LAYMAN STARTS CENTENARY PLAN

WORLD MOVEMENT IS CONCEIVED AT MEETING OF WORKERS.

DR. S. EARL TAYLOR ORIGINATOR

Methodist Centenary's Executive Secretary Says Church Is Awakening to Full Realization of Its Great Great Mission.

One hundred laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church met about a year ago at Niagara Falls. One of their number, Dr. S. Earl Taylor, of New York, repeated a speech he had made four years ago. The first time he was politely "set upon." When the other 99 had heard him at Niagara Falls he was acclaimed as the man who would change the religious system of the world.

As a result of this speech hundreds of thousands of persons in every part

DR. S. EARL TAYLOR

of the entire world are at work now preparing for the $105,000,000 financial campaign of the Methodist Missionary Centenary which is to be conducted during the week of May 18. Dr. Taylor is the father of the Centenary movement which is hailed as the great force by which the world is to be rebuilt physically and morally.

Dr. Taylor, while a graduate from a divinity school, is not a minister. He refused ordination. He wanted to become a lay missionary but, owing to illness in his family, he could not go abroad and he has been spending his time working for the church in America for years.

"I have always believed in the great mission of the Christian Church," said Dr. Taylor, when he was asked to tell what prompted him to suggest the Centenary. "That mission is to bring the whole world to a knowledge of Jesus. So far, it must be admitted, the church has not carried out its mission. But today we have more reason than ever to have faith in the church. The church is awakening. It is beginning to realize its mission.

"Dr. Taylor is the executive secretary of the Joint Centenary Committee. It was he who organized the world survey by which it was determined $105,000,000 must be spent by Methodism in the next five years to carry out the world-wide Centenary program.

STATE TO BENEFIT BY CENTENARY FUND

Rural Michigan and Upper Peninsula Will Be Given Great Social Service by Methodists.

In the Methodist Centenary fund of $105,000,000 to be raised by the church during the week of May 18, the Detroit area, which includes Michigan, will be one of the big beneficiaries. Hundreds of projects are provided for in the Centenary program of home missions and church extension, in this state. Forty million dollars of the total fund will be spent in the United States to further the service of the church.

This extensive program includes projects from Calumet to the southern boundry of the state. An extraordinary program has been laid out for work among the polyglot communities in the mining and lumbering sections of the northern peninsula. The survey taken by the church to ascertain the field which must be covered, shows there is a tremendous work in these vicinities which logically belongs to the Methodist church.

Rural Michigan will see the institution of innumerable improvements in the equipment of the country churches. This phase of the Centenary is one of its great features. The survey shows that the churches in many of the rural communities of this state, have not been able to perform their duty because of inadequate facilities.

Improvements throughout the state, which will require an expenditure of approximately $2,500,000, are included in the program.

The World's Next Step

NO. 1

The League of Nations and the Progress of Civilization

By CLARENCE L. SPEED
(Written for and Approved by the Illinois Branch of League to Enforce Peace.)

The world's next step is to be the formation of a league of nations. Tentative plans for its constitution have been approved at the peace conference. Representatives of fourteen of the greatest governments in the world have agreed on the tentative details. Reports indicate that delegates from other nations assembled at Paris to fix on the terms for ending the great war are ready to sign a treaty creating a league of nations. Even the defeated nations approve the idea if not the details. It may be taken now as a foregone conclusion that the world as a whole has decided to act in concert, to organize to prevent wars in future, to protect the weak and prevent aggression by the strong.

Since the dawn of history the world has been progressing logically toward this step, though falteringly and with many slips backward. From the prehistoric times when it was every man for himself, down through the ages when small tribes despoiled their neighbors, when despotisms of the ancient world struggled for mastery, when feudal lords who were little more than robbers made wars for booty, to the development of the modern nations as they stood five years ago, man had slowly been learning that he could not live for himself alone, but must depend on the cooperation of his neighbors.

Slowly, very slowly, the ideas of right and justice as we now understand them grew up. Primitive man learned that to protect himself he had to live in accord with his neighbors. But his neighbors then were the few of his fellow beings who lived in his immediate vicinity. They were separated from others by wide stretches of jungle, plain or swamp.

As human population increased "neighbors" came to mean all the members of great tribes, and finally all citizens of a nation.

But scientific progress outstripped for a time mankind's social progress. There came the application of steam, the discovery of electricity, the telegraph, the telephone, the flying machine, which made the world a neighborhood. Trade was carried on from one end of the world to the other. No nation could live an independent life. Failure of the cotton crop in Texas meant privation and suffering in Manchester; a change in the tariff laws of the United States might mean great distress in Belgium or Switzerland. Nevertheless the nations of the earth continued to act entirely independently, each looking for its own selfish interests without regard for the interests of the remainder of the world.

