

TEXAS
OKLAHOMA
NEW MEXICO

OFFICLAL ORGAN OF ALL THE TEXAS, OELAROMA AND NEW MEXICO CONFERENOES OF THE M E. CHUROH, SOUTH

Volume LXIII
DALLAS, TEXAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916
the value of going to college
We are peculiarly interested in the young men on the farms, in the villages and in the eities just at this time. The fall term of our colleges is soon to open. Will these young men, in any considerable numbers, avai themselves of their high privileges? Have the parents who are among our reader read our Educational Number of last week and have they commended its reading to their sons and daughters who are of col legiate age? If not, may we not urge again that they do so?
The author of "Why Go to College?" Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, asked a hundred graduates of our North American Colleges to tell him the chief values derived from their college course. The answers are ver interesting and any young man or woman would do well to consider them. Twenty one of the hundred answered. "Broader views of life;" eighteen answered, "Friendships formed;" seven answered, "Training or ability to think;" eleven answered, "Gen eral education as foundation for life-work;' thirty-six answered, "Influence of professors," and seven answered, "Teehnical training.'

Here are six answers to the question, Why Go to College? Perhaps these six answers are as good as any other hundred men in the country could or would give. And are they not sufficient to make any young man or woman hunger to go to college?

The college does broaden one's life. It enters one upon a marvelous inheritance from the past. It brings to one a wonderful inheritance in literature, science, philosophy, art and religion. It makes one a citizen of the world, at home in all lands and aequainted with all tongues.
The college does enrich one in his friendships. It brings him into the choicest circle on this planet. It enables one, too, to base his friendships on a community of interest in life's best things. It gives one fellowship with those who are to be the country's future statesmen and educators and seientists and lawyers and ministers. It makes one a member of the circle of the world's leadership.
The college does give one the ability to think. The particular things learned may be forgotten but the power to think, which is acquired by the mastery of the things learned, will abide. The ability to reason, to analyze, to define - the simple ability to think is the finest gift of one's alma mater. The future belongs to the man or woman who is able to think. Wealth, position, power, influence-these all belong to the individual who is able to do sustained and concentrated thinking.
The college does lay a broad foundation for one's life-work. It is the best preparation for the physician, for the lawyer, for
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8, COLUMN 1)

## 3. The Proposed Union Of Methodisms

## CALM AND CAREFUL CONSIDERA. TION CALLED FOR.

 Bishop W. A. Candler.Not a few gooid people seem to misunderstand the present state of the
question concerning "unifcation" bequestion concerning "unification" be-
tween the Methodist Episcopal Church tween the Methodist Episcopal Church
and the Methodist Episcopal Chureh, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and their enthusiasm on the subject is not justified by the facts. That they should so misunderstand the matter is not a very strange thing The press dispatehes sent out from were themselves misieading, and for this we can not seriously blame the priss agents. The atmosphere of the as might easily impress a newspaper eporter that more had been done with reference to "unification" than beloved Senior Bishop of the Chureb of our Northern brethren had pubhished a book on organic union in ad vance of the General Conference, and a sermon on the subject of union with the Southern Chureh which stired considerable emotion. Naturally details, and was addressed in the main to the sensiblities of the audience. Indeed the memory of the cherable tishop seemed to have rail wnich as a member of the Joint Commission ne had helped to frame; for
in the course of his sermon he aluded to it as a plan of unification that our sister Church of the South has put belore us," whereas it was but the plan of the Joint Commis. efore by his own General Confer ence. This sermon, however, and oth or things, ereated impressions upon he attendant press agents which
caused them to imagine results had been achieved which have not yet eeen accomplished, and which may
ever be brought to pass. Naturally the public, including many members of our own Church, but it is time their minds were clear
It goes without saying that most, if not all, Southern Methodists approve entatives of the Northern Church, the southern Church and the Methodist Protestant Church, framed before the eneral Conference of the Methodist in May, 1912; but any reasonabie interpretation of the action taken by the Northern General Conference which met at Saratoga May, 1916, woustify the conclusion that his plan of the Joint Commission $t$ had before that conference assemit had.
Let us look at the facts: The Meth ist Protestant General Conferenc pproved it, and our own General Con ference, at Oklahoma City, in 1914, approved it with small amendment. But the Northern General Conference has appended to a general and inden mendations" that amount to a virtua substitution of the plan with an enirely different, if not contradictory,
proposal. We are bound to believe hat the "reeomenendations" adopted oga express with Confence at Sara and candor the minds of our Northern brethren. It is true that these "rec-
ommendations" are put forward as ommendations" are put forward as
"tentative," but they certainly extentative," but Northern brethren sincerely mean and intend. This is
the more evident when we consider he more evident when we consider
hat their General Conference, held in Minneapolis four years ago, ignored
entirely "the plan of unification" entirely "the plan of unification dopted: and furthermore, the action taken at Saratoga was foreshadowed
by declarations made by many of their by declarations made by many of their
leading men before the General Conerence assembled at Saratoga "the plan of unification" which had been
recommended by the Joint Commis-
sion in which their representatives Protestant and which our Methodist which our General Conference had

