

It is a dangerous precedent for us to admit that any high military authority shall proscribe the doctrine of regeneration—Concerted action is necessary.

The State Secretaries had a great meeting at the Youree Hotel, in Shreveport. They were guests of Drs. Dodd and Crutcher and the First Baptist Church. Some of the members were absent because of sickness. We had a splendid program and the discussions and papers were most interesting and helpful. There was not a dull moment.

W. D. Powell was re-elected Chairman, and J. W. Gillon, Secretary.

Next year we hope to meet in joint session with the secretaries of the Northern Baptist Convention.

Elsewhere in this paper we publish a paper prepared by the State Secretaries at their recent meeting in Shreveport. It ought to be carefully considered by each pastor and member.

We are emphasizing Evangelism in Kentucky. At the Billy Sunday revival in Boston recently, 63,484 professed conversion and 100,000 people on the last day tried to get into a building that could accommodate only 20,000.

Elder B. F. Stamps, our most valuable colporteur, died of pneumonia at the home of Elder W. T. Dennington. He was a faithful minister of Jesus Christ.

We must put new energy into our whole missionary work.

Dr. Walter N. Johnson read a thought-provoking paper on "The Place of the State Convention in our work" at the meeting of the State Secretaries.

He says that each New Testament Church is an organism rather than a mere organization. An organism is self-directing from within while an organization has to be handled from the outside.

If the Southern Baptist Convention is to have an Executive Committee, it should have the power to execute. We can do this in a way that will avoid centralization. The effects of centralization are always disastrous.

Our General Association covers the entire Commonwealth of Kentucky and is the connecting link between the District Associations and the Southern Baptist Convention, while the latter puts the General Association in touch with our great tasks at home and abroad.

The question of "State's Rights" is not a dead issue. It is the tap-root of State Missions. Baptists alone support this phase of Mission work.

Those schools for busy pastors which Secretary Brock has planned should be largely attended. The Sunday School Board will give the valuable text books to be used to every bona fide student who takes the course.

150 preachers should attend these schools. I hope to visit each one while in session.—W. D. P.

The State Secretaries, after mature deliberation at their recent meeting, made a deliverance on the subject of the Budget system and campaigning.

A pastor does wrong who promises his people that if they will adopt the Budget system no public appeals for money shall be made. The Lord's work does not run on a dead level.

This year must be made remarkable for the number of souls saved.

We are undertaking to utilize the District Association, in the development of our churches as never before. Many of our smaller Associations should be combined into one large, effective body.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Concerning the Unified Budget System.

O. E. Bryan.

Q.—(1) What is meant by the Unified Budget System in Kentucky?

A.—By unification we mean that State Missions, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Education, Ministerial Education, Ministers' Aid and Kentucky Baptist Children's Home are being taken care of under one Board with one Secretary and his helpers and with one set of field men, whereas under the old plan there were several secretaries and several sets of men. By the Kentucky State Budget we mean \$225,000 which Baptists of this State purpose to raise this year for all the above mentioned denominational interests.

Q.—(2) Who authorized the change in the Kentucky system of denominational work?

A.—The General Association of Kentucky in its annual meeting, two years ago, voted to adopt the Budget System. They reaffirmed this last year and in both meetings authorized the State Board through its secretary and field men to put the plan on in Kentucky.

Q.—(3) Of whom is the General Association of Kentucky composed?

A.—The Kentucky General Association is composed of messengers from the Churches and District Associations. All Kentucky Baptists who co-operate with the general work are connected with this General Association. It is through the instruction of the Baptists of Kentucky that the State Board is putting on the Unified Budget Plan.

Q.—(4) Is it a violation of Baptist doctrines and principles to change the plan of denominational work?

A.—No. Baptists stand for fixed principles and doctrines and flexible methods.

The Great Commission leaves the individual and the church free to apply tact, business methods, common sense and the leadership of the Holy Spirit in spreading the Gospel. Christianity is adapted to every age and condition of mankind.

Q.—(5) Why is a Budget necessary?

