

# TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ALL THE TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Vol. LVII

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No. 6

## THE SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY CONTROVERSY CLOSED.

For several weeks we have been trying to bring the controversy concerning the removal of Southwestern University to a close in these columns; but, like all heated controversies, it has acquired such momentum that we have found the undertaking somewhat difficult of accomplishment. However, with this issue of the Advocate we assume the responsibility to declare it at an end. In making this declaration we are aware of the fact that it will deprive a number of brethren of the privilege of expressing themselves upon the question, and we are furthermore aware of the fact that we are giving the opposition to removal a slight advantage in the controversy in that this issue contains some final arguments from able writers to which the other side will have no opportunity to make reply. But there must be an end to every controversy and, since all the facts and the arguments pro and con, in our judgment, have been submitted, anything further upon the subject will only be a rehash of what has already been presented.

In thus permitting the question to be so thoroughly ventilated in the Advocate we assign two weighty and satisfactory reasons.

1. There has been scarcely a single year during the twelve that we have been editor of the paper that some one has not tried to break into these columns with an article upon the question of removing Southwestern University. But up to the beginning of this conference year we studiously declined to permit the question to be discussed in the Advocate. Often we have spoken and written to Dr. Hyer and to Dr. Cody at Southwestern about this persistent effort to precipitate this controversy, and they agreed with us that it would be better not to have the question raised in these columns. And we adhered to this policy, sometimes almost giving umbrage to those who wanted the subject discussed. But we deemed it best to prevent a controversy of this character. Yet we felt all along that it was only a question of time when this battle would have to be fought to a finish in the Advocate and before the conferences. Therefore, the expected has happened and the Advocate for several weeks has been the scene of a battle royal. The combatants have met and measured swords with devout purpose and gigantic strokes, and now that it has taken place the Advocate is through with it, and it is a closed incident so far as these columns are concerned. Both sides to the conflict have had unrestricted opportunity to present their views and arguments and the Advocate has no further responsibility in the premises. The whole matter, with all the light that a sane and protracted controversy can throw upon it, is now referred to the several Annual Conferences for final action.

2. Even with the intense desire of many to enter the Advocate from time to time for the past few years in the discussion of this

question, we would not have opened its columns to this controversy, had it not been for the fact that those directly interested in the question proceeded to precipitate it in the columns of the secular papers. For quite a time it was carried on in those papers before it was transferred to the Advocate. But since the Advocate is the organ of the several Texas conferences, and since the secular papers threw open their columns to it and invited it, it became imperative that the Advocate should permit its free and full discussion in these columns. Methodists are more vitally interested in this matter than other people, and they were and are entitled to its full consideration in the columns of their own Church organ. So last June we opened these columns to those who desired to enter them, and the discussion followed. It could not have been otherwise in view of the importance and magnitude of the interests involved and in view of the action of the secular press in the premises. Therefore, the Advocate has done its duty to the Church in giving the widest range to this controversy in order that the Church may have all the facts in the case and that the conferences may be prepared to dispose of the question wisely and to the best interests of Texas Methodism. For these two reasons the Advocate has permitted the controversy.

But it will be observed that the Advocate, as the organ of all the conferences and as the organ of all the parties to the controversy, has studiously and wisely refrained from taking sides with either side of the contest. It has only reserved the right to eliminate offensive personalities and to steer the controversy along sane and brotherly lines; but it has given neither side any advantage over the other in the conflict. No one can say that the Advocate has not been absolutely fair and impartial.

Only one word in conclusion. Let brotherly love continue, and let each party to the controversy accord to the other cleanness of motive and honesty of purpose. All who are involved in the conflict love the Church and want to see it prosper, and they all love Southwestern University and want to see it grow into a mammoth institution. No one of them is more devoted to our great school than the other; they only differ as to its location. Therefore, when the final settlement of the question of removal is reached by the several conferences, let it be final in deed and in truth; and whether the issue favors its continuance at Georgetown or its removal to Dallas, let every contestant lay down his opposition and join his best effort in the enterprise to make Southwestern University the greatest Church institution in this empire of the Southwest. When the last conference session shall have closed, let no word of controversy be carried beyond the authoritative action of those bodies. Let every hatchet be buried with no suspicious handle sticking above the surface. And then, with head and heart, tongue and pen, money and energy, let all the forces be united in giving to the great Southwest a

university in keeping with the character and conquest of our common Methodism. Amen, and so mote it be!

## THE SPIRIT OF THE TRUE MINISTER.

The spirit of the true Methodist minister has a fine opportunity to manifest itself at the Annual Conference when the appointments are given out. It frequently happens that many of them do not receive the appointments they would have selected, and sometimes one of them will get apparently hurt in the distribution of these fields of labor. But, as a rule, the appointments are accepted by them all and they go to them determined to do the best work possible. The fact is it is rather remarkable that you hear so little complaint and murmuring under the circumstances. But once in a while some brother gets the idea that he has been unjustly dealt with and he expresses himself accordingly. He may have some ground for his real or supposed grievance, but under our system of appointments it is the duty of all, if possible, to accept the field assigned to us; and if it is not a good one, do our best to make it a good one during the progress of the year.

We noticed in the Western Christian Advocate recently a letter from a minister who had not been accustomed to receiving the best appointments; really he had been assigned for years to places that paid him a very poor salary; and at times he felt resentment on account of it. But at the time he was writing the letter he had overcome his discontent and expressed himself in such a beautiful spirit that we are tempted to reproduce some of his utterances:

"Where I am is of small importance compared to what I am. Life is more than pay or place or praise. The consciousness of work well done is the highest form of pay. There are no unimportant charges—no small or great with God, it is impossible to be too large for any good work. Artificial classifications are powerless to obscure soul values."

How beautiful the spirit here manifested! It has the ring of the Master, and evidently Christ was in his heart and life when he put it into written speech. Such a man may not have a large reward in this life, but he will never suffer hunger and want, and in the life to come he will more than receive his recompense of reward. With an army made up of this sort of men Methodism can take the world for Christ. Wesley and his workers were of that type, and their success in winning souls and spreading scriptural holiness over the land is now familiar history.

Prejudice is a dominant quality in most men. It often takes the place of knowledge and justice, and it generally rules through passion. It rarely ever consults judgment, but it follows its likes and dislikes. It is both unjust and cruel.

One of the strongest evidences of the divinity of Christianity is found in the fact that it has borne the foibles and nonsense of millions of its advocates and still lives to bless the world. Were it less than divine it would have died long ago in the house of its friends.



the University would have to move again, thus keeping it on wheels.

My contention is that it is not within the power and province of individuals, acting in an independent capacity, to place properly and legally before the conferences, one by one, to poll them, so to speak, in formal and final action, upon a question of community and connectional interest, when the conferences at issue have had no opportunity for consultation and co-operation upon this common and connectional interest, so as to determine in advance the question at issue—the manner of voting and the vote necessary to carry the measure, thus preserving and perpetuating the unity of the conferences upon a mutual and common interest.

As the matter now stands, on the motion of certain individuals acting in an individual and independent capacity, the conferences are expected to vote upon an issue that involves the fate of the University, and the compact that binds the conferences to the institution; an issue that the Board of Trustees, in its representative and connectional capacity, condemned in a vote of 26 to 14; an issue that does not state, nor have the movers any authority for stating, what vote shall be necessary to carry the measure and make it binding upon the patronizing conferences; an issue without authority, without precedent, and revolutionary; an issue disruptive in tendency and arbitrary in character, in that the rights of the conferences have been ignored in an important connectional interest, in not being permitted to take the initiative in shaping the measure and determining in advance the manner of voting and the vote necessary to carry the issue, and make the action binding upon the conferences; an issue which, if successful, can only result in the dismemberment of the conferences upon this great connectional interest, the establishment of probably three competing colleges, with factional conferences in support of each—a result to be deprecated and avoided if possible.

In case the proposed change should get a majority vote, then by what authority or precedent will the promoters of the measure declare that it is carried and that the patronizing conferences are bound by that vote to change the Southwestern from Georgetown to Dallas? Can these good brethren determine the matter—a connectional matter—when the connection has not acted in a connectional capacity nor authorized the movement, but rather condemned it through their representative board, and when in no sense have the patronizing conferences committed themselves in advance to the proposed action, not having authorized it, nor prescribed how the vote shall be taken and the majority necessary to make the action binding upon the conferences? How do the movers of the measure propose to settle the issue, since the conferences have not prescribed the method of voting nor the vote necessary to make the action final, and since no agency but the conferences themselves, acting together in a connectional or representative capacity, can state issues, and lay down conditions that will be binding upon the conferences as a whole? The movement, as I see it, is premature, immature, out of order and can have no binding effect upon the conferences as a whole; and, if persisted in, can only sever the connectional bond that has held the conferences to the University for these many years and that has been the secret of its great success.

Desirable and enticing as the Dallas proposition may be, it will be a dearly bought victory if won at the cost of united Methodism upon this great interest. Personally I would greatly prefer—would think I had a greater asset—to have the University without a dollar, but backed by all the conferences of the State, than to have the Dallas bonus with a divided Methodism and the factional support of only a few of the conferences.

It will be a sad day for Methodism in Texas should our educational policy be destroyed and our bond of union to the Southwestern severed. We would then be where we were forty years ago when Dr. Mood essayed the arduous task of uniting the Methodists of Texas upon one leading institution with a system of secondary correlated schools. As we have contended in

this paper, the measure that threatens to distract and divide us has been precipitated upon the Church by individual action and is not properly and formally before us and can have no binding effect upon the conferences as a whole, and each conference will be left to its own course and factionalism will follow. We will summarize a few of the principal points for not supporting the proposed change:

(1) The measure does not come properly and authoritatively before us. It has no enabling clause, so to speak. There is nothing authoritative and binding back of it; nothing mutually binding on the conferences—their action will be individual and not connectional, and each will go its own way, leaving the compact dissolved.

(2) In good faith the school was permanently located at Georgetown and for a valuable consideration—\$63,000—and should remain there, unless it can be shown that it has not prospered there and cannot, which is not the fact, for it has steadily gone forward from the first and now has greater promise and prosperity than ever before.

(3) Brother Lloyd, who favors the movement, in his excellent article admits almost every contention of the majority—that you can have a great school in a town, as facts have verified, that from a moral standpoint, which he recognizes as very vital, he concedes the advantages of Georgetown over Dallas in its freedom from saloons, brothels, gambling devices, Sabbath desecration and the like—which cannot be said of Dallas. But the good brother falls down, as we think, and mars that otherwise nice article, when he insists that our greatest need is money, and by going to a city we are likely to get more money and thereby condones the vices of a city for the sake of money—seemingly would rather have the city with its saloons, brothels and other vices with more money, than a clean town free from such evils with less money. In such an alternative I must part company with my brother, remembering the warning of the Master, "Lead us not into temptation." The brother's reasoning seems to be good in saying the money will get the professors and they, with the school in a populous city and section of the country, will bring the pupils. Let's see. Vanderbilt has the money and the ideal location according to our brother, as compared with Georgetown—but the fact remains that Georgetown has more pupils of collegiate grade than Vanderbilt, and develops young preachers by the score—licensing them to preach—while Vanderbilt, as stated in a recent article, has licensed one in four years.

(4) The agent of the Y. M. C. A., after investigation, paid Georgetown the enviable compliment that on account of the cleanness of the town and the moral sentiment of the people only ten per cent of the pupils resorted to corrupting and contaminating places, while seventy-five per cent of the pupils where such temptations abound patronize them.

(5) My last statement is, we should aim at character building and furnish conditions contributing to that end. We should provide a thorough collegiate course under the most favorable religious auspices. We should not undertake professional teaching, such as law, medicine, engineering, pharmacy, chemistry, etc. There is no demand for such work at our hands—there is no lack of splendidly equipped and heavily endowed universities to do this work much better than we can ever hope to do it, and our limited means can be put to a much better purpose in endowing the chairs of our University, including also the schools of theology and pedagogy. As a Church we mostly need teachers and preachers. We should endow the University so as to make tuition free—practically so, at least—to provide all necessary buildings and equipments demanded by a first class institution—leave professional education to others, except as above specified—and after this, in fact along with this, help our correlated schools all we can—in this way, in my humble opinion, can our money be best spent—and be sure to let well enough alone and not disturb the great work being done at Georgetown.