## ccepted.

We can hardly expect that they will dations." They do not wish such a General Conference as was proposed in "the plan of unification." On the
contrary, they wish a General Conontrary, they wish a General Con ers, composed of negroes and white people, and legislating for every sec
ion of the united Church. The plan hey propose lacks any adequate pro eetion for minorities, and if adopted
would virtually dissolve and absorb the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and put all it is and an it has
under a General Conference of unlim. ited powers composed of representa "The plan of unit
"The plan of unification" which was the Methodist Protestant Church and by the General Conference of our Church may be regarded as an irre-
ducible minimum insofar as a majoruecible minimum insofar as a major
ity of our people are concerned. We may be sure they will never consent proposed by our Northern brethren in session at Saratoga, and if they did consent to it Methodism in the South
would be greatly and irreparably damaged. Somie tell us we must mak specify the points which we can safely
yield. Moreover, concessions wer yeld. Moreover, concessions were
made by our representatives in the Joint Commission when "the plan of
unitication" was framed. What fur unincation" was framed
On the other hand, we can not seriously expect that our Northern breth en will recede very materially from but just to forward at Saratoga. It is perfectly sincere in expressing themif their General Conference could have if their General Conference could have
been induced to take any action on the subject which did not contain the recommendations" set out in the re ieneral Conference in Minneapolis hey did not even risk a discussion been framed by the Joint Commission. Besides all this, they have consid-
rable properties in the South, whic imagine their people would be very low to turn over to a Quadrennial people. In a recent issue of the New York Christian Advocate (July 20, 1916) it is reported that they have at
Sebring, Florida, a Church soon to be inished which will cost not less than
$\mathbf{1 2}, 000$. At Boaz, Alabama, they have school for which they have recently completed a dormitory at a cost of
$\$ 25,000$. They are building in the city of Atlanta a chureh, within a stonés
throw of our St . Mark's Church. which, when completed, will repre sent an investmente of about $\$ 100,000$.
They are completing churches at Tar They are completing churches at Tar
pon Springs, Florida, and at $\#$ Hogans pon Springs, Florida, and attlogans
ville, Georgia, and at many other white in the South, Now, it is hardly possible that they will turn over these properties to us
easily, and it is difficult to see what easily, and it is difficult to see what we would do with the properties if we
had them. For example, what would we do with both St. Mark's Chuich and the Warren Church in Atlant hat are within a very few blocks of ach other?
At Chattan
At Chattanooga they have a univer
ity of some proportions. Does any body suppose that they will readily turn that property over to our people?
And if they did, what would we do And if they did, what would we do
with both it and Emory and Henry College?
They have a large fund, known a of their wealthy laymen a few year ago, for the express purpose of build ing Northern Methodist Churches in
Florida. Will they turn that "fund" ver to the Southern Quadrennial
Conference? If so, what would we do with it, if we were faithful to the trus
created by the donor of this fund? These facts, and many others, sug est to us that there are great difincuities in the way of any "plan of have not been diminished, but rathe ncreased, by the action of the North
ern General Conference at Saratoga, whith aetion was by no means so ta
borahte to the polan as the ection takee
the Methodist Protestant churell
and the action of our own Generai
Conference several years before their Conference several years bel
In truth, when our General Conter nee of 1914 adjourned, the report of the Joint Commission had reached all Churches whose representatives had participated in framing it: two of
them-our own and the Methodist them-our own and the Methodist
Protestant General Conference-had Protestant General Conference-had them-the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Chureh of 1912 had ignored it. But the General Con ference of the Methodist Episcopal
Church held at Saratoga in 1916 could no longer ignore it after the other two General Conferences had adopted it and that body virtually presented a
substitute for it. This means that substitute for it. This means that
much work must be done over again, if anything must bubstantial and valuable if anything substa
Of course, our Church will appoint with the Commissioners of will meet ern General Conference to discuss the natter with them in brotherly kind less could wastian candor. Nothin
do justice to our selves. This we will do in perfectly
good fath. sood falth.
But let
But let no one suppose that thought rul men among us expect "unincation"
to be accomplished at a stroke of the
pen. 1t can not be achieved by haste pen. It can not be achieved by haste it is too serious a a matter to be dealt ith after that fashiton. It is amazing for anybody to sup-
pose that two General Conference pose that two General Conference
meeting simultaneously in 1918 could consummate the whole matter. The Constitution of our own Church re-
quires such a matter to be submitted quires such a matter to be submitted
to the Annual Conferences, even if
perfect agreement had been reached by all parties and the agreement ap-
proved without amendment by the proved without amendment by the
General Conference. of course, we will respect and obey our Constitu-
tion, and it would be very unjust to suppose that our Northern brethren
will be quick to disregard their Con will be quick to disregard their Con-
stitution. They were too hasty by stitution. They were too hasty by
half when they accepted the sugges haif when they accepted the sugges.
tion of simultaneous sessions of the theiral plan in 1918; but thensummate will cor-
rect their mistake on second thought reet their mistake on second thought. This is a matter for very serious thoroughly discussed, whether men
wish it so or not. The Church membership of even one man is a very sacred thing. not to speak of the
Church membership of many thou. sands of people. And these good people can not have their Church rela-
tions disposed of without a most de. liberate consideration of the whole matter. Nor will they consent to ig. nore the history of the past, as if it
were an utterly shameful thing to vere an utterly shameful thing to be miden out of sight. No great move-
ment was evcr brought to a success. ful issue by ignoring past history. If we are to have any union in the future worth the name, it must be
brought to pass in the light of all that brought to pass in the light of all that
has gone before, and care must be
taken that evil thing taken that evil things of the past be not repeated and that good things of the past be
the future.
The father
The fathers of Methodism who sepof god-forsaken sinners, but they were divinely guided men, who separated wisely that the work of God committed to the people called Methodists might be preserved in every
part of our country, and God has part of our country, and God ha
blessed their labors and established the work of their hands. Methodism in the United States would not be
the powerful thing it is today, if the the powerful thing it is today, if the
fathers in 1844 had loved a mechanifathers in 1844 had loved a mechani-
cal union more ardently than they
did the kingdom of God. Perhaps it did the kingdom of God. Perhaps it
"the plan of separation" to whick the plan of separation" to which and religiously observed much waste
of resources might have been avolded of resources might have been avoided
and greater results accomplished by their successors. We shall do well
if our devotion to God's cause at the if our devotion to God's cause at the
present time shall be equal to their present time shall be equal to
fidelity and wisdom in 1844. A reunited Methodism is a thing which reunited Methodism is a thing imakination, but a triumphant Chris tianity in every part of the country
anpeals even more strongly to the appeals even mo
Christian heart.
We
We could by a forced and prema
ure and hasty "plan of unifcation set up more strife in our country, es
promote peace and Christian unity.
We have seen fority to meen the effort of a ma Presbyterian Chureh into the North ern Presbyterian Church. Following that effort there has been litigation in the courts, alienation of brethren and even division of families, and still Chureh. It is impoverished and en cebled, but it is stin in existence and is likely to continue.
It is easy to conceive of a "plan of
nification" that would spread strife among the Methodists of the North and seriously damage Methodism in all those States; and it is quite easy
to conceive of a "plan of unification" that would work similar results in the South.