A.—It is necessary on the same ground that a definite salary is necessary for the pastor. No progressive church would think of calling a pastor without offering him a definite salary. The same principle holds true in denominational work. This principle makes the Budget a necessity.

Q.—(6) What per cent of the State Budget goes to each denominational interest?

A.—This year it is divided as follows:

State Missions	33 per cent
Home Missions.....	18 per cent
Foreign Missions	27 per cent
Education	9 per cent
Ministerial Education..	2 per cent
Ministers' Aid	2 per cent
Kentucky Baptist Children's Home	9 per cent

The per cent must be flexible so as to be adjusted to any new interest or take care of any deficit on any one of the above interests.

Q.—(7) How often are the payments made to the general interests from the State Budget?

A.—One-twelfth (1-12) of the annual Budget is paid every month.

Q.—(8) What does the Treasurer do if the churches have not sent in money enough at the end of the month to take care of these interests?

A.—The Treasurer is instructed to borrow the money.

Q.—(9) Where does the Treasurer procure the money to pay back borrowed funds?

A.—He looks to the churches and the individuals of the State for this money.

Q.—(10) Do the churches always send in enough to meet the monthly payments on all of these different interests?

A.—The Treasurer borrows what is lacking every month and in this way we had a small debt last year.

Q.—(11) Should we consider the debt discouraging?

A.—Not at all. It was remarkably small considering the transition of Kentucky Baptist methods and the size of our Bud-

get. Compared to our Baptist strength and the debts some other States are carrying, the Kentucky debt is small. The only discouraging feature is we are not gaining as we should on last year's debt.

Q.—(12) Did Kentucky Baptists give as much last year under the Budget System as they gave under the old system?

A.—They gave more last year than in any other year of their history. Our program was larger than ever before and it is still larger this year. We are doing more for missions and benevolence than ever before with less overhead expenses. Let us see to it that there is no debt this year. Our problems are the problems of development.

Q.—(13) Suppose one designates a gift—say to the Kentucky Baptist Children's Home, will the money go to the children?

A.—If one designates a gift, it will go as designated, every dollar of it, but that plan of giving will break down the Budget System. You see the Budget provides for the needs of the orphans every month and your gift should be to the Budget which takes care of the orphans whether money comes in from the field, or not. Every dollar that you designate means that the other interests fail to get their proportionate part. If this practice should become universal, the Budget would break down and in proportion to the amount you designate our plan will be weak. If Kentucky Baptists, through their Board, authorized the Treasurer to borrow money on the general Budget system, the Treasurer must look to the Baptists of Kentucky to pay the debt by sending in their gifts in harmony with the proportion as made under the instruction of the State Board and the General Association.

Q.—(14) Does the Unified Budget System neglect any of our Baptist interests in its operation?

A.—The Board would be glad to take care of every Baptist interest in Kentucky. The Louisville Baptist Orphans' Home has been conferred with and invited to come under the Budget Plan, but for reasons that seem good to them, they have not yet seen fit to accept the invitation.

Q.—(15) Are the Churches over the State co-operating in the Budget Plan?

A.—A large per cent of the churches represented in the General Association are now using this plan. Others are preparing

to use it. Most of the churches not using it are asking for information concerning it. Practically all are interested in it, and there is but little opposition to it on the field.

Q.—(16) Why should Kentucky lead in adopting the Unified Budget Plan?

A.—Because of economic, geographical, social and religious conditions, her educational influence among preachers, her orthodoxy among Baptists and her former leadership in denominational affairs. The economic conditions of Kentucky are especially favorable for this Plan. She has several large cities with many large factories; she has numerous mines, saw-mills and other public industries. These interests give regular employment to thousands of Baptists who receive their salaries by the week or the month. These brethren can best pay their church obligations by the week or the month as they receive their salaries. The agriculture of Kentucky is so diversified that farmers have money most all the year. Tobacco is harvested and put in barns and marketed at the discretion of the farmer. Live stock is marketed through the entire year. The roads are good most all of the year, but few States have economic conditions more favorable for an even and constant denominational campaign.