P. S.—In line with the foregoing contention is the provision in the recently amended charter of the University—requiring concurrent—not majority—active on the part of the patronizing conferences, in order to confirmation of the instrument, and by parity of reasoning, concurrent and not majority action will be necessary to carry so grave an issue as the change of location of the institution. If the change must come, let it be done legally—according to all analogies and precedents in like matters of great importance,

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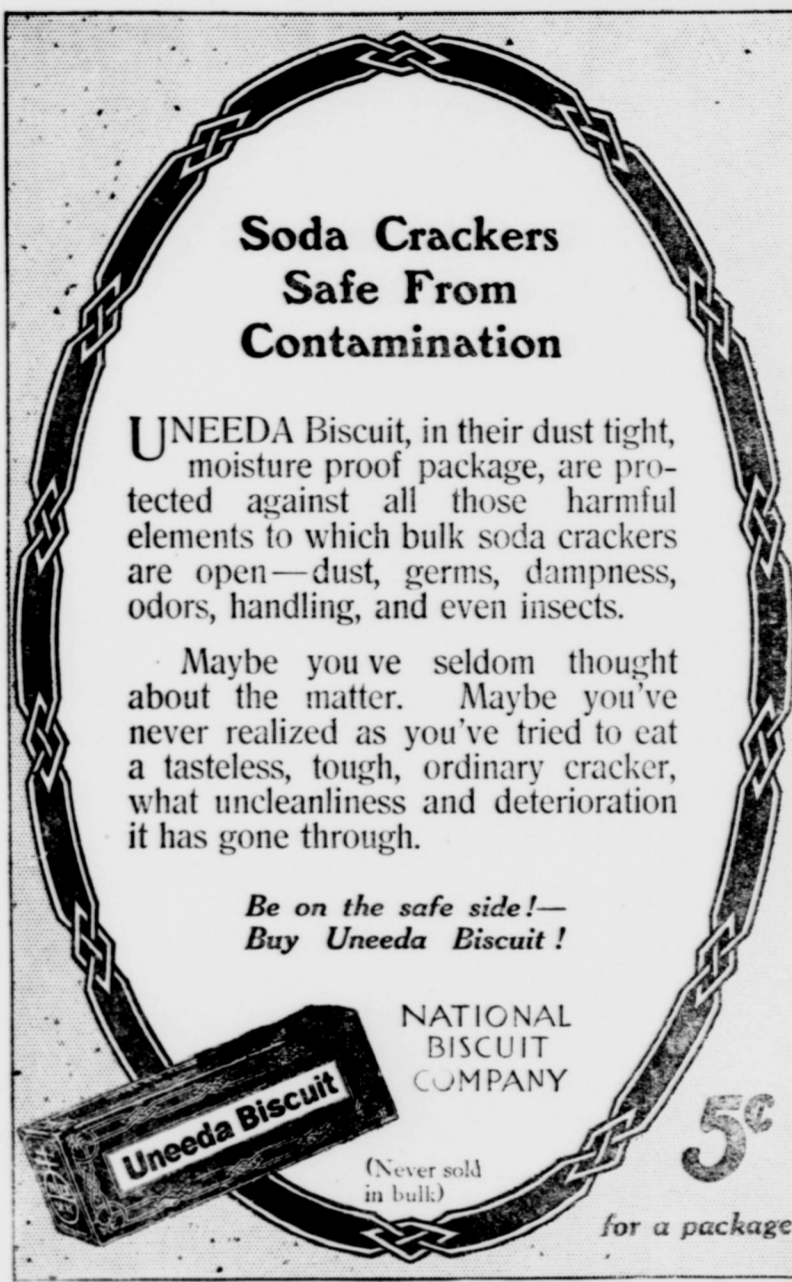
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and according to the law of the State bearing upon this very question of change of location, and not by hasty majority action, but by concurrent action of the several patronizing conferences.

J. H. M.

**SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—  
A STATEMENT AND AN AP-  
PEAL.**

A representative meeting from among the friends and patrons of Southwestern University, who are opposed to its removal from Georgetown, was held in Waco, September 13. J. E. Pritchett, of San Antonio, was elected Chairman and O. T. Hotchkiss, of Pittsburg, Secretary. Besides those who were present in person, there were many who sent letters and telegrams, expressing heartiest sympathy with the purpose of the meeting, and pledging their influence and work for its retention at Georgetown. The sentiment of the meeting was that the proposition for removal has made a crisis in our educational interests that threatens division and differences from which we will not recover in fifty years, and that will cause us to lose what we have been forty years building—success achieved by the toil, sacrifice and very life-blood of some who have gone on before us. The following paper was unanimously adopted, by a rising vote:

To the Members of the Several Annual Conferences in Texas:

Your attention is most respectfully called to the following statement:

Nearly 40 years ago the leaders of the Methodist Church in Texas, tired of the many ill-advised and short-lived educational ventures which had caused so much financial loss, and yet left them with no school adequate to meet the demand of their people for higher education, after earnest prayer for divine guidance laid down all their local and sectional preferences, and agreed unanimously to unite all the conferences in a persistent and determined effort to build one central university with a homogeneous system of correlated schools, which would not only meet the necessities of their time, but which, by continuous growth, would be able to meet the needs of the future. They agreed on a commission of picked men, and gave them full power to locate and name this school, each conference pledging itself before

hand to abide faithfully by their decision.

This Commission, after nearly three years of diligent consideration of all the issues involved, and availing themselves of the counsel of the wisest and best men in the Church, located this school at Georgetown, Texas, and called it Southwestern University. Acting under authority of the conferences that had agreed to the enterprise, they contracted with the original donors and with citizens of Georgetown, Texas, that the location of this University of Texas Methodism should be permanent, reserving only the right to locate elsewhere if it should afterwards be found expedient, the departments of law, medicine and theology.

About sixteen years ago, when local option was not popular, in response to a widespread sentiment that the presence of the open saloon was a serious menace to the welfare of our college students, the citizens of Georgetown by heroic effort banished the saloons with their attendant evils from their midst, and have kept them out ever since. Thus located near the geographical center of the State, and in such a healthful, moral atmosphere, Southwestern University has had a steady and continuous growth every year since its beginning, until it now easily ranks with the first institutions of Texas and of the entire Southwest, and is just now entering what promises to be a period of unprecedented development; thus has the wisdom of the fathers in its location been signally vindicated and the results of united effort been beautifully demonstrated. During the present year a proposition was submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of Dallas to the trustees of the University, asking that the chief school of Texas Methodism be moved from Georgetown to Dallas. At their regular meeting in June, the trustees

(Continued on Page 6.)

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services at Webb City and on the Tjone ranch, near there, besides the regular work here in Laredo. This town and county are progressing materially. The main money crop—onions—was a big success this last season, and a larger acreage will be planted this fall. New people also are coming into the country. As the conference year is rapidly drawing to a close I feel under an increasing debt of gratitude to God for his numerous mercies and favors.—J. E. Woodward.

**Lee Street, Greenville.**

After two busy years, and happy ones, too, because of the success God gave us, I am leaving for Georgetown to take charge of Mood Hall of Southwestern University, where there is a wonderful opportunity to make one's life count for good among the 125 young men who will find the kind of a home we make it. We feel the weight of this responsibility, and crave an interest in the prayers of our Texas Methodists. From a selfish standpoint we would have preferred remaining another year at Lee Street; to have enjoyed the two new \$5000 and \$6000 churches at Lee Street and Jacobia—the latter just completed—and the beautiful and comfortable new eight-room parsonage. Best of all, we had upwards of a hundred conversions each year, and the membership doubled at Lee Street and nearly so at Jacobia, while the Sunday-school at Lee Street doubled four times in the two years, both in enrollment and attendance. The job is open, brethren, and whether the two places are made stations or remain together it is a fine field, regardless of the indebtedness. Salaries were paid in full and most of the conference claims secured. We shall never forget the kindness, sympathy and encouragement of some of these good people. God bless them. When you come this way stop in to see us. Our family is rather large and composed mostly of boys, but we always have an extra room awaiting you.—L. G. White, Sept. 1.

**Harwood.**

The year is nearly a thing of the past, and soon the preachers will be flocking to the fine church of Brother Booth's, in Austin, and shaking hands with each other. We hope to be there and get a great blessing and meet with all our old friends. Have passed my second year course of study and am now busy with my meetings over my work. Brother Joe F. Webb, of Bastrop was with us at Harwood, and the Church was revived and one member received. Brother Webb "had the honor" of signing my local preacher's license, and I "had the honor" of being one of his preachers for two years on the Beeville District. He is a fine Christian character, and we love him. The ladies here have been organized, and they have put in some needed improvements on the Church, which are all paid for. The parsonage is very much in need of repair, and, in fact, we need a new one. Brother Webb was anxious to get a picture of it to show at conference or publish in the Advocate, but the people were all on my side, and so he has none. But then, I don't need the parsonage this year. Brother William A. Govett was with us at Sea Willow, and we had the best meeting I was ever in; a regular old-time meeting. The Holy Spirit came down in power, and there were shouts of gladness at several of the meetings. Brother Govett is a power, and the people learned to love him. Organized a Church there with twenty-three members, and there are more to come. Some old Methodists were "worked over" and we have them praying in public. A move is on to have a church building soon. The youth is on us, and the crops are short. The people are hauling drinking water and driving their stock to water, but we are still hopeful, and may yet go to Austin and report all in full, regardless of everything. Had a fine time with our pastor McKimney in the mountains and a buggy time coming home. Broke a buggy tongue at Hays City and managed to patch up until I got to Brother Blackwell's, below Lockhart, where I traded it off to him for another, and broke that one and traded with Brother Morris, and got to Harwood tired and dusty, but in a good humor. May God's richest blessings be with you all.—W. D. Williamson, Sept. 12.

**Caro and Cushing.**

On Wednesday night, September 7, we began a meeting at Caro with Rev. C. V. Oswald, of Tolar, Texas, doing the preaching. I have heard few men who equal Brother Oswald in a revival. There is nothing sensational about his preaching, but it is plain, practical and convincing, and he leaves everything in fine shape for the pastor. As a result of the meeting we had a number of conversions and others who will join the Church, and others who will join. The Church was also greatly revived. We feel that the work was all of a permanent nature. After Brother Oswald left Rev. T. C. Sharpe, of Mount Enterprise, came and preached for us two days, much to our profit. Near the close of the meeting our people gave us a nice pounding, which we appreciate very much. We thank God for the coming of Brother Oswald and Brother Sharpe, and for the good accomplished. We will be at Galveston with everything in full.—L. J. Power, Sept. 29.