The litigation and strife and con-
ntion which would follow would be tention which would follow would be
as much greater than that which has as much greater than that which has land Presbyterian Church as the Methodist Churches are larger and more extensive than was that body. In view of all these things, and others which milght be mentioned, it
behooves our people to be calm and not forsake us if we continue true to him. We shall neither honor him nor promote cur own piety if, in an ef cort to unite with another branch of
Methodism, we make more division among ourselves. God is blessing us in all depart
ments of our Church life and his favor has been with us through al tollowing the Civil War, when many following the Civil War, when many
of our churches were taken from us by the military authorities, and when our people were poor and peeled, the divine blessing so rested upon us
that the Southern Methodists rose up that the Southern Methodists rose up waste places of our Zion. In all of the years that have elapsed since then the pillar of cloud by day and
the pillar of fire by night has attended our Church. Now, when we are ever, we may still claim the divine fa. vor and walk under the divine guidLet on nothing else than doing the will enthusiastic expectations that we should feel utterly undone if our over-sanguine hopes were not fulolled. We will readily accept a "plan of unification" Which does not hinder
the work of God committed to our hands, and we will not undertake to force upon any other branch of Meth-
odism a plan that would hinder their force $\begin{aligned} & \text { odism } \\ & \text { work. } \\ & \text { And }\end{aligned}$
And let no man lecture us by irrelevant appeals to the ways of the
world. Some have been ready to say "business men get together-why may not two Churches unite? And if the politicians get together, why may not
two Methodisms yield all their differences?" In reply it is sufficient to say that a matter of Christian expediency, to say nothing of a matter of Christian prineiple, is not a comJustial thing nor a political thing. these it can not be handled in the same way. On a notable occasion
Herod and Pilate made friends, but in the transaction can not be found the notive or model for Christian frater peror of Austria, and the Sultan of Turkey have composed their differ-
tnces under the stress of political nees under the stress of political
necessity, but we could hardly expeet the Lutheran Church, of Germany, to manism of Austria and the Mohammedanism of Turkey. In the life and work of two great Churches something more sacred than that which is han-
died by commercial and political bodies is involved, and we cannot deal with Churches with the compromis. ing methods of the commercial and
political world. As a matter of fact. political world. As a matter of fact,
there is more real unity there is more real unity among all tween the forces of either the com-
mercial or the political world, and
the maintenance of this unity does not require that alt Christians get tion.
Equally irrelevant, and more imat any price" based on our Lord's intercessory prayer in which he prayed for his disciples saying. "Neither also that shall belleve on me through
their word; that they all may be