Q.—(17) What would be the consequence should Kentucky Baptists fail in applying the Unified Budget System?

A.—Kentucky is in the white light before all the world as to this Plan. To fail would be a calamity. The Master's cause would suffer immeasurably. We have crossed the Rubicon! The die is cast! We are at Kadesh-Barnea. To halt means the wilderness of defeat. Old methods are outgrown. All the State Boards are forsaking in part the old plan. There can be no safety in going back. Our only hope is to press the battle to the gate.

Q.—(18) Does the Unified Budget System exclude special campaigns?

A.—No, but this system takes off the field agents who have been conflicting in former campaigns and so unifies the interests that conflict in field men is impossible. There can not be too much campaigning as long as the emphasizing of one interest does not mean the neglect of another interest; as long as one set of field men does not conflict with another set of field

men and as long as the offerings are entirely equitable. Kentucky Baptists think that one Secretary and one set of field men can best put on the campaign for all interests. In this way, both the regular Budget and the occasional campaigns will be unified in their efforts.

Q.—(19) Does the Unified Budget Plan mean centralization of ecclesiastical power?

A.—It does not. The General Secretary has no more ecclesiastical power under this plan than any one of the secretaries had under the old plan. He has no more ecclesiastical power than the remotest district missionary in all the State. He does have more responsibility. The authority he has comes direct from the General Association. The General Association gets its authority from the messengers and the messengers come from the churches and the churches are composed of individual Baptists. The authority of the general men rests in the individual Baptist constituency of Kentucky. When the majority of the Baptists in Kentucky desire to make any change or to direct any work, it will be done. The General Secretary has no ecclesiastical authority. His is executive authority. True democracy lets every member say what shall be done, but instructs one man to execute the will of all. Efficient democracy means the most complete possible application of power in executing the will of the body.

Q.—(20) Will it be hard to put on the Unified Budget System in Kentucky?

A.—There is no easy way to do a large thing. There is no quick way to do a large thing. There is no cheap way to do a large thing. This task demands the most strenuous and continuous effort of the entire denominational forces of evangelists, pastors and laymen. It is a task of education, information and organization. It will be easy in the measure Kentucky Baptists understand it and co-operate in the Plan.

Q.—(21) Who is the most responsible in putting on and maintaining of the Unified Budget System in Kentucky?

A.—The Pastors. They are God's appointed shepherds of the flock. No field man has any right to ignore the pastor of even the most backward church in the state. The churches are the Master's divinely authorized institutions in this world, and

Continued on page 12

... SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPT ...

WALTER L. BROCK, Sunday-School Sec'y.
PAUL POWELL, Ass't Sunday-School Sec'y.
205 E. Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

(Extract of Sunday School Report presented to the General Association by Secretary Walter L. Brock.)

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL HOUSE.

The best class of teaching is impossible in a school which is forced to conduct a number of classes in the same room. The patience of teachers who have struggled on in spite of conditions so unfavorable to real teaching is worthy of the highest admiration. This is a situation that must be remedied. We must provide needed equipment. Fifty years ago in some sections of the country the "blab school" held sway. Think of fifty boys and girls in an old-fashioned schoolhouse going over their lessons audibly, or, in common parlance, studying their lessons "out loud." That sort of thing is scarcely worse than the condition which obtains today in a Sunday school where a dozen classes are being taught in the same room. Should a college conduct all its classes in the chapel, the classes being grouped here and there with the professors in charge, the analogy to the average Sunday school would be striking. This, of course, is absurd. But is it really more absurd than the manner in which we are trying to teach God's Word? Often a great sacrifice is made in order that there may be facilities for teaching the rudiments of an education while at the same time in the Bible School are to be found the most primitive conditions. "This ye ought to have done and not to have left the other undone."