**Pilot Grove Circuit.**

My meetings of Pilot Grove Circuit have been held. While I have been sick all spring and summer with catarrh of the stomach and liver trouble, I have helped in all of them. We commenced at Blackman the second Sunday night in July and held two weeks. Brother J. B. Davis, of Van Alstyne, preached three good sermons for us, and H. M. Benton, a lay preacher of the same place, preached three times for us with good effect. At New Prospect Professor Jackson helped me with three sermons, and here at the Grove Brother Standerfer, the Presbyterian pastor of Howe, helped me four days and did fine preaching. In all three of the meetings we made solid advancements that will do us good in the future. We

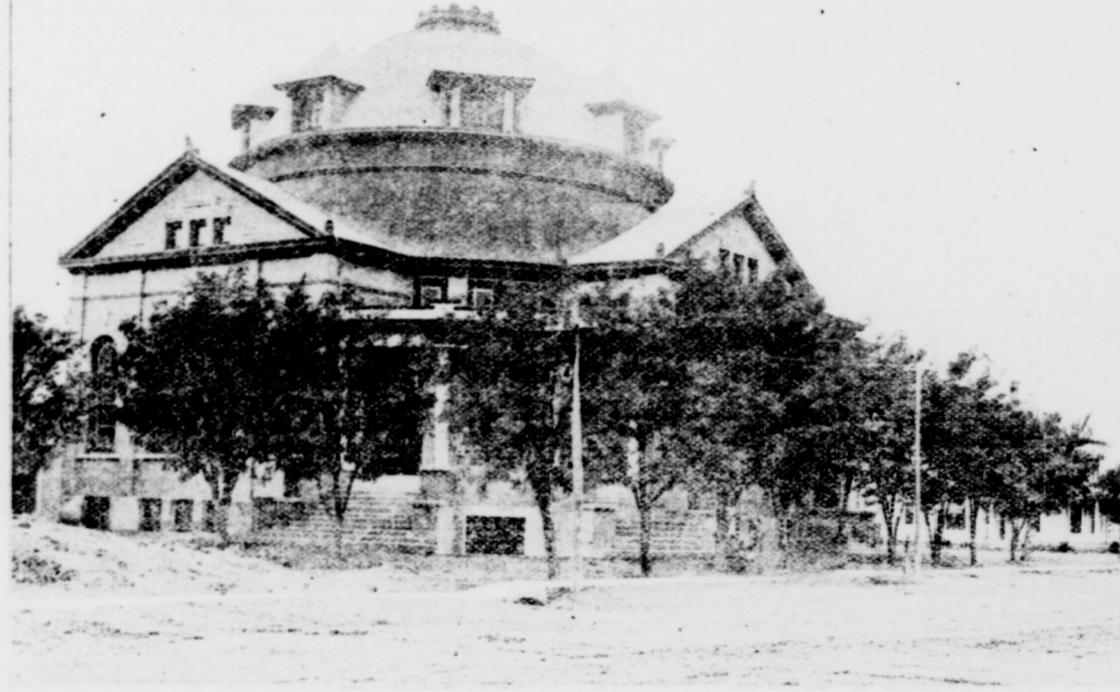
had some conversions and reclamations, and the membership is in a much better spiritual condition than when I entered the work. At Cottage Hill Brother Benton took matters in hand for me, as I was too sick at the time, and gathered men together from three communities. Although he is a clerk in Mr. Stinnett's store and the meeting about four miles from Van Alstyne he would watch for his men as they came in town, and for three weeks he had five men at work, and by the commencement of the meeting, Wednesday night before the first Sunday in September, they had located a place in a beautiful grove near Cannon Cemetery convenient to four or five communities. Preparations had been made to seat eight hundred people, and at times there were over 1200. The meeting started off good, and gathered in-

run streams of living water. It is one of the finest farming countries in the Northern Panhandle. There is some historic note attached to this place. It is here where old Fort Elliot stood thirty years ago as a great protection against the invading Indians, who were numerous here at that time. Only the broken walls, the rifle pits and a few lonely graves remain to tell of the once living army of men who were stationed here. They have long since gone, and with them have gone the Indians and most of the big cattle kings, with their lowing herds. Those have all given place to the man with the hoe, and today prosperous farmers are to be seen upon every hand. But the best news of all I have to tell you is that the Methodist Church, South, militant Church, is the vanguard of this Western civilization. But enough

of this. But we hope and pray that they will work out for good. There has been a work to do there which time alone can do. Next year we will have a meeting and the Lord will wonderfully bless us.—F. E. Willett, Sept. 17.

**Chico.**

Our last meeting closed September 6. It was held at Plainview School House. Rev. R. L. Patterson, of Bowie Mission, did some fine preaching. Brother Johnson, of Greenwood Circuit, preached the first two days, all of which did great good. The immediate results were five conversions, fifteen additions and a great revival among the Christian people. Our fourth revival was held at old Pleasant Grove camp-ground. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. Henry Gallo



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, VERNON, TEXAS, REV. A. L. MOORE, PASTOR.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Vernon, Texas, recently finished, will be opened for service by Bishop James Atkins September 25, at 11 a. m. This structure is 104 1/2 x 87 feet, with complete basement for heating apparatus, kitchen department, a large auditorium for banquets and other social occasions for young and old, also room for a small gymnasium and shower baths. On the second floor is the church auditorium, with Sunday-school room on the left, so that all can be thrown together, making an auditorium that will seat 1200 or more. There are twelve Sunday-school booths in the Sunday-school department, together with other rooms for organized classes, making this plant thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every way. It presents an imposing appearance from the outside, and the interior is a gem of beauty. It will cost \$20,000, besides the furnishings. Rev. A. L. Moore is the pastor. It stands today as the best church plant in the Northwest Texas Conference. There are others in course of construction as good.

rest until the last night, the second Sunday night, when we closed a happy religious confusion. Brother Benton was our leader, and he did it well. There were about 100 conversions and reclamations. I think there were fifty reclaimed from thirty years old down to tough young men. Twenty-four gave their names to join the Methodist Church in different parts of the country. The Lord be praised for his goodness.—C. W. Jacob, Sept. 20.

**Grandview.**

Sunday, August 18, was a very profitable day to the laymen of Grandview. Mr. Dick Oxford, Leader-elect of the laymen of the Cleburne District, addressed large congregations at both the morning and evening services. At the 11 o'clock hour he spoke of "Our Obligations." This was a very inspiring, helpful and instructive service. All were made to realize that the obligation of the evangelization of this world applies to each individual Christian, and many declared their intention of fulfilling these obligations in the future as best they could. Our assessment for the cause this year was most all subscribed at this service. At the evening service he used as his text: Mary 12:21—"One thing thou lackest: Go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven." In impressive words he discussed this text, emphasizing the folly of laying up treasure on earth when the safer and wiser plan is to lay up our treasure in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt. Mr. Oxford is a lawyer of Granbury, a man of intelligence, a fluent speaker and above all a live wire in the interest of the great Laymen's Movement of today. We hope to have him with us many times this year, and heartily commend him to all the Churches of the district.—Miss Maude Akers.

**Miami.**

The Miami charge has two appointments, Miami and Mobeetie. These are half stations, but Miami will be a station next year, paying a salary of \$1000. Mobeetie will become the head of a circuit another year, paying \$1000 to the preacher. Fortunate will be the preachers who serve these charges another year. No more loyal or liberal people can be found than these. Great possibilities await these two places. They are both well located. Miami is the county seat of Roberts County and situated in one of the finest stock farming sections of Texas. Mobeetie is twenty-five miles from Miami, in the northwestern portion of Wheeler County, and was, up until a few years ago, the county seat of that county. It is just at the foot of the plains, with the finest valleys of farming land to be found anywhere, and through which

I have held my meetings at both these places, with good results. I was assisted at Mobeetie by Rev. A. L. Bowman, of Panhandle City. He is a splendid young preacher of much promise. He literally captivated my people. Brother A. T. Culbertson, of Childress, was with me in my Miami meeting. He is fine help, and with a good consecrated man. He is one evangelist who helps the Church and the pastor too. You do not have to bleed your people in a collection for him. He leaves it all with you, except his expenses. If you need help you will make no mistake in getting him. This is my fourth year on this charge. These years have been mingled with much pleasure and with deepest sorrow. The last year I have been passing through the deep waters. These good people have stood by me in all of my troubles, and have borne with me in my weakness. God bless every one of them. I have never served a people who endeared themselves to me like these people have. I shall ever remember them with the fondest recollections. But I shall soon pass from their midst, and with my face toward the shining gate some day I expect to meet them there, when we have crossed the bar.—P. G. Huffman.

**Post City.**

This charge has three points—Post City, Draw and Verdena. We were somewhat disappointed in our meeting at Draw. Our help never came, which set us back for awhile, but about the third day of the meeting Brother Doak, of Tahoka, came to us, and things began to move then. If you have never seen Doak in a fight you have not seen him at his best. All things considered, we had a great meeting. We have just closed a most gracious meeting at Post City. Brother J. E. Stephens, of Floydada, was with us and did the preaching. The visible results were not what we expected, but we feel sure that there was seed sown that will bring forth an abundant harvest. Brother Stephens is a most excellent preacher and a very lovable man. The people loved him from the start, and the Lord, through him, touched and moved men and women in a way in which they have not been touched and moved since our acquaintance with them. We received four into the Church, with about ten to follow. We have our conference collections and over in cash and good subscriptions, and one other point to hear from. Our salary will be paid in full, with some to spare. Post City is growing fast, and her people believe in doing things. They are putting the finishing touches on the Santa Fe grade and soon we will have trains in Post City. Then listen for the noise like a new church out this way. We have met with many disappointments at Ver-

dena, but we hope and pray that they will work out for good. There has been a work to do there which time alone can do. Next year we will have a meeting and the Lord will wonderfully bless us.—F. E. Willett, Sept. 17.

**Linden Circuit.**

Everything is moving along smoothly on the Linden charge. This is a new work, only two years old. The Lord has blessed us most abundantly this year. We have had a very strenuous revival campaign. We have held seven protracted meetings. Have received 165 members as a result of these meetings. We began at Warren Springs the first Sunday in July. Here we were hindered some, but the Church was revived; several conversions and three accessions. We next went to Nelson's Chapel. Here we ran until Thursday night. We trust some good was accomplished. Our next meeting was at New Colony. Here the Lord was with us; a number of conversions and reclamations and ten accessions to the Church. We next went to Hamill's Chapel and held on eight days. The Lord was with us again at this place. The Church was greatly revived, many conversions and reclamations and sixteen new members added to the Church. On the fifth Sunday in July we began at Lanie's School House, a mission appointment. When we arrived we found that the people were anxious for a revival. They had cleared the grounds and worked the roads and were expecting great things of the Lord. We were not disappointed. God was with us in his Spirit's presence and power from the first. Old hardened sinners came and fell weeping at the altar-cry, "Men and brethren, what must we do?" And we added unto the Church daily such as were saved. We received fifty new members as a re-

Continued on Page 13.

## The Southwestern University Location

(Continued from page 3)

carefully considered this proposition, and by a large majority decided that it ought not to be accepted, and expressed their conviction that discussion of removal would divide sentiment and retard development. A minority of the board formulated a paper looking to the acceptance of the Dallas proposition, which it was announced will be presented to you for indorsement, we beg therefore to present the following for your consideration:

Whereas, under the terms of the contract signed by the founders of Southwestern University, and ratified by the several Annual Conferences, our Church is legally and morally bound to maintain at Georgetown the University of Texas Methodism, and Whereas, hundreds of our people have from time to time given money to build up the school at Georgetown never doubting but that it would continue as our chief educational institution, and

Whereas, the seal of divine approval has been set upon the school, not only in its continuous growth in material thing, but also in the high intellectual and moral character of its graduates, and in the large number of preachers and missionaries it has given to the Church, and

Whereas, our Church has always contended that a community without the contaminating and demoralizing presence of the saloons is a much better place in which to develop moral and religious character than is a community where these evils largely exist, and

Whereas, the authorities of the State University so presented to his Excellency Governor Campbell the evil effects of the saloons at Austin upon the students of the State University, that he submitted to a special session of the Legislature a request that a law be passed prohibiting a saloon within ten miles of that institution, and whereas, it has been clearly demonstrated by recent discussion that a very large number of the friends and supporters of the University would be wounded in their feelings and many of them permanently alienated by its removal, and

Whereas, the alumni association of the University, in its annual session in June, unanimously indorsed the position of the trustees, and

Whereas, the President of the University has said that the new movement could not succeed unless the alumni, friends and patrons of the University agree to give it their support, so that at the best a removal to Dallas would be but an experiment, and would undoubtedly bring confusion and loss of confidence into our ranks, and

Whereas, the Dallas proposition consists only of a subscription that is inadequate to build a great University and is entirely unsatisfactory in its character; therefore, we beg:

(1) That you give your vote against the removal of Southwestern University from Georgetown, and against any proposition that looks to the unsettling of our already established educational policy in Texas.

(2) That you rally to the Southwestern University and provide at once the equipment so badly needed to care for its rapidly growing student body, and that you join with us in an effort to further perfect our educational system, and also to give to all our Church schools in the State the buildings and equipment they need in order that our great system of Church schools may meet the demand that is now upon our Church to give the best educational facilities under wholesome, moral and religious influences.

Resolved, That a copy of this paper be furnished to the Secretary of each of the Annual Conferences in Texas with the request that it be read to the Board of Education, and also that it be furnished the press and the Texas Christian Advocate for publication.

O. T. HOTCHKISS, Sec.

### SOME FACTS FOR THE VOTERS ON THE REMOVAL.

By Rev. G. F. Bryan.