The individual in every civilized country had long ago recognized the justice of the limitation of his rights. He no longer claimed the privilege of going out and killing an enemy with whom he had disagreed; or stealing his neighbor's property just because he wanted it, or enslaving his fellows, of fighting duels or carrying concealed weapons.

He gave up all these ancient privileges and depended on his government for protection. He did so in spite of the fact that there were individuals in every land who refused to do likewise. He suffered at times from the thief, the robber, the murderer; yet as the centuries went by he took the law into his own hands less and less frequently, until before the great war broke over the world the greater part of the earth's surface was settled, orderly, safe.

Yet it never occured to some of these same men who had submitted to so much restraint of their individual privileges that there might ever be any such exercise of power by all of the states of which they severally happened to be citizens. Nations built up huge armies and navies glared at each other with suspicion, and lived in fear of attack from their neighbors, while the world's progress in social, political and industrial betterment languished.

Then came conditions, notably in Europe, which led to conflict between all parts of the earth, and the United States, which for many months refused to participate in the struggle. Had it decided to go to war from the first, where they no longer could find in the proper time methods to exploit depended purely on this government, the result would not have been so different. Food crabbing was the accepted practice. Peaceful civilization was held back by the necessity of devoting so much of the resources of every land to preparation for a struggle that was deemed inevitable.

Finally, in 1914, the storm broke. War, costing millions of lives and scores of billions of dollars, swept over the earth, involving nation after nation in the fighting and the whole world in the misery it entailed. Man, only through the process of suffering in all history, at last learned that if he were to hope in future to live in peace and enjoy prosperity he must recognize that his neighborhood comprised the whole world and act accordingly.

Thus came about the proposal for the league of nations. The world is taking the logical step. It is fairly on its way to a higher civilization. There may be slips backward—probably will be—but time for the great experiment is here.

Further information regarding league of nations, including pamphlets, may be obtained at the office of the Illinois state branch of the League to Enforce Peace, 342 Monadnock block, Chicago, Ill.

BISHOP HENDERSON HEADS WAR RELIEF

DETROIT PRELATE TO LEAD IN EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

OUTLINES AGGRESSIVE PROGRAM

Methodist Centenary European Plans Are Increased Five-Fold After Commission Studies Dire Need of Battle Wrecked People.

Bishop Theodore S Henderson, head of the Detroit area of the Methodist church, is in charge of the great reconstruction program of the Methodist Centenary in Europe. As executive chairman of this department of the Centenary Commission he spent three months in Europe investigating conditions in the devastated districts.

Upon his return to America, the Bishop declared that Methodism has a titanic duty to perform towards Pro

BISHOP THEODORE S. HENDERSON

testantism of Europe. It has another gigantic duty towards humanity in helping to relieve the widows and orphans who have been victims of the war and the ravages of the Huns.

"Methodism must answer this call," he said. "The future of European Protestantism rests with the answer we make to its call for aid. In nearly every country of Europe the Methodist church has the chief responsibility for it is the leader in the work at this time and has the organization. We must not fail the pioneers who are blazing the trail for the Protestant Church and we cannot turn a deaf ear to the pitiful cries for help from those little orphans and grief stricken widows."

Original plans of the Centenary provided for an expenditure of $5,000,000 in Europe, but a survey made by a commission, of which the Bishop was a member, revealed such a stupendous task that the budget was increased five-fold and $25,000,000 will be needed to carry out the new year program.

Even at the present time relief work of the M. E. church is being carried on for they are operating orphanages in France and Italy and supplying food and medicine to war sufferers. Clinics, hospitals, hospices, or pharmacies, schools and churches will be established in many parts of Europe. This work, while demonstrated as a war emergency is a permanent nature and will be carried on after the immediate relief is accomplished.

BUSINESS MEN JOIN IN METHODIST DRIVE

Many Give Up Commercial Activities To Assist Centenary Campaign.

One hundred thousand militant men of the Methodist church have awakened America to the knowledge that the Methodist Centenary is the greatest church movement the world has ever known. They have talked before millions of people during the past four months telling of the magnitude of the program the church has outlined in its movement for a religion of service.

Thousands of the country's most famous business men have temporarily abandoned their commercial activities to take up this work of reconstruction facing the church. They are traveling the country day and night telling of the plans which have been formulated for the expenditure of the $105,000,000 Centenary fund to be raised the week of May 18.