The great conspicuous Sunday schools of today have been built upon the basis of grading and departmentizing. This is nothing but the application of ordinary common sense. It would not show good judgment to put a big man and a small boy in the same class and that is only an extreme statement of the case. During the last several years Sunday-school work has been revolutionized and the secret of this wonderful development is to be found in the character of organization and management which now characterizes our best Sunday schools. This

form of organization is conducive to the two great essential things in Sunday-school success—full enlistment and real teaching. Those are the problems with which Sunday-school workers must grapple and the present Sunday-school regime is the best solution yet discovered.

Now, the graded and departmentized Sunday-school is impossible without equipment. To talk about conducting a departmental Sunday school in a one-room house is just to talk. It cannot be done. We must have equipment.

It is strange that we have accepted the idea that, while equipment is necessary for the city church, it is not needed in the country church. The city church regards equipment as essential to its success. Not that equipment will in itself bring success, not that a church might not have equipment and still fail, but that it is impossible for the church to do its best work without it. Strange it is that we have in our aspirations so neglected the country church. The great outstanding characteristic of our denomination is the country church. In comparison, the city churches are insignificant in point of number when compared with the great host of country churches. Whatever denominational work stops short of the country church is therefore a comparative failure. I venture to affirm that the country church needs equipment as much as any other church. Much has been written about solving the problem of the country church. What better thing could we do than to inaugurate such a programme as would bring and hold the young people under the influence of the teaching and preaching of God's Word? Any campaign of enlistment for country churches which neglects the fundamental element of equipment is doomed to final failure.

And how easy it would be for the average country church to provide equipment! With timber in the neighboring woods, the saw-mill nearby, with days of leisure, how easy for a body of men to fell the trees, saw them into lumber and erect a Sunday-school addition under proper supervision, but in the main with their own hands. The cash expense would be reduced to a minimum. We need a great denominational sentiment behind this movement. If the pastors will get in earnest about it, if the editors will write editorials on the subject, if the teach-

ers will get behind the movement, we can put on a building campaign which, in a few years, will revolutionize our denominational work. Such a development would help evangelism, missions, education and every phase of our work.

Standing to date of five leading States, January 31, 1917:

Normal Diplomas—Texas, 6,767; Kentucky, 4,729; Georgia, 3,885; North Carolina, 3,862; Mississippi, 3,275.

Red Seals—Texas, 976; Kentucky, 926; Alabama, 560; Tennessee, 467; Georgia, 461.

Blue Seals—Kentucky, 538; Texas, 530; Alabama, 296; Georgia, 249; Tennessee, 228.

Normal Diplomas issued in Kentucky during January, 1917:

Russell's Creek—Mrs. O. P. Bush, Mrs. W. A. Coffey, Mrs. L. L. Eubank, Mrs. A. D. Patterson, Mrs. C. R. Reed, Mrs. J. W. Walker.

Mt. Zion—E. F. Wright, Jr.

Red Seals issued in Kentucky during January, 1917:

Warren—Mrs. J. B. Brunson.

Blue Seals issued in Kentucky during January, 1917:

Union—Lela Wiglesworth, Mary Frances Wiglesworth.

Pulaski—Mrs. Etta Hatfield.

Hickory Grove Church—Lottie Nall, Bertha McGee.

Long Run—Jessie Finney, Sudie B. Weyler.

Post Graduate Diplomas issued in Kentucky during January, 1917:

Laurel River—Rev. H. L. Thornton.

Graves County—Mrs. Walter H. Albritton.

The following is a list of Normal Diplomas by Associations, ending January 31, 1917:

Long Run, 743; Blood River, 456; Elkhorn, 351; North Bend, 274; West Union, 194; Pulaski County, 174; Bethel, 165; Daviess County, 155; Campbell County, 140; Three Forks, 95; Graves County, 93; Bell County, 89; Wayne County, 81; Nelson, 80; West Kentucky, 77; Bracken, 76; South District, 70; Little River, 67; Union, 67; Ohio River, 65; Muhlenberg, 63; Mt. Zion, 62; Ohio Valley, 59; North Concord, 58; Ohio County, 56; Baptist, 56; Shelby County, 56; Concord, 53; Tate's Creek, 51; East Union, 50; Greenup, 48; Enterprise, 46; White's Run, 46; Breckinridge, 44; Russell's Creek,