Strong arguments have been made on both sides and neither party is without able advocates. Therefore without prejudice every argument on both sides should be carefully weighed.

Yet without assuming the attitude of a judge while belonging to a party, the writer sets forth a few facts, some of which might otherwise be overlooked:

1. Every claim of Georgetown will be settled by letting the "reversion

clause" in the original deed take effect. We would lose only the old plot of ground, and this has not been used by the University proper for several years. The Georgetown citizens placed that clause in the deed to safeguard their rights. Now, let them have all the "reversion clause" claims. We will do them no wrong. What we owe them, we will pay them.

2. If this question was to be fairly settled, why was Dr. Hyer muzzled, while Drs. Cody and Allen, who are the writer's friends allowed to talk ad libitum? Why have all the faculty who favor removal been told to be silent?

In fairness, if the University should not be moved by this year's conferences, the question should be postponed until Dr. Hyer is allowed to speak.

Furthermore, every conference should hear what Dr. Hyer has to say on this question, and if the Board of Trustees does not give (?) him liberty, the conferences should ask him to speak. As voters we are entitled to hear what the President of the University thinks about the question.

3. If we do not accept the Dallas offer an institution will be built at Dallas which will throttle Polytechnic College, and will take hundreds of the best students from both Polytechnic and Georgetown.

4. The future students of Southwestern University are entitled to more consideration than are the citizens of Georgetown or Dallas.

(a) There are about 500 Methodist students at the University of Texas. There are hundreds of Methodists at other colleges. Almost every preacher finds that where he gets one student for Georgetown, two or three slip through his fingers for other places. Charge that they are not loyal Methodists if you will. The facts are that they do not, and will not go to Georgetown.

(b) These students are the very ones who should be educated in our own schools. Build a University which our Methodist students can be induced to attend and they will be more loyal in future as men and women.

Not for Dallas, nor for Georgetown, but for the young men and women of our Methodist homes let us cast our votes.

### REPLY OF DR. JOHN O. McREYNOLDS TO THE CRITICISMS OF DR. J. M. BARCUS REGARDING THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHWESTERN.

Upon my return to Dallas on the 14th inst. my attention was called to an article in the Christian Advocate by Dr. J. M. Barcus, of Georgetown, in which he finds it necessary to resort to an unjust and unwarranted criticism of the Medical Department of Southwestern University. I must say in the beginning that I shall carefully refrain from any discussion of the advisability of removing Southwestern University, as this is a matter entirely within the province of others to determine. I feel, however, that it is my duty as Dean of the Medical Department to state the pertinent facts of the case, especially as the criticism comes from one whose opportunities should have made him more familiar with the truth and whose official relation as trustee should have made him feel a more friendly interest in every department of the University.

If Dr. Barcus had endorsed the views contained in his article it would certainly have been a more manly attitude on his part if he had taken occasion at some time during the last seven years to present objections to those in charge of the Medical College and to give a more active co-operation in the interests of the institution. His criticism of the Medical College deals first with the financial status, and second with the character of work accomplished. He states that Dallas has not fulfilled her agreement with reference to the financial responsibility. This statement is entirely false and without foundation. I have before me the original contract and all subsequent contracts made with the trustees of the University.

The trustees have never at any time made any contract with the city of Dallas. The original contract was made between the trustees, as party of the first part, and six physicians of Dallas, namely: Dr. R. W. Baird, Dr. J. W. Bourland, Dr. J. B. Shelburne, Dr. J. B. Smoot, Dr. Dero E. Seay and Dr. John O. McReynolds, as party of the second part. And this contract provided that these six physicians should raise a building fund of ten thousand

dollars and should co-operate with the authorities of the Church in raising additional amounts. But the only amount specified as that for which the physicians should be held responsible was the sum of ten thousand dollars, and it was not stated that even this amount should come from Dallas. Now, what was actually done?

To begin with, my own firm gave \$5000, and the other four physicians, parties to the agreement, contributed \$1000 each, and still other physicians contributed various sums aggregating from the doctors alone more than \$12,000, which more than fulfilled the agreement originally made. Then we secured the services of Dr. John R. Nelson as commissioner to help us raise additional funds. But he consented to come only on the condition that I would personally guarantee his salary of \$250 per month and expenses. In this guarantee I was joined later by my confreres in the medical profession.

The building was a necessity and we proceeded at once with its construction without waiting to collect the necessary funds. When the building was two-thirds completed the available funds were exhausted and the progress of construction would have been stopped if I had not given to the contractor my written obligation to buy his mechanics lien at par for the remaining \$29,000 necessary to complete the building. This mechanics' lien has been reduced by contributions from the Church until the balance due, with the accrued interest, will approximate \$11,000. The property could not be duplicated for \$65,000, and by far the greater part of the cost has been met with Dallas money, and raised through the personal influence of Dallas men. In addition to the contributions of Dallas for the construction and equipment of the building several thousand dollars of Dallas money have been advanced to tide the school over the period of its infancy. And not one of these physicians who contributed so liberally to establish and maintain the institution has ever received a solitary cent of remuneration for instruction which he has delivered in his special field of activity. This service which has been gratuitously rendered by Dallas physicians to Southwestern University would amount to fully \$60,000 per annum on a basis of the expenses incurred by the State University at Galveston.

And yet Dr. Barcus feels called upon to publish to the world that Dallas has failed to keep her word and do her duty, and it would be interesting information if Dr. Barcus would publish a statement of his own individual financial sacrifices which he has made for the development of this department of the University of which he has the honor to be a trustee. Let it be also remembered that Dallas sent no representative to Georgetown to induce the trustees to establish a medical department here. On the contrary, the trustees of their own accord by unanimous voice voted to establish a medical department years ago and then sent a committee to various cities of this State to ascertain the most favorable location. This committee of its own accord came to Dallas and sought out the physicians with whom a contract was later formed and these physicians have redeemed their pledges in the letter and in the spirit of the original compact, and any charge to the contrary is utterly untrue.

The other phase of the Doctor's criticism relates to the character of the work accomplished. While Dr. Barcus has long been a trustee of the University he has not felt sufficient interest in the Medical Department so far as I am informed to make a single visit to the institution to ascertain the character of men imparting and receiving instruction, but he chooses to rely upon the false statements of a representative of Andrew Carnegie who is notoriously hostile to Church institutions as contrasted with those of the State. This trust representative I have never had an opportunity to see, but his published statements are in a large measure untrue and condemn nearly all of the schools of the South, and his educational policy would abolish nearly all of our colleges in the South because they have not yet had time to accumulate the colossal resources which are possible in the home of monopolies in the victorious North.

But I must beg permission to present a few facts bearing directly upon the character of scholarship maintained in the Medical College. Admission to the freshman year is a matter which is entirely removed from the control of the medical faculty. The State of Texas, through its Board of Medical Examiners, reserves the right to determine who is qualified to begin the study of medicine. So every man

in the freshman class must come with a State certificate indicating that he possesses twelve units of credit for this session and fourteen units of credit for next session. The board further determines the number of years of study, the number of hours per year in every subject, the laboratory equipment, the hospital facilities and, in fact, the entire curriculum. Thus the State exercises a direct and rigid supervision over the entire matter of medical education, and Southwestern University, according to the State Board of Examiners, has more than fully complied with all of these requirements and is in perfect accord with the spirit of advanced standards for the medical profession.

Southwestern is a member of the Southern Association of Medical Colleges and is listed by the Board of Regents of the State of New York as an accredited Medical College. We have a compulsory four years graded course of instruction of eight months each and the faculty are men eminent in their respective fields. The alumni in their examinations before the State Board of Examiners and in their private practice and as representative men of the community compare favorably with the graduates of Harvard and Yale. And yet Dr. Barcus, a trustee of the University, in order to discredit the city of Dallas, will stoop to brand as unworthy the alumni of his own alma mater.

How can the University, even through the sacrifices which have been made for her development, hope to grow into her full measure of power and glory when a department of the University is thus falsely assailed by those whose best endeavors are needed to build better things and not to destroy?

Replying to the assertion that we have not a very large student body, I will say that each year the requirements of the school have been advanced and the work has met with the hearty approval of Dr. Hyer, President of the University, but this increased standard has kept our annual enrollment down approximately to one hundred men, while the expenses of instruction have steadily increased.

The next session opens on September 29, and we need the united efforts of all loyal friends of Methodist institutions rather than the unjustified opposition from those to whom we should naturally look for faithful and substantial service.

If the foregoing statements are not sufficiently clear and convincing as to the part which Dallas has contributed to the Medical Department, I shall be delighted to appear in person before each of the Annual Conferences with all the documents bearing upon the subject, because I am fully conscious of the fact that Texas Methodism is entitled to a more complete knowledge of the situation than has hitherto been presented.

### PUZZLED

Hard Work, Sometimes, to Raise Children.

Children's taste is oftentimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on.

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner.

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful.

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it.

"We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts.

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. They showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical.

"They continued the food and today both children are well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts for she has the evidence before her eyes every day."

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

PROHIBITION VS. SENATOR PEELER

By Rev. Jas. Campbell, D. D.

The Rev. James Peeler, now deceased, was for many years an honored member of the Northwest Texas Conference. Brother Peeler was a man of sharp, quick and incisive intellectual powers. In debate he knew how to seize the advantages over, as well as the disadvantages of, his opponent. He was regarded as being peculiar and rather eccentric, but yet mastering and using these qualities in the service of the good and in opposition to the bad. Among many other anecdotes told of him was the following: It is said that this venerable servant of God was holding a revival meeting somewhere in Bell County near by a little country store where liquor was sold by a man who carried the prefix of "General" to his name. During this meeting it is said that Brother Peeler, in one of his earnest prayers, lifted up his voice so that it could be heard even by the liquor dealer, and said, "O Lord, have mercy on poor old Gen.

While we are here trying to save these poor sinners from damnation and hell, he is over there dealing out hell-fire by the quart!" If the sainted father could now return to this world how painful it would be to find his son—the one he honored with his own given name—the Jas. Peeler, Jr., down at Austin, "dealing out" this same "hell-fire" not only "by the quart," but by the barrel, the keg, the gallon, the quart, the pint, and the drink! Now hold right still, Senator, and don't get excited—hold your breath while I show how you and every other man who votes the anti-prohibition ticket are doing that very thing, and are personally responsible for all the evils inflicted by the "liquor traffic" in this State.

First, however, I shall call attention to Mr. Peeler's "grand stand" play in the Senate of recent date. The Honorable Senator gave as his third reason for voting against the prohibitory measure before the Senate a statement made by this writer in the Texas Christian Advocate on the relation of temptation to moral character. A statement that one does not get rid of temptation by running from it, because being of a temptable nature he carries the liability with him, and will meet temptation wherever he may go. There are a thousand and one ways in which a man may be tempted. That this statement, which is true, justifies the State in maintaining places of public resort not simply as temptations but as tempters of the young and weak-minded made so by the "hell-fire" above referred to when they are corrupted physically, intellectually and morally, is too monstrous to be entertained by any one whose moral and reasoning faculties are in sound condition. Let the Senator take note of the difference between a temptation and a tempter. Let him also take note that in that Bible which his honored father preached there is a story of a garden, a tree, a man and woman, and a devil. Let him beware also that while the man and woman were punished for their sin, that the devil, the old serpent—the tempter—was "cursed above all cattle and every beast of the field," and condemned to "go upon his belly" and "eat" "dust all the days of his life." The very extract quoted by the Senator and printed in the "Senate Journal," pages 110 and 111, and by the way one of the best things in it, advocates the resistance of the devil—the tempter—until he is driven from the city, the village and the country into the sea. If there is any devil more corrupting, villainous and destructive of whatever is best in civilization than the infamous "liquor traffic" for which Mr. Peeler votes I have never heard of him. The policy set forth in the extract which Mr. Peeler quotes has been the policy of the Methodist Church in reference to the Southwestern University. When that institution was located at Georgetown that village was a saloon town. It had as many saloons in proportion to population as Dallas now has, if

it had as many as two. I do not know exactly the number, but probably there were two, three or four. There were about 500 people in the village. True, there was no local option law at that time, but the law was enacted not long afterward, and Dr. Mood assisted in having the provision put into the constitution. I think that it was through his influence mainly that it was done. That was the first stroke in the battle to rid that town of Mr. Peeler's "hell-fire." During the twenty or more years that the village was cursed with saloons after the University was located there I never heard any citizen of that town advocate running from there with the school, though there were good counties which went dry in a very short time after local option was put into the constitution. Even Brother Barcus did not propose anything of this kind. The first time I had the opportunity to vote for prohibition was in 1876 or 1877 in Cleburne, Johnson County. The county went dry and I have consistently voted for prohibition ever since.