August 10
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has sent me. has sent me.
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tality. Meth Least of all
one: as thou Father art in me, and I were well for every truly Christian that the world may believe that thou to "seek a cioser walk" together, an has sent me." The unity for which thus realize a "eloses walk with God." our Lord prayed is that spiritual uni- So great a number of large and inty of believers with the Father fluential bodies of people acting with and the Son to which reference a definite and exclusive purpose is which it is said, "He that is joined plane of human activity-past, presto the Lord is one spirit." As Dean ent or future. Contemplate all ChrisAlford says most truly, "This unity tendom aggregated for redemptive has its true and only ground in faith purposes, and the heart will enlarge! as Clarist through the Word of God therefore not mere outward uniform ity nor can such uniformity produce it. It is such vital unity as subsists so the very words of the prayer de clare. Will any sane and serious mind ntertain the impossible, if not blasrelations of the Godhead are express. ed by any form of organic union or mechanical sameness of earthly organizations? This unity of believer with the Father and the Son may be to force Christians into one organiza tion. Such has been the case with the Roman Catholie Church. An ecciesiastical syndicate, although it were large enough to comprehend all in the
earth who profess and call themselves Christians, including all the Romanists and all the Protestants and all the communicants of the Greek Church could not promote this unity of the Spirit. Such an obese organization would probably destroy it, just as the suffocates ambition for a world-Church a worldly Church.
The matter of unification which is now before the three leading bodies of Methodists in the United States can not be brought to a wise and Chris-
tian settlement by any or all of these specious and irrelevant appeals. It is a matter to be settled by patient, deiberate and religious consideration of all the issues involved with a view to effectually the Kingdom of Gode most conclusions can not be reached by short cuts and slogans of sentimentality. Methods of haste and hurrah are unsuitable to the issue before us. Least of all can methods of devious ue employed empioyed.
pantly described too frequently as a ease of courtship and marriage. If hat method of discussion must be allowed, let us remind ourselves that be enterprised, or taken in hand unadvisedly, but reverently, discreetly, advisedly and in the fear of God. Hasty marriages generally end in bawling households.
Whatever form of union, or unificaof all these discussions and negotiacions, it is devoutly to be wished that it may bring the end of strife and not mark the beginning of sharper conbeen bad, but discord and division at the centers of the Churches and throughout all their length and breadth would be unspeakably worse. Border warfare is to be deprecated, intolerable. The South knows by experience the horrors of a civil war which involved the whole Nation, but the battles of which were mostly confined to Southern fields; and we do not wish to repeat the experience ecelesiastically.
Let our preachers and people stand work of the Lord committed to their hands. Nothing of supreme moment has occurred yet in all this matter of unification and if anything of moment the part of wisdom and piety to stand together and do our work in the fear of God, and thus merit the divine favor. "We be brethren" and "the
Canaanite and the Perizzite dwell in Atanta,
ace