44; Franklin, 39; Salem, 37; Liberty, 35; Crittenden, 35; Sulphur Fork, 34; Severn's Valley, 31; Warren, 25; Little Bethel, 24; Boone's Creek, 21; Central, 19; Freedom, 17; Allen, 16; Goshen, 16; Oneida, 13; Laurel River, 12; Simpson, 12; Lynn, 11; Russell County, 10; South Kentucky, 8; Ten Mile, 6; Rockcastle, 6; East Lynn, 5; Logan County, 3; Upper Cumberland, 2; Barren River, 2; Henry County, 2; Gasper River, 1; Owen County, 1; Blackford, 1; Colored, 10. Total, 4,768. Transfers and duplicates, 39. Making a grand total of 4,729.

A-1 Schools in Kentucky.

First Baptist Sunday School, Mayfield—Rev. W. M. Wood, Pastor; Mr. W. H. Wyman, Superintendent.

Mentor Baptist Sunday School—Rev. A. R. Abernathy, Pastor; Mr. D. B. Jolly, Superintendent.

Murray Baptist Sunday School, Murray—H. B. Taylor, Pastor; Barber McElrath, Superintendent.

First Baptist Sunday School, Cynthiana—C. W. Elsey, Pastor.

First Baptist Sunday School, Russellville—Homer Felts, Superintendent.

Dear Brother Editor:

I am greatly encouraged over my first month's work as evangelist of our State Board. Everywhere I have presented our great Budget Plan, it has been adopted, with one exception and I am hopeful that church will soon adopt it. The brethren have received me most cordially everywhere, and the invitations to hold meetings and also to present the Budget Plan are coming in.

Held three "Pastor's and Laymen's Meetings," and am glad to say that these meetings were very successful, notwithstanding the bad weather. In two of these meetings we had the pleasure of having with us our Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Brother Bryan, who won the hearts of the people. Everywhere the people are saying, "He is the man for the place."

Hoping to be used of the Lord throughout the year and praying that the kingdom may come this year as never before, I am

Yours to serve, Don Q. Smith.
Sturgis, Ky.

... WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT ...

Central Committee.

Miss E. S. Broadus.....	Chairman
1227 Third Avenue.	
Mrs. B. G. Rees.....	Treasurer
2326 Longest Avenue.	
Mrs. Kate Coleman Hinkle.....	Secretary
205 East Chestnut, Louisville, Ky .	

BUILDING FOR THE KINGDOM.

This is the topic for our Study and prayer during February and is appropriate for two great enterprises that the Woman's Missionary Union has at heart. The Training School Building is one, and the other is the Church Building Loan Fund of the Home Mission Board. Our new building for the Missionary Training School is under way, and we hope to occupy it next session. Collections for its payment are also under way, and it is earnestly desired that the money come in rapidly, to avoid debt and the payment of interest. Louisville Baptists have had a successful campaign to secure \$30,000 by subscription, and all agree that it has been a pleasant thing for brethren to work together in unity, men and women from all our Baptist churches joining in the giving, while the canvassing was all done by about 125 of the men. Business men left their work for seven days, and pastors gave nearly all their time. Every evening there was a gathering for supper, with reports and fresh arrangements of lists. Many of these gentlemen gave largely themselves of money as well as of time and enthusiasm. Mrs. Eager, Mrs. McLure and Mrs. Rees gave all day and every day to checking up lists, entering subscriptions, writing letters and sending off telegrams to absentees, other members of the Training School Board helping from day to day.

The next thing is to secure the payment of our State apportionment from the societies in Kentucky. \$7,000 we undertook to raise in three years, with the hope that it might be finished up sooner. Since last May, \$2,520 has been sent to our office, leaving \$4,280. If Baptist women throughout Kentucky will display the same wise planning, heroic giving and joyful comradeship as lately seen in Louisville, the whole amount may be collected by the time the

building is finished in July.