But really did the article in the Advocate influence the Senator to vote as he did? Does he not always vote the anti-prohibition ticket? Would he not have voted as he did if he had never seen or heard of the article in the Advocate? Was not Mr. Peeler therefore just getting off a little piece of stage-play to gratify the spleen of some other man against Dr. Campbell?

The article in the Advocate deals strictly with the relation of temptation to individual and personal moral character with which the policy of prohibition has nothing to do. We had as well have laws enforcing men to be honest or benevolent as laws to force men to be sober. But a law against teaching men to steal and murder by persuasion or otherwise would be quite a different thing. Prohibition has no more to do with the relation of temptation to individual moral character than the "man in the moon" or the satellites of Jupiter.

But let us return to the responsibility to the "drink" or "liquor problem." This problem surely is not one of religion nor of private morals, nor of personal liberty. If drink hurt no one but the drinker, then it would not be a question for the State to deal with any more than coffee drinking, provided none but the drinker be party to nor interested in the drinking. But the very moment another becomes in any way responsible for the drinking, for gain or through malice or otherwise, or the drinking inflicts injuries on others besides the party drinking, then it becomes a matter of public concern. No man has the right to do that which in itself is dangerous to others merely to gratify his own desire or to put money in his pocket. When conduct reaches that point, then it becomes a matter of public interest. The question of the "liquor traffic" is a question of "social welfare." In the preface to Harry S. Warner's great book on "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem," Mr. Warner makes the following quotation from an editorial in the American Brewers' Review: "The so-called personal liberty argument in behalf of alcoholic drink loses more and more of its force. Consideration of the public welfare continues to grow and overshadow the rights of the individual. The drink question must be fought out upon the ultimate foundation of morals, hygiene and social order—in other words, the public welfare. If the public welfare requires the suppression of the alcoholic drink traffic it should be suppressed." Mr. Warner then remarks as follows: "In a debate the first step necessary is to state the question—to agree on a ground on which to disagree. No social or political writer has more correctly stated the basis on which the liquor question is to be fought out, and satisfactory settlement reached, than has this editorial writer on the pro-liquor side of the controversy. On this basis the question is before the American people 'on its merits only.'" This writer fully agrees with Mr. Warner in the following statement and answer to it: "It has been said that prohibition interferes with the moral freedom of the individual; that it removes temptation and that the non-tempted is non-moral because virtue comes from resistance to temptation, not from blind freedom from it." Mr. Warner admits the truth of the statement in his answer to it. He says: "In answer is the fact that prohibition as applied to liquor has not been directed against the act of drinking; that men may make their own liquor and drink it if they choose. Besides, as shown above, the State does

not make men good, or aim to; its duty is to protect the community as a whole from the burdens cast upon it by excessive drinkers, which in practice means nearly all drinkers."

Our government has denied the individual any natural or personal right in himself to manufacture for sale or to sell alcoholic liquor. It assumes and holds all such rights in its own power. It takes over the entire right and responsibility to itself. The government sells the right or liberty to deal in such liquors to the individual, and the only personal liberty any one has to so traffic he buys from the government—both from the United States and the State. He must post his license in his place of business to show that he has the authority of the government to sell. The State even prescribes the kind of citizen that may use such a license. If he does not measure up to the required standard of citizenship he cannot do business. This settles the question of personal liberty. That is not a question for debate. The State has already settled that question. The only question is whether it is good or bad policy for the State to allow the traffic. Does this traffic benefit the people more than it harms them? Or really is there enough good in it to justify the evil results of it?

Now, let it be remembered that our government is one "of the people, for the people and by the people." When any one, therefore, votes for any measure he is personally responsible for all the consequences of that measure, especially for such results as might have been reasonably known would follow. He cannot divide the responsibility with others who voted the same ticket. He voted for the measure including all its consequences. The man who votes for the liquor traffic to be continued, or against the prohibition of it, takes upon himself the responsibility of all the evils produced by it. If this be true, and let him deny it who can, Mr. Peeler, of the Texas Senate, is by his anti-prohibition votes and influence responsible for all the evil results of the whole liquor business in this State. He is dealing out thousands of tons of the "hell-fire" mentioned in his father's prayer. That falls on the ear as rather a harsh term, and not very elegant, but ordinary words will hardly express the moral turpitude of the alcoholic liquor business. Brother Peeler, with his sharp, penetrating insight, comprehensive intellectual power and strong but sensitive moral sense, saw that there was in it all and more than he could express in such strong language.

The public welfare, the protection and promotion of which is a legitimate function of government, may be comprehended under three heads, viz.: 1. Public economy; 2. Public health; 3. Public morals. Waste of material wealth, physical and mental deterioration, disease and premature death, and crimes of all grades are to be prevented (and "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure") while wealth, health, knowledge and social uprightness are to be promoted. The liquor traffic is an offense against public economy, health and morals. Poverty, disease, insanity, physical and mental deterioration, premature death, crime in all degrees, are its natural products. The revenue obtained from taxation and license by the government is a mere bagatelle compared to the loss from alcoholic drink. Mr. Warner computes that government, Federal and States, from import duties, internal revenues, special taxes, fines, etc., collects annually \$312,565,000. While the total cost of intemperance with its consequent evils to the people of the United States amounts to not less than \$1,000,000,000, which is more than ten times as much as the revenue received. Add to this enormous expenditure the results by direct cause and inheritance, of mental weakness, insanity, physical debility inviting all kinds of disease, crime, accidents, anguish, sorrow, poverty and death. What a dark picture is made in the world by this licensed monster! There are but few in the world who are not affected by this terrible curse. And yet the Hon. J. L. Peeler, of the Texas Senate, votes to continue all these evils. This means to run government backwards and make it responsible for the very things it should prevent, and pull down what it should build up.

But to what shall we attribute the attitude of Mr. Peeler toward this great question? Shall we attribute his attitude to moral perversity? Or to a lack of intellectual capacity? Not at all. We allow Mr. Peeler, without knowing him, to be a gentleman of good morals and a man of good intellect. His attitude, so far as I can judge, is attributable to his ignorance. While the honorable gentleman has been busy with the law books and poli-

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tics and reading the Texas Christian Advocate to the Senate, he has missed some things which are going on in the world. And, by the way, I think that the Rev. J. M. Barcus tendered me his kind sympathies on account of the hole he put me in with the antics. It is strange how the man in the hole thinks the other fellow is in. When you cannot answer an argument it is easy to say—well, the devil will get you anyway. I am really glad that the good man had to resort to such measures, but I suppose it was all he could do. As for myself, I feel very comfortable indeed. I am really glad that Mr. Peeler had the extract printed in the Journal. It is about the best reading that journal has contained for many a day. And while Brother Barcus teaches the Allwise Creator how to make good men without the discipline of temptation I will proceed with the argument.

Well, while Mr. Peeler, as aforesaid, has been reading as aforesaid and listening to the noise of Messrs. Jake Wolters, Wortham and other Rio Van Winkles, he has failed to hear the thunderous tread of the world's great scientists in their onrushing charge against the "Drink Problem" with all its progeny of evil. If Mr. Peeler would just read up a little he would learn that the battle with the black and terrible enemy of the human race and of human civilization is no longer being fought by just a few noble women and preachers, and God knows they have and are making a noble fight, but that the great scientists and medical men and statesmen of the world are coming to the rescue. Has Mr. Peeler ever heard about the Russian congress of medical men who met in St. Petersburg, and how they declared that the government monopoly in alcoholic spirits increased rather than diminished alcoholism among the people because of its value to the State coffers, and that in Russia it was a social evil of the first magnitude and some of them marched off to Siberia for telling the truth? Does he know that when General Buller marched his army up the hill and down again so often in South Africa that it put the men of England to studying to find out what was the matter with the English army? The scientists and medical men went to investigating and they discovered that there was a physical deterioration going on all over the country, and when they discovered the cause of it the enemy was not found to be the "hook worm," but "alcoholism." They say this evil must be eradicated or the race will continue to retrograde.

Well, if the honorable gentleman would read a few such books as "Social Welfare and the Liquor Problem," by Warner, "The Psychology of Alcoholism" by George B. Culpen and the "Drink Problem" by fourteen medical

Continued on Page 11.

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BLAYLOCK PUB. CO., Dallas, Texas

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Much inconvenience to the Advocate office and confusion and loss of time will be saved all parties interested if our correspondents will observe a few requests, to-wit:

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Address all business letters touching subscriptions, changes of address, advertising, or other business matters, to Blaylock Publishing Co.

Do not address matter for publication to any individual—either editor or publisher—but to the Texas Christian Advocate. An individual may be out of the city; hence serious delays occur.

Bear in mind that all communications should be written on different sheets of paper from that intended for the business office and should be written on one side only.

OUR CONFERENCES.

Table listing conferences: New Mexico, Artesia, N. M., Bishop Atkins Oct. 5; West Texas, Austin, Bishop Atkins Oct. 26; Sherman Mission, East Bernard, Bishop Murrell Oct. 27; Northwest Texas, Clarendon, Bishop Atkins Nov. 9; Central Texas, Waxahachie, Bishop Atkins Nov. 16; North Texas, Wichita Falls, Bishop Murrell Nov. 23; Texas, Galveston, Bishop Murrell Nov. 30

JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The Joint Board of Publication of Texas Christian Advocate will meet at the Methodist Publishing House, 291 Commerce, Dallas, 10 a. m., October 11, 1910. J. W. HILL, President of Board.

Rev. J. L. Morris, of Sherman, has had a most successful year at Travis Street. He has received something like one hundred and sixty members into the Church since conference; has large congregations, and his prayer-meetings are booming.

At a great local festivity in San Antonio last week at San Pedro Park, the Mayor of the city is said to have given permission for public gambling. That park is out in the neighborhood of Laurel Heights, not far from the Church of which Rev. J. D. Young is pastor. He visited the park and found that gambling was in full blast. He went to the city authorities but got no relief, then he tried the county and failed. After that he got into communication with Governor Campbell, and his excellency issued an order that closed up the matter tight as tight could be. Yet there are people who harp about "local self-government." Brother Young did his duty to the community, and to the State at large, when he asked the Governor to interfere, and do what the local authorities refused to do. Law can be enforced when you go at it with a will to enforce it.

A SUNDAY IN WACO.

Last Sunday I spent in Waco. The town has grown into a little city. A few years ago it was a small town; now it has, perhaps, 25,000 population. The business portion of the city now occupies that section that was once the residence district. Business and the railroads have driven the homes far out where it used to be the country. The homes, many of them, are palatial, and the business blocks are city like. The streets, in many instances, are paved mostly with vitrified brick, and there is a good deal of that sort of improvement now in progress. Shade trees abound, and the Brazos River runs near by. It is a fine location for a city, and in time Waco will be great. It has the country round it and its railway facilities are fine.

Methodism has been there a long time. Rev. S. C. Littlepage told me that he was pastor of old Fifth Street Church fifty-two years ago. In connection with it, he had one appointment away over in Bosque County. At one time we had good school property there, but our history on that score is not pleasant to dwell upon and so I will pass it by. We have nothing of that sort there now. The Baptists have their central school—Baylor University—located there. The Disciples people had their Christian University there also, but not a great while ago it burned down, and they moved to Fort Worth. I passed by their burned district and the ruins looked like a dismantled vessel. The Catholics seem to be flourishing in school matters. They also have a large hospital.

Fifth Street Church.