METHODIST UNION, FEDERATION AND UNITY.
Rev. W. L. Anderson.
In thinking and praying over the momentous matter of union and federation and unity the Church of the
Lord Jesus has developed some perinent questions. Among these the first, as in all issues, is of motive. seek a close alliance? Broadly speaking, the answer is in the nature of Christianity; its spirit and teaching, in accord with our Lord's great high priestly prayer imprl Christian bodies
into close affiliation. In this sense it
is this the motive propelling deominations in America that are seek ing amalgan ations and reorganizations? Not much of this effort is seen
in the old world where people are seasoned to the idea that, a race is
inseparable from its natural form of religion-Christian or other religion. World redemption, even, being the
rreat purpose why should the reor great purpose why should the reor-
ganization of Christian bodies in America seem imperative? Would not truly Christian federation the better gccomplish the end? The States in his Democratic country are one in
very essential. "In essentials unity, every essential. "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things
charity" is a motto that should characterize all Christianity. Unity in character, involving the changed new life; unity in devotion to Christ, as
deity, and love for His cause; unity deity, and love for His cause; unity in the great utilitarian ends involved
in social redemption-these afford an ample plane of essential unity. Beond tha se in the field of differential cectesiasticism our Lord designed us or the largest liberty. Throughout Christendom there is a growing
charity so ardent as to deserve the charity so ardent as to deserve the
name of Christian love. This status has always pleased the Master, and proven the best atmosphere in which o propagate His will. It pleases me. It affords an ample field for the de-
velopment of the latent powers of velopment of the latent powers of
every stratum of society in any section of the globe. Some ulterior motive certainly actuates the man or men who would unsettle the ProviDoes ang one the Ark of God. Does any one desire the organic nion and outward conformity of all
Christendom? If not, why not? And not of the whole where shall the line be drawn? The union of all is impracticable, as God has made His world of things and people and "set
the bounds of their habitations." Be the bounds of their habitations." Be-
sides better results are realized by sides better results are realized by
respecting the peculiar spiritual derespecting the peculiar spiritual de-
velopment (the angel of the Church) of each peculiar people. This automatically changes with every shifting natural coalesence of populations. Two motuves only appear, on the
surface of sufficient import to impel any considerable segment of Chris. tianity. Individuals may entertain inordinate personal ambitions, as they do to their everlasting shame, in every section of the Church without, we trust, coloring the whole. So we dis-
miss the idea of personal ambition miss the idea of personal ambition.
Of the two motives, both of which may be unintentionally inculcated, ncither is sufficiently praiseworthy mention first, mention first, unconfessed political tendencies as a subtle and deceptive
incentive. And I ask is this a sufi. cient ground upon which to base the risk of blending American Methodisms into one great body? Do all the political tendencies trend in one direction? Do we all want to become
Southern Methodists? Do we all want to become Northern Methodists? Some have asked why the distinguish. ing word "Southern?" I reply: Why did God make a distinctive South any way? Why did He not obliterate the cardinal points here in America just
to satisfy our great American utopian to satisfy our great American utopian
ideas and reduce it all to one great "excluded middle?" To ask is to answer. And in so great a Commonwealth, civil or ecclesiastical, there will always be sectional peculiarities and problems sufficient to distinguish. Do the States or their peoples wish
to blot out lines and all be one great kussia? Not in America, nor yet in real Russia if all the Czars were dead, no more than does all Rome bow to
the beck of the Pope. There would the beck of the Pope. There would
have been neither a tyrant Church nor an Inquisition if all the Popes had died before they were born. Neither do the people wish their Statehood bacon sliced in long strips renning
either north and south or east and either north and south or east and
west or diagonally. They prefer to emain in the providential breundary lines. Divinely ordained identities are not to be obliterated with im. nunity. If crushed out they will again spring up. And we can think in world-
terms the better if we are left with nur identity as a part of the world If all Methodist bodies were one great (Continued on page 6)


Which Children Get Tonight
Perhaps a million children, this summer night, will sup on a dish like this. It is Puffed Wheat or Puffed Rice the bubble-like grains-in a bowl of milk or cream.

The dish used to be bread and milk. Sometimes it was crackers. Now it is whole grains, because whole grains are better. And those airy, toasted, flaky grains are made four times as porous as bread.

## Not Merely Delightful

Puffed Grains are served because children enjoy them. They don't like to go back to homely grain foods when they once taste these nut-like tit-bits.

But there are other and greater reasons. Children need whole grains, rich in elements which white flour lacks. And those whole grains should be wholly digestible.

That is what Prof. A. P. Anderson has accomplished in these foods. Every food cell is steam exploded. Every atom of the whole grain feeds. That is true of no other form of grain food.
Please remember that. Your doctor will confirm it. If you want easy, complete digestion-if you want the whole grain made available-you should serve wheat and rice in puffed form.


## At Noon

When you serve ice cream, try seattering Puffed Rice on it. The finest chefs do this now. The grains are fragile, crisp and flaky. The taste is like toasted nuts.
Use them also in candy making. See directions on the package. Puffed Grains are both foods and confections. Between meals, children love to eat them dry-like peanuts.

## Puffed Wheat ${ }^{x_{\text {cempor }}} 12 \mathrm{c}$ Puffed Rice 15 <br> Corn Puffs - Bubbles of Corn Hearts - 15c

## At Morn

In the morning serve with sugar and cream, or mixed with any fruit Serve a different Puffed Grain each morning. Every
 pantry shelf in summer should contain all three. As breakfast dainties, Puffed Grains hold supreme place. Nothing compares with them.

The Quaker Oats Company

## NoIIS FRM IIII Hill

## PAMPA. Held have been here since the first of April mown meting. We have reeved  <br> mecaulley.  

## cason circuit.




OUINTON, OKLAHOMA

 with nineteen conversions and ten accessions
to the church. $-\mathrm{A} . \mathrm{A}$. Grimes, P . C .

We have




NEW CASTLE.





NEW HOPE, NEW MEXICO. Hope, have just closed a meeting at New
 and he did ,t with power. .otrong men broke


## asher, oklahoma.

The Church at Asher is in the midst of a
revival under the effecent
Seadership of Refi
Sut a teariess. able preacher, of the gospel, tire the large crowds in attendance. Deep in.
tereet is beins manitested and we tat hoping terest is bieing manitested and we are hoping
and praying that the charch may be revived
and sines converted.