For a special campaign in February, plans and appeals have gone out to each society, and been published in our denominational papers. The aim is to secure one dollar from every adult members of each church. Wherever this plan has not been tried, let some plan be adopted to enlist a great many givers now while people have become informed about the School by the splendid advertising given through daily newspaper articles. This is to us truly the Lord's house as if it were a church building. It will be dedicated to God's service, and be used for his glory.

The March Week of Prayer and Thank-offering.

This is our time for special prayer and giving for the work of our Home Mission Board. While we study its many forms of work, may we be moved to give generously. Dr. Gray asks for a twenty per cent increase over last year's gifts, a reasonable request when we remember that this Board gave way to the Foreign Board last summer in the matter of debt-paying, hoping for increased contributions throughout the year. If your society gave five dollars last year, try to make it six this time. Let fifty dollars grow to sixty; and a like increase from all our societies will help much in the carrying on of Missions in our own Southland.

But though we must have special reasons for making large efforts in our different lines of work, let our regular giving go on, with money sent each month for Foreign Missions, Home, State and Sunday School Boards, Training School Current Expenses and the Margaret Fund. Daily let our prayers ascend to God for his blessings upon all our labors, believing that "if we ask anything according to his will, he heareth us."—Eliza S. Broadus.

OUR CONVENTION CITY.

Fifteen years ago last May the Southern Baptist Convention met in New Orleans. Again we are planning for the great gathering of our people. Many changes have taken place since 1901. At that time there were just four churches of our denomination in the city: Coliseum, First, St. Charles Avenue and Valence, and only one that received no assistance from the Home

Board.

The First Church held services in an old theatre on Magazine Street. In 1908 their house of worship was built on St. Charles Avenue and as has been already stated by Miss Mallory in her report for November, it is there the W. M. U. Sermon will be preached Sunday morning of the Convention.

In 1905 Grace Church, down in the French District, was organized, and somewhat later Central began its career as a church. The latter had for several years been a mission. It is located on Jefferson Davis Parkway, just a short block from Canal Street.

Two of our churches are now entirely self-supporting. In fact, they have established Mission Sunday Schools. The total white membership in our denomination is about fourteen hundred.

A serious problem is the failure of numbers of Baptists moving into our midst to identify themselves with any of our churches. It has been estimated that there are three thousand. Another thing which is very discouraging is the short residence of some who do join our forces and show their willingness and ability to work. If all who move here would stay, our growth would be far more noticeable than it is.

Soon after the Louisiana Convention of 1915, the State Board sent two missionaries to New Orleans. While located in the city, they have gone out into the towns, establishing missions wherever practicable. At the close of November, 1916, our women had the pleasure of a visit from Miss Mallory. A meeting was held at the First Church in the interests of the Annual Meeting next Spring. Miss Mallory gave in detail the duties of the various committees. An organization was effected for the purpose of electing General Chairman, Secretary, and Chairman of the Finance Committee. The appointment of sub-committees was left in the hands of the General Chairman.

Mrs. R. L. Baker, 1314 Pleasant Street, has been chosen Chairman of the Press Committee.

The Grunewald Hotel, which will be Convention and Union headquarters; the Atheneum where the Convention will meet; the First Methodist Church, the meeting place of the Union; the First Baptist Church,

and St. Charles Avenue Church, where the Field Secretaries Council will be held, are all on the St. Charles and Tulane Belt-Line.

We are hoping and praying for a meeting of which our Father will approve, and upon which His benediction will rest.

Mrs. T. R. Falvy,

Gen. Chairman Women's Committee.

THE BUDGET PLAN.

By W. A. M. Wood.

What do we mean by the Budget Plan? The Budget Plan is a system of financing the Kingdom of God by unifying all the interest we foster as Baptists, under two heads: First—Current Expense, and second—Missions and Benevolence.


Current Expense includes pastor's salary, janitor service, light, fuel, insurance, and many other running expenses of the church.

Missions and Benevolence includes District Missions, State Missions, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Kentucky Children's Home, Education, Old Ministers' Aid, and Students' Fund. Under the Budget Plan, each church undertakes to pay one-twelfth (1-12) of the yearly budget each month.