Old Fifth Street Church is now our down-town plant. It is on the old site with business and railroads all about it. It is a handsome structure with all the modern conveniences. Its auditorium is on the second floor and the first is given up to Sunday-school and class room purposes. They have a fine Sunday-school. It is well equipped. The auditorium is commodious and it has ample galleries. It will seat several hundred. They have a handsome pipe organ. This congregation has given off large accessions of late to the other congregations. The swarming process has gone on until this staid old membership feels the depletion. It still has goodly numbers, but many of its strongest financial backers are not there. They have a membership of something over six hundred, and they are working manfully to meet all the demands. Dr. James Campbell is the present pastor. He lives in a good parsonage near by. I had the pleasure of being entertained in his excellent home. It was good to be there. His wife and children make up a happy circle. His eldest daughter is married and living in Houston, and his eldest boy is now at Southwestern. The other three are at home. You have to know Dr. Campbell to appreciate him, and when you do know him you will necessarily estimate him highly. He is not a gushy man, but he is transparent and true. He means all he says, and when he makes a statement to you you can depend upon him. He is a fine preacher—not a captivating preacher of the spectacular and pictorial type—but solid, thoughtful and expository. He is a student and his sermons evince deep study, close research and thorough preparation. He is not a preacher for light and giddy people, but a good one for people of good discernment and able to exercise their intelligence. He is giving to the Fifth Street congregation a sound, wholesome gospel. And he is devoting himself to the pastorate. Having been in district work for several years it was something of a task for him to adapt himself to this, but he is doing it. He is rounding out his year and his report at conference will show a faithful year of conscientious work. I have never had a more delightful com-

munion with any home than in the Fifth Street parsonage.

Austin Avenue Church.

In the evening I was with Rev. W. B. Andrews and his people at Austin Avenue. This is out in the residence district. It is splendidly located, and we have an admirable property. This is due to the strenuous work of Rev. Jno. R. Nelson a few years ago. The edifice is an excellent one and well furnished. It is situated upon a splendid lot, roomy and attractive. The congregation numbers some six hundred, and among them are men of means. Just diagonally across the street is a good parsonage. This was bought and furnished under the efficient pastorate of Rev. C. R. Wright. I spent a delightful night with the pastor and his admirable family. They have five interesting children. The oldest is a boy and he is in Southwestern University this year. The other four—three girls and one boy are in the public schools. It was good to be in that parsonage home. Brother Andrews is popular with his people, full of enterprise and wide awake. He has good congregations and many accessions during the year. As at Fifth Street so at Austin Avenue I preached to an excellent congregation, attentive and intelligent. I was pleased to have that worthy old veteran, Rev. S. C. Littlepage, at both services. He now looks like a patriarch, full of years and rich in a deep spiritual experience. There is nothing sour in him. He is happy, bright and cheerful. In the years gone he did his part to make Methodism flourish in Texas and, now in his old age, he and his wife are resting under their own little vine and fig tree waiting for their release.

The Other Churches.

I did not get to visit the other two churches—Morrow Street and Elm Street, but I heard good reports from them. Rev. Emmett Hightower is pastor of the former, and the brethren told me that he has done some of the best work of his life. Under his three years of devoted service the congregation has grown in numbers, in strength and in compactness of organization beyond any years of its history. Rev. C. H. Buchanan is pastor at Elm Street. He succeeded a very popular man—Rev. A. D. Porter—but he is master of the situation. He preaches well, visits faithfully and he has the work fully in hand. The brethren spoke very encouragingly of his work on that side of the river. Rev. W. L. Nelms, of whose improved health we have already spoken in the Advocate, is closing out his quadrennium on the district and will have the best report of the four at conference. Crop conditions are good and spiritually and materially the work is in fine shape. He wants to plan two mission points in other sections of Waco before the end of this year if possible. I had the pleasure of his company and he is hopeful and cheerful.

The Orphanage.

Of course I visited the Orphanage. It is located on a large plot of ground in the edge of the city. It has two very large brick buildings, capable of accommodating at least two hundred children. These have all the modern equipments and are supplied with nearly every appliance for their work. There are one hundred and forty-five children in the institution, ranging from five to fifteen years of age. Most of the boys attend the public schools, but most of the girls are taught in the Orphanage. Competent teachers have charge of them. I went out there in company with Dr. Campbell, and we talked for a time with Brother Rucker and Dr. McLean. Then we looked in upon the little family as they gathered in the spacious dining room for their evening meal. It was a beautiful sight. They were clean, orderly and well behaved. They looked exactly like a well-regulated family circle. They were as hearty as little beavers, and

as happy as larks. What a blessing to give to such a number of orphans a good home like this. Christ certainly looks down and smiles daily upon the scene. Dr. McLean is looking well. After his severe ordeal of several months ago, he is now in good health, and bids fair to render several years of useful service in this important capacity. His heart grows young and tender in the work as he grows older in years. The children look up to him as a father. Recently, as was reported in these columns, they had forty odd cases of severe typhoid fever among the children. Some of them were very few. It looked alarming, but by good nursing and the wise attention of medical skill the last one of them recovered, and they now look fat and hale. What a providence! Sister Rucker, wife of Brother Rucker, also had a severe case of this affliction, but she, too, has recovered. I asked the Doctor if the Churches responded to his appeal for help through the Advocate at the time the scourge was prevailing, and he said only fairly well. And he said the response came mostly from the pastors in the small towns and on the circuits. Is not this remarkable? Why is it thus? Echo answers—why? It ought not to be. All honor to the smaller churches for their fidelity to this sacred trust, but what about the preachers and the rich congregations that paid no attention to it? Did they forget it, or were they indifferent to it? It was not the fault of the people; for if the preachers will give them a chance they will respond to a call like that. A heart of stone would respond when helpless orphans are afflicted and crying for help. If all our preachers would only present the needs of the Orphanage to their people at some public service the generous response would more than meet the emergency. Now it is not too late, and it is to be hoped that before the year closes every congregation in Texas will have an opportunity to help the orphans. Do not merely try to get the little assessment, but emphasize the call and do something on a large scale.

On Sunday afternoon Dr. Campbell drove me back to the Orphanage and I conducted service for them. The chapel was full, and it was an inspiration to look into those bright upturned faces and to talk to them. It was an attentive audience. Their singing was with the spirit. How I wish that all our preachers and many of our laymen, from time to time, could drop in and see that group of orphans. It would be a benediction to the visitors and the result would enhance the interest of the Church in the welfare of that noble institution. Brethren, do not leave Dr. McLean alone in the wonderful work he is doing for us. Stand by him, give him your hearty co-operation and hold up his hands. Now, my lay brother or sister, if your preacher fails to give you an opportunity to do something for those dear children, then you take upon yourself the responsibility to send something to Dr. McLean through the mails.

But this letter is stretching out too long and I must bring it to a close. It was refreshing to spend so pleasant a day under such serviceable circumstances, and I received a blessing out of the experience. To visit these towns and cities and come into contact with the pastors and their people is an inspiration. And best of all, we have many readers of the Advocate in such communities and to look into their faces and grasp their hands imparts a spirit of encouragement. I love to meet the people who have been reading after me for twelve long years. G. C. R.

Rev. J. E. Crutchfield, presiding elder of our Arizona District in the far West, has been chosen as one of the fifty-two men to formulate the constitution for the new State of Arizona. With men of this sort in that body it is more than likely that Arizona, like Oklahoma, will enter the Union a dry

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**Commonwealth.** Brother Crutchfield is one of our strong young men, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, and a son of Uncle Sebe Crutchfield, for years a member of the North Texas Conference. The Constitutional Convention will meet October 10 to begin its arduous duties.

So Amarillo is not to be dry for awhile yet, notwithstanding the anti brought on an election a few weeks ago, and carried by sixty majority—and fraud. When they applied to the Comptroller for permits to get licenses, that official applied to the Attorney General for a ruling, and the latter, after a thorough examination of the facts and the law in the case, held that the election just held is null and void on the ground that the former election two years ago is still in the courts, and that no other election can be held until the courts decide the question of the legality of the other election. So there you are! As the lawyers used to say, the anti "are hoist on their own petard." They are the people who threw the former election into the court and now they are estopped by their own action.

In a bulletin issued by First Church, New Orleans, and of which Rev. S. H. Werlein is the pastor, we notice that Quarterly Conference took action asking the General Board of Missions to put the plant on a missionary basis, subject to the control of the General Board. The motive superinducing the action is twofold—first, to make the pastor of that Church exempt from the operation of the time limit, and to obtain aid from the board for the maintenance of the Church. The committee appointed to apply to the board with the application is composed of S. H. Werlein, W. W. Carre and R. N. Cobb. The action of the board on the subject will be watched with interest.

Centenary Church, St. Louis, will report four hundred and fifty members received during this conference year. Collections are in full, and in amount paid for foreign missions will almost double last year's record. Dr. L. E. Todd is the pastor who carries up this good report to the St. Louis Conference at Cape Girardeau, September 28.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will hold their annual meeting in Waco, September 27-29, and they have a beautiful and a most interesting program arranged. Mrs. Nannie Curtis, the well known temperance worker, is President of the Union, and she writes us that she will be delighted to see as many of our ministers and laymen present as can attend. Not that these men are members of the organization, but friends of it. Excellent addresses will be made and plans adopted for another year of aggressive work. This organization is one of the great temperance forces of the country, and we bid these good women God-speed in their temperance work.

**PERSONALS**

Rev. L. L. Naugle, of Howe, made us a pleasant visit recently. He has had a good year and will make an encouraging report.

Rev. C. B. Fladger, of Plano, is closing out a successful year. He has a delightful people, and he fits the charge on all parts of the ground.

Rev. George B. Winton, D. D., late of the Nashville Christian Advocate, has taken charge of the Church at Ardmore, in the Oklahoma Conference—the body to which Dr. Winton belongs.

Rev. H. L. Gray, of the Nashville Training School and who has been appointed to a professorship in the Theological Department of Southwestern University, passed through the city the other day on his way to George-

town. We traveled with him from Dallas as far as Waco and found him to be a most companionable brother.

Rev. C. L. Ballard, of whose affliction we made mention a while back, is improving, but it will be some weeks yet before he is able to resume his work.

Dr. W. E. Boggs and his people at Corsicana are thoroughly renovating their church building from top to bottom, and when they get through with it they will almost have a new auditorium.

Rev. Lawrence Cohen, of Wheatland, made us a delightful visit this week. He has done a most remarkable work in that charge, and not least of it is the fact that he has sown down his families with the Advocate.

Brother D. B. Cusenbery and daughter, of Sonora, made the Advocate a pleasant visit this week. The young lady joined a party here on their way to Belmont College, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. Holt, of Ferris, was in the city this week and we had the pleasure of a visit from him. He gives an encouraging report of the progress of the work in that section.

Rev. W. H. Cram, of Lufkin, one of the enterprising members of the Texas Conference, delighted the Advocate with his first visit to this sanctum this week. He not only renders valuable service to his charge, but he has done some valiant work throughout the country districts of the county, helping the brethren in revival services.

Rev. W. D. Bradfield, D. D., of Trinity Church, this city, recently held a successful revival at Maple Avenue Church, on the Cochran charge, near the city, and quite a number were converted and added to the Church.

Rev. I. Z. T. Morris, of Fort Worth, had an attack of heat prostration on August 7, and since then he has been in Valentine, out west, recuperating. He writes us that he is improving and hopes to start home in a few days.

Rev. E. W. Alderson, D. D., of Terrell, dropped in to see us last week on his way from Roysse where he had been aiding his brother, Rev. J. F. Alderson, in a revival service. He is in fine health and rounding up for conference.

Rev. E. L. Spurlock, Business Manager of North Texas Female College, was to see us this week. He reports a fine opening and students are still pouring into the college. He is a persistent worker and an important adjunct to the school work.

Rev. A. D. Porter, of Waxahachie, was to see us recently. His work is flourishing, and he is in fine spirit. Brother Porter is making good in this important charge. He and his people are making preparation for the next session of the Central Conference.

Rev. New Harris, of Tyler, was in the city recently and gave the Advocate force the benefit of a brotherly visit. He is rounding out a successful quadrennium in his charge, and is getting ready to move. Brother Harris is one of our most popular and successful pastors.

Rev. J. E. Harrison, of San Antonio, was to see us the other day. His great school has opened finely and everything down that way is humming. He had a delightful visit in the far west recently, but did not say whether or not he enjoyed the "New Order" in any of the western Churches. One thing is certain and that is the San Antonio Female College is a success.