## BRUCEVILLE.





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## BISHOP MOUZON AT CLARENDON



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## Count the Leaders

Maybe there isn't a Southwestern University man or woman in your town. We do not know of such a community in Texas. Suppose you look the matter up before you decide where to go to college. Where did the leading lawyers in your town go to school; of what college is your most highly respected business man graduate; where did your pastor go to college?

Go over the list. You will find that a surprisingly large number of them have been students at Southwestern. Nearly 11,000 men and women from Southwestern University have been taking most prominent places in the Church, in State affairs, in the industrial development of Texas during more than forty years. Ask yourself how it happened that so many of the lead Southwestern. II It didn't just happen. II Why have Southwestern students won four out of eight Rhodes Scholarships from Texas in open competition, while students representing all of the other institutions in the State won only four? © Why all of the other institutions in the State won only four? I Why did owships to Southwestern students? II Why did the New fellowships York State Department of Education this year register the B. A. degree of Southwestern as a basis for teacher's license,
allowing one year's remission in the study of law in that State to holders of degrees from Southwestern?

Buildings, equipment and endowment count. Southwestern University has added these, until now the material assets of the Old School amount to more than $\$ 1,000,000$. The consecrated efforts of a faculty which commands the admiration of the leading educational institutions in America is of larger importance to the student. Our faculty is being added to from year to year as picked men can be secured. The other thing is intangible. You must come to Southwestern and tution before you can know the impencing inat tak for high ideals, noble effort, and sterling character that takes hold of
young men and women here, and makes leaders of them. ©I You young men and women here, and makes leaders of them. © You can't get away from the fact that leaders in every movement in
Texas for more than forty years have been Southwestern University trained men and women.

Most young men and women want to go to the College which produces leaders.
Southwestern University
the registrar.
GEORGETOWN, TEXAS

|  | ated Gospel of Christ. We were much hin dered by the rains, and other causes. It is a sad fact that Campbellism has a strong hold at that place and that, too, of the old Firm Foundation type that denies that any man can possibly he saved without water baptism. It is unfortunate for any community to be tainted with such awful heresies as that, and other kindred errors. Our second meeting was held at Iago embracing the first and second Sun- deys in July and was much more successial than the first. Here we received eleven members, several of whom were happily converted The membership was greatly edified and built ur and the meeting accomplished a great deal was at Hungerford, where we once had a was at strong Church, but it has been greatly neglected of late years. The Campbellites of the non-progressive kind are very exclusive in their views and they think that nobody in their views and possibly be right but themselves At this place we had the able assistance of Rev. L. L. Lloyd, the station pastor of Wharton, for two days, and his preaching Wharton, for tow days, and his preaching Brother Llowd is a very sweet-spirited mar and we enjoy being associated with him very much indeed. We had two accessions to the Church at this place, and the voung man who joined feels that it his duty to preach the gospel, but will only be a local preacher, even say, in conclusion, that the crops are looking fine all over this country and the farizers are be better this fall than for several years. More anon.-W. W. Horne:- $\qquad$ <br> God may speak to men through some deathless book, some extra pressure of responsibili ty, some enriching friendship, some great hu- man need, some golden hour of upward desire. |
| :---: | :---: |

## Are You Still Undecided?

##   2.7.

## The Leading Training School for Girls in Virginia



## METHODIST UNION, FEDERATION AND UNITY.

(Continued from page 3) mass it would still lie in the several sections of America and be, or bemassing as before. For no one thinks of destroying the immunities and provincialities of any part of American Methodism unless he is reckoning without his host. A free people will
net submit to it. We may, therefore, not submit to it. We may, therefore, should the motive be manipulating these great spiritual forces for powhere Church and State in America, warallels.
The other motive 1 mention is ecelesiastical zggrandizement. This can
only arise from one section of Chris. only arise from one section of Chris-
tianity seeking to overcome or outtrip another. The tendency would seem in this instance to array all tantism, or finally to form one great Awerican Protestantism as against Romanism. Take either prong and you
a:e in a dilemma. Christianity recedes a:e in a dilemma. Christianity recedes manism accomplish her desire of blotting out free thought and worship because she was once great enough to
rake the attempt? Nay, but she so blood that the blood of Christ alone can cleanse it, and that after due and penitent confession. And shall we
Protestants now teach Rome a lesson in kind? Shall we accumulate mass on mass till we are able to destroy Rome with her millions of precious
lives? In this day this would be worse than the Inquisition. It would be to "erucify the Lord of Glory afresh and
put him to an open shame." Should we not the rather seek a closer and more Christian walk with all Protes-
antism and Romanism? This with a iere intense cultivation, each of ou f the hosts of our conquering Lord will evince a better preparation for
$H_{s}$ earlier coming. Any attempt to foree all life into one mold is to enBut, says one, this is to miss the ur friction are the motives. Then why cannot these be the better attained while separate, if at aller The
kreat Baptist Church, North and reat Baptist Church, North and
Iouth, is no more similar than Meth dism in these two parts of the land. hey do not encroach on each other. Who ever heard of a Northern and a ommunity where friction results? we? Or is their form of militant life more suited to the work in Democratie America than ours? Nay, neither is rue. Their ecclesiastic form is so the thrill of a temptation that come from a realization of power, hence borders. If a Baptist Church is in nace what matters whether it be
Northern or Southern? So be it. The tethodists. If this cannot obtain while we lie alongside we can never
rest in peace together. This would both parties set about it as earnestly as some seem to be about reorganizaion. Thus the dangerous experiment of trying to reorganize together need never have been attempted. A greater
Protestant
Methodist America ever dreamed of awaits any attempt to reorganize along the lines sugested in recent months, we fear ment of the great bodies along borde nes is certain to produce much dis ruption. This is a voice from the ning to leave the reorganized produc myscif. I continually insist that ou
differences are not essential to Chris. ianity. 1 am now pleading the sloga of the "practicable." If all our differ nces were equally blended and we al agreed that we will all do things alik last? This desectionizing of the Church oust be gone through with again every few years or we will grow
part: for there is certain to arise mm time to time conditions that will of our great country so decidedly a o work great deflections from the reat force which God wants to use for Chistianizing America and the world
We are a people who are alike with markrd differences of far-reaching nolitical, social and ecelesiastical im