After presenting the Budget Plan to the churches of this (Campbell County) Association, and seeing what it has accomplished by these churches, we can truly say it is the plan for every church.

One of the churches of this Association which was paying sixty dollars for pastor's salary and five or ten dollars for missions with no system, gave last year under the Budget one hundred and fifty dollars for pastor's salary and seventy-five dollars for missions.

Another church who thought they were doing all they could (and they were doing well—far above the average) put on the Budget Plan and increased their work twenty-five per cent. Practically every member of the church was enlisted in the support of the Budget Plan. This Association gave more for the cause the past year than ever before in its history. Truly, it is the plan that will come nearer enlisting every member and solving the problems of our churches than any other plan. If you do not believe that it will work, try it.



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Continued from page 7

there is no higher authority on earth than the authority of a Baptist church. This plan puts new responsibility on the pastor. Many of the special field men are withdrawn from the work. The pastor must be

well informed along all lines. He must inform his people as to all the interests and not be afraid to constantly urge upon the membership their individual responsibility to God, and their duty to all our denominational interests. This is a day for pastors of large vision and great hearts to do the work without dictation from any field man. The Unified Budget System places the pastor in his New Testament relation to the field more than any other plan. Our work will succeed or fail as our pastors succeed or fail on their fields.

Q.—(22) When the Unified Budget Plan is once put on in Kentucky will it work automatically without the necessity for field men and live pastors?

A.—Constant agitation, information and evangelization will be necessary to keep the plan working. No plan will work itself. This system means harder work and better giving along all lines.

Q.—(23) What special advantage has the Unified Budget System over the old system of denominational work in Kentucky?

A.—It conserves men by placing strong preachers in pastorates rather than on the general field. It conserves money by saving more than \$7,000 each year in overhead expenses. It conserves New Testament evangelism in that it takes from the field the superficial evangelists who have been mere money agents, and gives the soul-winning evangelists an open field. It conserves fellowship in that it does not permit conflict among good brethren representing different field interests.

Q.—(24) What are the predominant ideas in the Kentucky Plan?

A.—First, Unification; second, the Budget; third, apportionment or distributing the Budget; fourth, the every-member canvass or enlisting individuals in the Budget; fifth, giving by the week or providing for the Budget.

Q.—(25) What is to be done concerning the brother who will not come into the Budget Plan, yet he gives occasionally?

A.—Our plan must be flexible enough to receive his offering in the spirit of kindness. We have not yet attained perfection. Many such problems will have to be worked out by the rule of common sense.

Q.—(26) What is an apportionment?

A.—An apportionment is a mere suggestion as to what the church and denomina-

tion consider to be one's part of the General Budget based on equitable principles, a brotherly effort to answer the question, "What is my share of the expenses?"

Q.—(27) What difference is there between an apportionment and an assessment?

A.—There is no enforcement of the apportionment. The Baptist conscience is left free to accept, reject or modify the amount apportioned. An assessment is in the form of a definite tax and is not subject to the one assessed. He has the right to neither reject or modify the assessment. If the Budget Committee makes one's apportionment too large or too small, he is left free to make his own apportionment. If assessed, he is not consulted. He has no choice in the matter.

Q.—(28) Who makes the apportionment for the District Associations?

A.—The State Board makes the apportionment for each District Association on a basis of what they have been doing and what the Board thinks they are able to do, and not on a per capita basis.

Q.—(29) Who makes the apportionments for the local churches?

A.—The District Mission Boards make the apportionments for the churches, based on the apportionment suggested by the General Association and on a basis of what they have been doing and what the local brethren think they are able to do.

Q.—(30) Should there be a single or a double Budget for a Church?

A.—The State Secretaries of the South in their last meeting recommended the double Budget System. The Northern Baptists are using the double Budget System. The double Budget Plan has a Budget for pastor's salary, current expenses and one for Missions and Benevolence. Each of these Budgets should be kept separately. Many churches have two treasurers. The duplex envelope is best for this system.