Rev. A. E. Rector, of the Galveston Immigrant Home, made us a pleasant visit last week. He has one of the most important charges in Texas, and he is entitled to the sympathy and co-operation of all Texas Methodists. Just as soon as a ship with foreigners to locate in this country touches the Galveston shore, Brother Rector and his workers are on hand to render them a needed service. He puts scores of them in good condition for the pastors in the interior to get hold of them.

From Rev. Jno. R. Roach, Presiding Elder of the Bowie district, we learn two interesting items. One is that Rev. C. M. Bishop, D. D., has arrived at Wichita Falls and began his work there under promising auspices. He preached twice last Sunday to large



DR. W. F. PACKARD,  
Pastor of Shearn Church, Houston,  
Texas.

**TAKE YOUR CHURCH PAPER!**

While serving the pastorate of Marshall, Texas, at the beginning of my third year in that city, I concluded to try the experiment of sending our Church paper, the Texas Christian Advocate, at my own cost, to every steward of the twenty-seven who was not already a subscriber. I did so, and the result was gratifying. The officers of the Church kept abreast of the doings of Methodism in the State and elsewhere, and a denominational pride and loyalty were fostered, and a more intelligent interest was awakened in all the work and progress of the Church. The Church was more liberal, and finances were easier than ever before. The pastor was paid in full on the first day of each month, and sometimes there was an overplus in the hands of the Treasurer. The Sunday-school reached the highest attendance that it had for years, and so, also, did the Epworth League. The prayer meeting reached the hundred mark at least once—a thing not known before during my pastorate in that city. And during my three years there the station added \$500 a year to the preacher's salary and paid everything up in full, besides giving largely to special, and paid in cash about subscriptions about \$4000 on an old debt that they had carried for years, and also assumed half the cost of a \$5000 district parsonage, on the third year. And, to cap the sheet, just before conference the Church started a spontaneous missionary movement and secured in cash a special missionary in the foreign field. And only a few weeks after the close of the third year the tide of ethics so arose that prohibition carried and for the first time in its history Marshall went dry, and there is not an open saloon in all its fair expanse.

I believe that the Texas Christian Advocate contributed largely to these results. During the three years there was a net gain of 200 to the membership.

and delighted congregations. The other item is that Rev. C. P. Martin and his people worshipped in their new Church at Iowa Park last Sunday. It is a handsome structure and a credit to our Methodism. Brother Martin has brought things to pass in that charge.

Rev. M. S. Hotchkiss is in a gracious meeting with the pastor and people out at Plainview. In a note from him we learn that he succeeded in raising \$17,288 for the payment of debt on the church, and some twenty adults joined the Church—this at one night's service. While at Winters a good lady contributed a handsome diamond which is in Brother Hotchkiss' possession and the proceeds from it will go to missions. Do you want to purchase it with this noble object in view? If so write to Brother Hotchkiss at Waco.

Our noble layman, the venerable Brother W. L. Ayers, of Gatesville, died recently, and that Church mourns his loss. For more than twenty years he was the efficient chairman of the Board of Stewards, and the successful Superintendent of the Sunday School. He was often a delegate to the Annual Conference sessions. It was through his energy and management that the new parsonage was built at Gatesville. He was also a leading factor in the prohibition work of his county. The death of such a man is a loss to the Church, to the community and to the moral sentiment of the State.

We are sorry to learn that for three months Brother D. H. Abernathy, of Pittsburg, has been in a very serious condition. Since his return from the General Conference last May he has suffered severely. He is now in San Antonio to try the treatment of that climate, and, while he is reported slightly better, yet his friends are very anxious about him. This will be

sorrowful intelligence to hundreds of warm friends throughout Texas. He is one of our most prominent and devoted laymen—yes, one of the finest characters we have ever known. There will be hundreds of prayers continuing to ascend the heavenly hill in his behalf. May the hand of the Lord rest gently upon Brother Abernathy!

**RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE COMING OF BISHOP MOUZON.**

The following paper was presented to the Methodist Pastors' Meeting of San Antonio last Monday morning and enthusiastically adopted:

Whereas, the location of an Episcopal residence is an honor to be coveted by any city, and

Whereas, Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, D. D., the man best known and most loved by the people of this city of all our Bishops, has taken up his residence here, and

Whereas, this decision was reached after considering numerous invitations and inducements to locate elsewhere; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That in the name of the Methodists of San Antonio, we extend to him and his family our most cordial and fraternal welcome.

2. That we assure them of our genuine pleasure and appreciation of their presence among us.

3. That we hereby pledge them our prayers and support in the arduous tasks of the high office to which the Church has called them.

4. That we congratulate our San Antonio Methodism on having within her gates the residence of one of our chief pastors.

S. H. C. BURGIN, Pres.  
J. H. GROSECLOSE, Sec.

I can't do without the Texas Christian Advocate, as I think it is the best paper published and I greatly admire its utterances on the saloon evil, the greatest curse of the age. You can count on me as a subscriber as long as I can pay for it. "On with the battle."

WM. H. MATTHEWS,  
Texarkana, Ark.

**ANNUAL CONFERENCE NOTICE.**

**New Mexico.**

All candidates for admission on trial into the New Mexico Annual Conference who have not taken the correspondence course will please meet the committee at the Methodist Church in Artesia, N. M., October 5, at 9 o'clock a. m.

C. A. CLARK.

The New Mexico Annual Conference convenes at Artesia, N. M., on October 5. I desire the names of all delegates and visitors at least ten days before the opening session. Free entertainment will be furnished for all delegates and connectional visitors and for ministers' wives. Reduced rates will be arranged for at the hotels for all others.

It will be a great favor to the Entertainment Committee if the pastors will send in the names of all delegates and visitors at once.

J. ALLEN RAY, Pastor.

**Central Texas Conference.**

To the Preachers of Waco District, Central Texas Conference: Brethren—Please get from the Publishing House the new blanks, "Pastor's Reports to Annual Conferences," read the "Explanations" on inside of front cover and make out your reports accordingly. J. D. HENDRICKSON, Editor Statistical Reports, Waco District.

**Bowie District—Fourth Round.**

- Belleve Sta., Sept. 18, 19.
- Archer Mis., at Annerene, Sept. 23, 25.
- Archer City, at A. C., Sept. 25, 26.
- Dundee Mis., at Dundee, Sept. 27, 28.
- Byers Sta., Sept. 29.
- Petrolia Mis., Sept. 30.
- Nocona Cir., at Belcher, Oct. 1, 2.
- Nocona Sta., Oct. 2, 3.
- Blue Grove Cir., at Joy, Oct. 8, 9.
- Crafton Cir., at Crafton, Oct. 10, 11.
- Post Oak Cir., at Antelope, Oct. 13, 14.
- Bonita, at Liberty Ch., Oct. 15, 16.
- Montague Mis., at Mt. Tabor, Oct. 21, 22.
- Montague and Dye, at M., Oct. 23, 24.
- Sunset Cir., at Salona, Oct. 29, 30.
- Bowie Mis., at Rock Hill, Nov. 1, 2.
- Iowa Park, at Park, Nov. 5, 6.
- Electra Mis., at Electra, Nov. 6, 7.
- Wichita Falls, Nov. 8.
- Henrietta Mis., at Ikard, Nov. 12, 13.
- Henrietta Sta., Nov. 13, 14.
- Holliday Mis., at H., Nov. 19, 20.

JNO. E. ROACH, P. E.

**San Antonio District—Fourth Round.**

- Moore Cir., Oct. 5.
- Dilley Cir., Oct. 7.
- Pearsall Sta., Oct. 8, 9.
- San Antonio Cir., Oct. 11.
- Christine Cir., Oct. 12.
- Government Hill, 11 a. m., Oct. 16.
- McKinley Ave., 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
- Travis Park, Oct. 18.
- South Heights, Oct. 19.
- Laurel Heights, Oct. 23.

A. J. WEEKS, P. E.

Telephone M-5720. Hours: 9 to 1, 3 to 5

**W. D. JONES, M. D.**

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**PROHIBITION VS. SENATOR PEELER.**

Continued from Page 7.

authorities of Great Britain, edited by T. N. Kelyack, he would learn more that would benefit his constituency than he would learn by reading the Congressional Record and the daily papers for a whole year. I would like to give a large number of quotations from these great books showing the magnitude of the evil and how the world is waking up on the subject, but space will not allow in this article. I must, however, ask for space for the following poster issued by the City Council of Hull. If this document were printed in large type and hung up in the Senate chamber where Mr. Peeler and his fellow antis might read it, it might do good service. It might do good also if posted in the editorial rooms of some daily papers, such as the Houston Post, San Antonio Express and others. There are many such posters placed about in England by "authority" in public places:

**PHYSICAL DETERIORATION AND ALCOHOLISM.**

"The report of the committee, presented to Parliament by command of his Majesty, states that

"The abuse of alcoholic stimulants is a most potent and deadly agent of physical deterioration.

"Alcoholic persons are especially liable to tuberculosis and all inflammatory disorders.

"Evidence was placed before the committee showing that in abstinence is to be sought the source of muscular vigor and activity.

"The lunacy figures show a large and increasing number of admissions of both sexes which are due to drink.

"The following facts, recognized by the medical profession, are published in order to carry out the recommendations of the committee and to bring home to men and women the fatal effects of alcohol on physical efficiency:

"1. Alcoholism is a chronic poisoning resulting from the habitual abuse of alcohol (whether as spirits, wine or beer) which may never go as far as drunkenness.

"2. It is a mistake to say that stimulants are necessary for those doing hard work; this can usually be done better without alcohol.

"3. Alcohol is really a narcotic, dulling the nerves like laudanum or opium. Its first effect is to weaken a man's self-control, while his passions are excited; hence the number of crimes which occur under its influence.

"4. For persons in ordinary health the practice of drinking even the milder alcoholic drinks apart from meals is most injurious.

"5. The habit of drinking to excess leads to the ruin of families, the neglect of social duties, disgust for work, misery, theft, and crime. It leads also to the hospital, for alcohol produces the most various and the most fatal diseases, including paralysis, insanity, diseases of the stomach and liver and dropsy. It also paves the way to consumption and frequenters of public houses furnish a large proportion of the victims of this disease.

"6. Alcoholic abuse complicates and aggravates all acute disease. Typhoid fever, pneumonia and erysipelas are much more fatal in the subject of alcoholism.

"7. In short, alcoholism is the most terrible enemy to personal health, to family happiness and to national prosperity.

"By order of the City Council.  
"J. WRIGHT MASON,  
"Medical Officer of Health.  
"Town Hall, January, 1909."

Here are a few of the evils the Hon. J. L. Peeler votes to fasten upon the people of this great Empire State. He gives his free and sovereign suffrage for the prostitution of this great State in the traffic of a vile and deadly poison to its citizens whether white or black, male or female, old or young. I can imagine that if the dear old father were alive today he would in deep humiliation and sincere compassion pray the same prayer for the son that he prayed for poor old Gen.

**A WOMAN'S APPEAL**

To all knowing sufferers of rheumatism, whether muscular or of the joints, sciatica, lumbago, backache, pains in the kidneys or side pains, to write to her for a home treatment which has repeatedly cured all of these tortures. She feels it her duty to send it to all sufferers FREE. I assure yourself at home as thousands will testify—a change of climate being necessary. This simple discovery banishes uric acid from the blood, loosens the stiffened joints, purifies the blood and brightens the eyes, giving elasticity and tone to the whole system. If the above interests you, for proof address Mrs. M. Summers, Box 187, South Bend, Ind.



REV. HERBERT L. GRAY.

Rev. Herbert L. Gray, the new professor in the Biblical Department of Southwestern University, is a Georgian, forty-two years old, an A. B. graduate of Emory College, class '87. He was a missionary to China six years, 1889-1895; missionary to Mexico seven and one-half years, and to Cuba ten months. He was a teacher in the Methodist Training School at Nashville for three years. He is not entirely a stranger to Texas and to many of the Texas brethren, for just preceding his going to Cuba, in 1906, he was a presiding elder of the San Antonio District, of the Mexican Border Conference. His talent and equipment will be added to that of Professor Seay, and they will work jointly in making our Theological Department a great success.