El Reno, Okla.

## THE PROPOSED UNION.

## In the discussion of the proposed

 union of the two great Methodist hat there exists a prevalent sentiment for union in the membership ofboth bodies. I've seen no indication hereof. Belonging to a Church of nine hundred members, 1 do not rehem. I cannot suppose them entirely gnorant of the subject. It would be strange were they quite indifferent or ready for absorption without desiring
to know the terms of coalition or Conce of the probable results of it. slastical authorities to effect the un ion with or without the consent or prudent to do so in the absence of ponderant majority
Such merger woul auty rights and all the eeclesiastical organisms into the new body but it ber to remain with dissenting mem It would matter witthle whether reason e entitled to consideration and hav The paralled with in etther case. national and ecclesfastical union doe ority may coerce the minority in the If it in the former relation. ority desires union would it not be hem?
It asserted that God desires the If so, would he not move the hear of the masses?
A man may suppose his desire to be esiring the opposite thing may think he Lord is with him. L. B. COBB.
Corsicana, Texas. Corsicana, Texas.

## MISTAKES OF REV. WM. A. EDWARDS. <br> Rev. J. E. Harrison, D. D.

The article by Rev. Wm. A. Edwards in the Texas Advocate of July Union," contains some errors that night be overtooked by the average
Not to touch the matter of his aricle but to correct some charges against our Bishops not equaled, so
far as 1 know since the Great iron
Wheel of Dr Graves, Wheel of Dr. Graves, 1 ask for a small
space to correct some of these mis. akes.
Mistake No. 1. "Our General Considing Bishop may-veto it." The veto power of our Church can Bishops in a meeting of the Bishops. The Bishop presiding can give no decerning it.
Mistake No. 2. "By this veto power one man can put his judgment against reachers and laymen and threepactically the whole Church. No Bishop in our Church is author hing, anywhere or at any time. The College of Bishops, in sending age (which has been done only twice in our Church) do not put their judg. ment against the two-thirds and
hree-fourths votes mentioned above. The veto message states that being constitutional question, the twoIn sending in that it a law. In sending in that veto message Misch has ordered them to do. Mistake No. 3. "They (the Bishops) Rule No. 9 of the Rules of Order 1914) adds to that "subject, in bot" Mist member without a second." Mistake No. 4. "They
The fact is, our Bishops are absoan neither vote nor speak and if becomes known that a Bishop is lob ying for a measure he will hear from But Bishop Plerce exercised way iscopal legislative power at New orleans in 1866. Now, that is an inof the Bishops in the M. E. Church, Well, in 1820 Joshua Soule, Bishoplect. used as a Bishop and not as
same episcopal power with the same
effect-and that under the very de-
sirable methods of the great M. E. To say that our plan of making ou Bishops a supreme court to decide
the constitutionality of enactments by the General Conference and to con true our laws for the Church, is not
in harmony with American institutions is an egregious mistake becaus he United States has a Suprem
Court whose duty is to decide the court whose duty is to decide th
constitutionality of enactments by Congress and Legislatures and to con strue those laws that are constitu tional.
In the
In the matter of our Bishops being harmony with wemoeratic government. It is our big sister that varie rom the American ideal
-
RELIGIOUS WELFARE OF BOYS IN CAMP.