The single Budget is used by some good churches. This Plan has one general Budget for the local church, Missions, and Benevolence and divides this amount according to some system of percentage made out by the church.

Some other churches claim to be using the Budget System, yet they have no per cent by which they divide the funds, lumping all into our treasury. They pay the pastor's salary and local expenses first, then send what

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is left to Missions and Benevolence. This is not a true Budget System. This method will inevitably lead to the neglect of Missions. It is unethical to hold out mission money for pastor's salary.

Q.—(31) What is an Every-Member Canvass?

A.—An Every-Member Canvass is a complete canvass of a local church in which every member is solicited to give a specified amount to all the interests the church fosters and to do this regularly and systematically. An Every-Member Canvass is put on by the pastor and the working members of the church, dividing their territory and organizing their forces so as to do the work quickly, not overlooking any single member.

Q.—(32) How may the Budget Plan be put on?

A.—Agitation, information, co-operation and evangelization are indispensable. The Every-member Canvass should be put on in every church. This work should begin with a sermon by the pastor, prayer by the church and the approval of the Plan by the church in conference. At least ten per cent of the church should be enlisted as special workers who should be committed by a solemn covenant to make all reasonable sacrifice to co-operate in this campaign. Members who have not been active in church work should be developed in this campaign by working with those who are experienced. A careful roll of the church membership, giving the address and other information should be prepared on cards for the use of the workers. The work should not be assigned to the workers according to the territory, but according to personal touch and tact considering local condition. Workers should solicit a pledge from every member in accord with the Budget Plan of giving on every meeting day to all interests. Much spiritual help can be rendered if the workers will have prayer in homes and will talk missions. Money will come easy if the spiritual cord is touched in the soul. For this reason a revival meeting is very helpful in working this plan. The Canvass should be made in one day. Sunday afternoon is usually the best time. On this day, families are usually at home. Members will have a responsive spirit if they have attended the morning services. For various reasons workers

can meet best on Sunday. This is the Lord's work. The Master practiced open-air walking religion on the Sabbath Day. After the Canvass is completed, there should be a following up of the work. Statements should be sent to delinquent members. All should be done in the spirit of Christ and for His glory.

Q.—(33) Is the Budget Plan Scriptural?

A.—“Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God hath prospered him, that there be no collections when I come.” I. Cor. 16:2.

Paul says in the preceding verse: “As I have given order to the Churches of Galatia, even so do ye.” He had put on this plan of giving in Galatia.

It was an every-member question; he said, “let each one of you.” This was to be done regularly on the first day of the week to avoid a collection when Paul came.

This is Paul's plan and what was good enough for Paul is good enough for any Baptist.

Q.—(34) What are the special advantages of giving on every regular meeting day to all interests?

A.—One has the conscious joy of being in accord with the New Testament System of giving. This plan keeps constantly before the individual the denominational work and educates him to think of all Missions as one great interest. This plan keeps the one who gives in constant, instead of periodic, touch with the Master in applying the Great Commission. Wherever it is worked, this plan increases the number of contributors. It keeps a constant and regular stream of money flowing into the State Budget for all interests. This plan does not depend upon the weather or local conditions to insure the success of any campaign. It has been tried out by many strong churches and most of them are enthusiastic in its praise. This plan brings each member face to face with his duty and discovers to the church many new workers. It makes giving easy for the vast majority of Baptists by distributing the offerings.

Q.—(35) What is our aim?

A.—Our aim is every member in every church in every Association giving on every regular meeting day to every interest fostered by the denomination through one State Board.

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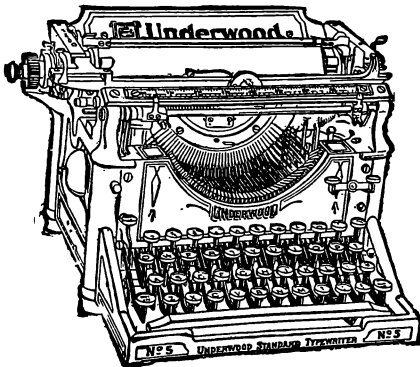
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