A Detroit business man has been one of the leaders of this army. A. L. Parker has set aside his business interests to become a dollar-a-year man with the church. He accepted the position as national secretary of the Minute Men movement and for the past six months he has been spending every minute traveling from coast to coast cementing this organization together

GLAD TO PAY COST OF PEACE

Millions of Lives Saved by Vast Military Preparation of Our Government.

FOE KNEW AND QUIT COLD

These Life-Saving Bills Must Be Paid and the Boys Brought Back to the Country They Love.

"The price of peace," of which the Victory loan is but a part, is large, but not nearly so large as it would have been had the war been fought to the annihilation of the German armies as our military leaders believed would be necessary. Had the war lasted as long as these leaders anticipated, hundreds of thousands of American youths and millions more of their allies would have been called upon to pay the supreme sacrifice.

That they were not forced to give their lives is in no small measure due to our government's preparations to crush the enemy completely. The industry as well as the man power of the nation was called into the government service, and a great war machine was created which the German general staff saw meant complete annihilation for their forces if they fought on, so they quit.

There were in France when the armistice was signed, 2,002,375 officers and men wearing the United States uniform. In the states there were more than 1,500,000 more in training or awaiting shipment overseas. This army had 1,500,000 rifles and 420,000,000 rounds of ammunition in France when the armistice was signed. There were 221,000,000 additional rounds on boats en route to France at this time. These figures do not deal in anything but infantry equipment.

Smokeless powder was being delivered at the rate of 4,800,000 pounds a week and high explosives at the rate of 6,000,000 pounds. We had on hand when the war closed, 439 tons of mustard gas, enough to load 440,000 shells; 654 tons of phosgene, 511 tons of chloropicrin, 600 tons of white phosphorous for incendiary bombs, 303 tons of tanule tetrachloride, and 153 tons of titanium tetrachloride. We had enough gas to smother the German army. On the defensive side the government had developed the best gas mask known, and had produced 5,087,600 of them.

We had built 2,010 ten-ton caterpillar tractors and 1,586 15-ton machines for hauling great guns. There were 15,000 more of these under construction when the war ended. They had

demonstrated their ability to drag the heaviest mortars, howitzers and rifles over any terrain, no matter how badly cut up or how wet.

Ten thousand Ford "baby" tanks equipped with two Ford engines would have been on the front line by the time the Victory Liberty loan is to be closed. They would have been supported by thousands of the French "whippet" type tanks and the big 35-ton American tanks driven by Liberty motors.

We had in France and in use at the army at home, 57,907 trucks of two, three and five tons capacity, 11,450 ambulances, 18,575 motorcars and 4,291 motorcycles.

Our merchant marine was growing at the rate of 500,000 tons dead weight per month when the war ended, and we were turning out about 10,000 airplane engines a week, with planes to carry them.

German spies found this out. German spies knew that the U-boat had failed because of the barrage of mines that the British and American navies had strung across the North sea. German spies sent word to the general staff that in spite of their best efforts to check the Americans at the home base, they were outgeneraled. So the German staff learned that the Americans had thrown their unlimited resources into the scales with the allies, and the German staff turned "yellow" and quit.

That mighty preparation of which the above is but a fragmentary tale, is the reason why the Victory Liberty loan is the last of the war loans. Had the war gone on there would have been a fifth, a sixth, a seventh, an eighth loan—loans until the German hordes had been crushed and sent back into the heart of the fatherland. The need for these was eliminated by the united fist of our great preparation, which supplemented the gigantic efforts put forth by our allies.

"Let us, then," as the secretary of the treasury has said, "with thanksgiving to God that we were spared any greater price, meet the honorable commitments of our government contracted in behalf of the freedom of the world."

—HELP "FINISH THE JOB."—

For permanent peace and prosperity —support the Victory Liberty loan.

Buy Victory Liberty loan securities to rebuild the world.

SOUTHFIELD U. P. CHURCH.

Ten-mile and Redford Roads.

REV. W. T. ARMSTRONG, PASTOR.

Preaching service 11 a. m.
Sabbath school 12 noon.
Young People's meeting 8 p. m.
The meeting this week will be held in the church, and we expect to have a surprise for you. Everybody come and everybody welcome.

TROY U. P. CHURCH.

Crooks and Starr's Roads.

D. H. CURRY, PASTOR.

Services every Sabbath.
Public worship and preaching by pastor, 2 p. m.
Bible school, 3 p. m.
You are always welcome at this cozy country church where you will be at home in work and worship.

Live in Today.