**A CONTRAST—TWO SONNETS.**

**A Dreadful State.**

Oh, how shall I escape the doubt and fear  
Which rage within my heart both day  
and night,  
And cast upon my soul a deadly  
blight?  
The doubt destroys the hope of all  
that's dear,  
The fear consumes my heart and brings  
me near  
To dark despair, and leaves me limp  
and frail,  
Just like a ship with neither helm nor  
sail.  
O dreadful plight, without a hope to  
cheer,  
O will no ray of light beam forth to  
show  
My weary soul the way to life and  
peace?  
O will no one the grace of faith be-  
stow,  
To bring my wounded, troubled heart  
release?  
My sails are in destruction's breeze un-  
furled;  
I'm without God or hope in this vile  
world.

**A Happy State.**

O what a happy state in which to be,  
When conscious of a quiet, peaceful  
heart;  
A peace which Jesus only can impart  
And which the world can neither know  
nor see;  
Which comes when faith and hope and  
love agree,  
Assured by rectitude of life alone;  
A life that's hid with Christ in God  
and known  
To him alone who is from sin made  
free;  
Thrice happy he who thus the way has  
found  
To sweet communion with the Christ  
of God;  
Whate'er betides his faith and joy  
abound,  
He follows in the way the Master trod.  
Such state is all that heart could wish  
below;  
It leads to where the living waters  
flow.  
G. A. L.

Houston, Texas, October 1, 1907.

**MEXICAN WORK IN WEST TEXAS.**

I have just returned from Toyah where I have been directing the building of a church for our Mexican congregation. For more than three years we have been holding services in private homes, sometimes crowded like sardines in a box. We now have a chapel 20x30 which will comfortably seat the congregation and give us access to more people.

In order to enable the school trustees to open a school among the Mexicans and also to make up a deficit in building funds we have rented the building to the school board for a

number of months, thus giving us a small income and affording the Mexican children school privileges. The problem of schools for the Mexicans at some points on the Texas border is a serious one. Sometimes there is not money to build a separate building and it is difficult to find teachers. I often preach to adult persons who have grown up on Texas soil who cannot read. Some one is responsible for this state of affairs. Have we Americans done our duty? It is not an easy task; the difficulties are many and peculiar, but that fact only makes it more important that we take more interest in this matter. Let us keep after the trustees in every place and co-operate with them until every Mexican child on our border has an opportunity to attend school.

I do not think we will accomplish what we should as a Church for the Mexicans in Texas until the question is laid on the conscience of the home Church. Let our Methodist people realize that this is not a foreign work, but that it is a part of their own obligation brought to their very door and they will take more interest in it. Some three years ago a Methodist lady in this city expressed surprise on learning that her own Church was working among the Mexicans. She said, "I have lived there four years and I did not know we were working among the Mexicans here." Ever now and then I meet people in like condition.

We are facing a difficult problem and one that grows more difficult and delicate with the passing years. We are to make of this people intelligent, useful American Christian citizens. I think we should combine practical training with our preaching; teaching them not only how to work, but also to get the most happiness out of their work; teach them to save their money and how to invest it to the best advantage; teach the women to keep house, to nurse the sick. The mortality among Mexican children this summer has been fearful. In some cases coming under my notice, death was quite probably due to improper nursing. On one occasion the attending physician said to me, "Brother M., that child ought not to die, but I cannot get them to carry out my instructions." There is a field for varied talents. I would have a great industrial school with hospital, industrial training, domestic science,

business department, with savings bank in connection. I would have all this, not neglecting the regular school work or the daily Bible study which I consider the foundation of the whole work.

I would not confine the benefits of such an institution to the regular pupils, but would have classes for men and for women. I would endeavor to do something even for the most ignorant and degraded, to bring a ray of pure light into their lives, and at least point them to better things.

I would do these things if I had only a small fraction of the money said to be spent each year in this country for chewing gum. But if we cannot do great things we will try and do more little things and keep at it. Our progress is slow, but it compares favorably with the progress in some other mission fields of our Church. In the report of the Board of Missions for 1908-9 we find that there are only two missions of the six that show as large or larger rate of increase than Mexico, viz.: Brazil and Korea. I have not seen the last report, but I think it is also favorable.

We thank God and take courage.  
ARTHUR MARSTON.

**REMARKABLE PROGRESS.**

According to Bishop McTyeire's estimate in 1886 we had 4000 pastors; according to the report of the Board of Education just received we now have 75000—a net gain of 3500 in 24 years. Remarkable indeed! Yet we, as pastors, are none too thick to thrive. This is Lincoln County, New Mexico, which I suppose is about an average for this conference. It is 80 miles each way with a population of 10,000—60 per cent American, 40 per cent Spanish—and this scribe is the only Methodist pastor in the county, and with the exception of a Catholic priest the only pastor of any kind that lives in the county. We have three Protestant Churches—one Congregational and another Methodist—both off the railroad and almost abandoned; the other is a Baptist Church at Carrizozo occupied two Sundays in the month. We Methodists rent a vacant store at \$5 per month for Church and Sunday-school purposes, which is very much better than nothing. The conclusion of the whole matter is this: Let us earnestly pray with a faith that takes no denial that the Lord of the harvest will call and send forth more laborers into his harvest. And in the language of the sainted Bishop Marvin, may they all be men "that love souls and not their ease—love God and not money."  
W. W. GRAHAM.  
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

The greatest thing, in this world of ours,  
When out with the birds and among  
the flowers,  
Is to find a friend.

When the way is dark, and the road  
is long,  
We see no sun, and can hear no song,  
We need a friend.

When the clouds of night are hovering  
o'er  
And the waves are beating upon the  
shore,  
We need a friend.

When the day is done, and the night  
is come,  
Our last day's work and our warfare  
run,  
We come to the side of the river's  
brink,  
We need a friend.

The road is rough, and so far to the  
top  
We dare not falter, nor loiter, nor stop;  
But if we look to Him who has died  
for all,  
And has guided your feet along the  
path to the end,  
You will find your Friend.

CORWIN C. MILLER.

**Plainview District—Fourth Round.**

- Floydada Sta., Sept. 17, 18.
- Floydada Mis., Sept. 19.
- Lockney Sta., 8 p. m., Sept. 18; 9 a. m., Sept. 19.
- Hereford Sta., 8 p. m., Sept. 20.
- Happy, Oct. 1.
- Tulia Sta., Oct. 2; 9 a. m., Oct. 3.
- Kress, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.
- Plainview Sta., 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
- Hale Center, 11 a. m., Oct. 4.
- Barton, 3 p. m., Oct. 4.
- Post City, Oct. 7.
- Tahoka, Oct. 9; 9 a. m., Oct. 10.
- Lubbock Sta., 8 p. m., Oct. 10.
- Emma, Oct. 11.
- Matador Sta., 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
- Afton, Oct. 13.
- Spur City, Oct. 14.
- Jayton, Oct. 15, 16.
- Gomez, Oct. 22, 23.
- Brownfield, Oct. 24.
- Dimitt, Oct. 26.
- Silverton, Oct. 28.
- Turkey, Oct. 29, 30.
- Wildorado, 10 a. m., Nov. 3.
- Bovina, 1 p. m., Nov. 3.
- Hereford Mis., Nov. 5, 6.
- G. S. HARDY, P. E.

Walk worthy of the vocation where-  
with ye are called, with long suffering,  
forbearing one another in love.—Eph.  
1:1, 2.





OBITUARIES

The space allowed obituaries is twenty to twenty-five lines of space...

Extra copies of paper containing obituaries can be procured if ordered when manuscript is sent.

IN MEMORY OF OUR BELOVED FATHER.

Thomas Foster Cocke was born in Granger County, Tenn., April 17, 1825, and died at his home in Williamson County, Texas, July 3, 1910.

REV. JOHN A. CANAFAX.

My father, Rev. John A. Canafax, was born in Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1825, and departed this life at Weatherford, Texas, June 28, 1910.

BURNS.—Joseph Shrock burns was born near Camden, Miss., November 21, 1845; died December 21, 1909.

My father, Rev. John A. Canafax, was born in Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1825, and departed this life at Weatherford, Texas, June 28, 1910.



SUMMER COMPLAINTS DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

Radway's Ready Relief taken inwardly in water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Malarial Fevers, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency and all Internal Pains.

RADWAY & CO. New York.

SCOTT.—J. F. Scott was born August 11, 1836, and departed this life August 15, 1910, at Miller's View, Concho County, Texas.

My father, Rev. John A. Canafax, was born in Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1825, and departed this life at Weatherford, Texas, June 28, 1910.

FINDLAY.—James Findlay was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 18, 1862, and died in San Antonio, Texas, April 19, 1910.

My father, Rev. John A. Canafax, was born in Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1825, and departed this life at Weatherford, Texas, June 28, 1910.

P. B. BUCHANAN, Pastor.

MRS. ROSA SCOTT.

My father, Rev. John A. Canafax, was born in Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1825, and departed this life at Weatherford, Texas, June 28, 1910.

BRANNON.—Kate (Rush) Brannon was born in Missouri August 20, 1890; was united in marriage to Luther Brannon July 31, 1909.

My father, Rev. John A. Canafax, was born in Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1825, and departed this life at Weatherford, Texas, June 28, 1910.

BLUE.—Mrs. Della Blue was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Girard and Meigs Stewart.

My father, Rev. John A. Canafax, was born in Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1825, and departed this life at Weatherford, Texas, June 28, 1910.

DEAN.—S. G. Dean, Jr., son of Sam G. and Mrs. Sam Dean, of Haskell, Texas, was operated on for appendicitis at his home in Bettie, Texas, July 15, 1910, and died July 21, 1910.

My father, Rev. John A. Canafax, was born in Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1825, and departed this life at Weatherford, Texas, June 28, 1910.

JONES.—The subject of this sketch, Brother David G. Jones, son of John W. and Mrs. S. E. Jones, was born January 25, 1876, in Hood County, Texas, and died at his home near Mabrine, Hood County, February 15, 1910.

My father, Rev. John A. Canafax, was born in Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1825, and departed this life at Weatherford, Texas, June 28, 1910.

CANDLE.—There passed from earth on Saturday, September 10, 1910, at 5 o'clock a. m., the spirit of J. F. Candle.

My father, Rev. John A. Canafax, was born in Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1825, and departed this life at Weatherford, Texas, June 28, 1910.

YOUNGLOVE.—Mrs. Ada May Younglove (nee Porter) was born in Owensburg, Ky., May 11, 1859, and married February 19, 1908.

My father, Rev. John A. Canafax, was born in Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1825, and departed this life at Weatherford, Texas, June 28, 1910.

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS advertisement with logo and contact information.

DANIELS (nee Purdie) was born in see, April 4, 1910. DANIELS in born one live to moun... MORTON, of Marshall born in Fis 19, 1908, an about 11 o' tized by th on the Roby was a swee way into th associated w great deal t ferings are be with our the children hid them no dom of her body to re August 28, t urrection m see him agal ones we wo said: "I am en-hearted," shall see yo MICHALO ofski, know from this li river Thun after a con months. He bed all of th painful hou known by t surrounding verted and about fourt above sixty was laid to Cemetery o ber 8, 1910, alone, will daughter o be on her a other shor, when she le BASS.—Br Wash Bass born in Ala to Texas an August 23, 1909. Brother Bas and a memb At the time tend our br otherly sympathy of community said for Bro ing epistle, t him. With dren and hi because he l just heaven he had lived pastor. RHODES.—ter of J. F. was born J childhood a Episcopal C Rhodes. Dece ded this life Lela was a ones know loves a fa and a youn less. But t they are all her after a faithful to tion will of Polytechni HALE.—Ben son of Benj was born 1909, and d September 3 bright, attr He gladdene and will ma the fond pa with their p LOWE.—J death sudden and Mrs. R. Texas, and white wings son, R. D. J and 27 days, dient child t mother, to w ever ready a wills and s He was bap Rev. L. day-school taught from things divin class, eager t sible. Little pl; carried and was lo schoolmates, for a little him from ea dead, but fr ents and fr eternal gain great year at first teacher. Dropsy Can in free to suffer. DR. H. N. ONI