Do today's duty, fight today's temptations, and do not weaken and distract yourself by looking forward to things which you cannot see, and could not understand if you saw them. —Charles Kingsley.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Mary T. Doheny to The Pontiac Savings Bank of Pontiac, Michigan, a corporation, dated the 22nd day of December A. D. 1915, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Oakland and State of Michigan, on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1915, in Liber 224 of Mortgages on page 50 on which mortgage the whole amount is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, for principal and interest is the sum of Thirty-six Hundred sixty-four and 50-100 Dollars, and an Attorney's fee of Thirty-five and no-100 Dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, and by law and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1919 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the undersigned will at that time at the only door of the Court House in the City of Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Oakland is held, sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount so aforesaid due on said mortgage with accrued interest and all legal costs together with said attorney's fee. Dated: The north half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 19 and lot 2 north range 11 east being the same as the north 81.67 acres of land, containing 21.067 acres of land. Dated March 12, 1919.

The Pontiac Savings Bank of Pontiac, Michigan, a corporation, Mortgagee.
Ernest R. and Clarence E. Sherwood, Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Business address, Pontiac, Michigan.
21 mar-13 june

Detroit United Lines

Birmingham Time Table

In effect March 30, 1919.

Central Standard Time.

South-bound—Limited—6:55 a. m.
South-bound—4:50 a. m., 5:20 a. m., 5:32 a. m., 5:40 a. m., 5:55 a. m., 6:15 a. m., 6:40 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 7:15 a. m., and every 30 minutes to 5:45 p. m., 6:30 p. m., and every 30 minutes to 10:30 p. m.; also 11:30 p. m.
North-bound—7:18 a. m., and every 30 minutes to 8:18 p. m.; then 8:58 p. m., and every 30 minutes to 12:58 a. m.

Locals, Birmingham to Pontiac only, 6:00 a. m., 6:22 a. m., 6:52 a. m.

FLINT DIVISION

Change at Royal Oak for Rochester, Oxford, Flint, Romeo and Imlay City, Through limited cars for Flint, Saginaw and Bay City at 8:06 a. m. and very two hours to 8:06 p. m.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made for more than thirty days in conditions of a certain mortgage made by Edward A. Lyle to Michigan Corporation of Detroit, Michigan, Wayne County, Michigan, dated February 4, 1918, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Oakland County, Michigan, on the 9th day of March A. D. 1918, in Liber 346 of Mortgages on page 444 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of Two Thousand Five Hundred Fifty-three and 75-100 Dollars, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the undersigned will at that time at the only door of the Court House in the City of Pontiac, Oakland County, Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court for the county of Oakland is held, sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount so aforesaid due on said mortgage with accrued interest and all legal costs together with said attorney's fee. Dated: The north half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 19 and lot 2 north range 11 east being the same as the north 81.67 acres of land, containing 21.067 acres of land. Dated March 12, 1919.

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WILLIAM HUNT,
Mortgagee.

PATTERSON & PATTERSON,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Pontiac, Michigan.
21 mar—13 June

Erwin & Smith

Are Ready to Serve You at

120 West Maple

Everything in the Line of

MEATS

All orders delivered Free anywhere in Birmingham by the Village Delivery System.

Fish Every Friday

When Ordered

Hanna's Green Seal Paint

is a sure preservative to every surface it covers. It beautifies, and at the same time lengthens the life of any piece of property.

If your property shows signs of needing paint, have it painted with Hanna's Green Seal. To postpone the matter is false economy.

Formula on every package.

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Birmingham, Michigan

The Greater Part of the Best Pianos Owned in Michigan

Have Been Purchased at the House of Grinnell

What a remarkable record that one organization should sell more of a particular class of merchandise than all the Balance of the State combined.

What strong evidence of wholly unprejudiced buying advantages!

To bring about such marked leadership, how greatly to their interest must Pianc purchasers find it to all themselves of our 58 and 64 years of service!

Note the famous makes of instruments from which ours can select from no other House:

Steinway, Knabe, Grinnell Bros., Sohmer, Vose, Sterling, Shoninger, Etc.
"Pianola" Player-Pianos
Duo-Art Reproducing Pianos

We've 21 Stores—buying and selling in vast and unequalled quantity makes for greatest saving and economy.

A complete, and exclusively musical organization—long experience—three factories of our own—keeping distinctly a home concern—and holding the buyer's satisfaction preeminent in every transaction—all contribute to matchless service.

Our guarantee, backed by our resources and reputation, means protection of the strongest character.

And, making these important features available to everyone is a plan of payment adapted to the buyer's income.

Springtime is Piano time—enjoy that complete satisfaction in your Piano inseparable from purchase at Michigan's Leading Music House!

Grinnell Bros.

Everything in the Realm of Music

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73 NORTH SAGINAW STREET