 Atew oote on tur line will danoter be


 m


 and have belped to supply our ceed in many
wavk Here in Donna we have orgonived a Sunday
Sctiool in the hall and have our say servce



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## jall doors stand open

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GOOD PROSPECTS FOR LAMPASAS



## BEAUTIFUL KIDD-KEY

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| Elamer, at Elmert, Sept. 9, |
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| Granie , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ W Willow |
| Elater, at Carier, Sept. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { asant } \\ & \text { cote } \\ & 0 \text { che } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |
| Mangum Cir, at Cente |
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| Scatinel, at Pleasant Grove, $7: 30 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$, Oct. |
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Second-clase Mail Matter
Published Every Thuraday at Dallas, Texas SUSSCRIPTION-IN ADVANCE. ONE YEAR
THE MONTHS
$\underset{\text { THREE MONTHCHERS (Half Price) }}{ }$
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## THE VALUE OF GOING TO

 COLLEGE.(Continued from page one). the minister, for the statesman or for
any other profession one may elect. Only one per cent of young men of Only one per cent of young men of
college age have gone to college and coilege age have gone to college and
from this small contingent have com. by far the larger number of successful men of our day.
And the college, above all, does incarnate in the life of the student the noble lives of professors and college
presidents, What student of Chancel presidents. What student of ChancelCandler can ever forget him? Such men have helped him find what he is fit for; they hav, helped him discover his destiny and he unfading memory of these noble lives holds him to his task.
In view of these values and others which might be mentioned, we say to our young friends, Go to College. If
you have money, go; if you have you have money, go; if you have
none, go. Go with or without money. The only thing absolutely required to college: For the value of college is more precious than rubies.

A humiliating spectacle. It long has been the claim of the
Democratie party that it is the party of the people, for the people and by the people. The historic claim of
Democracy is that it registers and Democracy is that it registers and
reflects the will of the people. Party reflects the will of the people. Party
leaders, in the past, have been deleaders, in the past, have been desirous of knowing the will of the the past, they have been eager, in into their platforms.
Just now in Texas we witness the humiliating spectacle of some of the trusted leaders of our Texas Democracy hesitating about writing into the party platform the expressed will of the people. Among the subjects
submitted to the people in our July primaries were the questions of Submisson and the Robertson Insurance Law. The majority of the people who expressed themselves on these
subjects were for the Submission of a prohibition amendment by the Legisiature and for the retention of
ertson law. But the anti leaders in
the Texas Demer the Texas Democracy have expressed themselves as unwilling to write
either of these measures into the either of these
party platform.
Surely such leaders will take a serious second thought before the State Democratic Convention shall conclude its labors at Houston this week. Surely they will not stubbornly stand out against the expressed will of the people. Surely they will not assault the time-honored tradition of the party by refusing to write in their platform their acquiescence in the sovereign will of the people.
How shall we account for this pro-
posed refusal to acclaim the peoposed refusal to acclaim the peo-
ple's will in the platform of the Democratic party of Texas? Whatever may constrain the action of
these leaders on the Robertson law, these leaders on the Robertson law,
no man doubts that it is the whisky no man doubts that it is the whisky power of Texas which emboldens the the platform the people's will on Submission. This whisky power for years has been supreme in Texas. It has elected our public officials, it has supervised State legislation, it has debauched the electorate and, now that it finds itself in the minority, it jotity. Truly the swaggering, cor rupting liquor traffic dies hard.
But, say these leaders, Submission did not get a majority of all the votes cast for Governor in the July priget a majority of all the votes cast on that particular subject? And have on that particular subject? And have
we not recognized this as the test in our elections in the past? The majority voting for any officer or for any subject, be the number large or small, determines an election. Governor Ferguson himself was not nominated by a majority of all the qualified Democratic voters of Texas. Texas thousands of Democrats in other in the recent election, or the sa/Governor Ferguson was nominat ed Lecause he received the majority of those actually voting on the Govrnor's race. So, we say, Submission carried because it received a ma ject of Submission. It would be as sical, therefore, to say that Governor Ferguson is not the nomine of the Democratic party as it would
be to say Submission has not caried.
But, say these anti leaders, Submission did not carry two-thirds of but, say we, did not Submission capry the majority in the ent.re State of hose voting upon that question? If
h. State is not the unit in a State c.icn, why have a state election at ail? If the will of the sovereign State can te defeated by the voie of a few districts, then it follows that we have no State at all. Such a and to dissolves the sovereign State Texas will never subscribe.
The servile minions of the Texas whisky traffic shall not humiliate the Democracy of this State. The judgment day has come for the bloody
raffic in Texas and as certain rainht is reght and wrong is wrong a day of terrible reckoning will come or whisky politicians who dare to hwart the expressed will of the peo-

GOVERNOR COLQUITT'S INDE FENSIBLE POSITION.
The morning press, of August 8, carries the following interview from date for the United States Senate: My position on submission is exactly what
always has been. In 1910 I said that had no objection to the submission of a prehibition amendment to the Constitution when
brought about in the constitutional way.
said then, and I still believe, that it is wrong
to add together the votes in the State at large and say that members of the Legitla at large and say that
are bound by this is. $A$ members of the
As an adroc
believe that self-government, I believe that the vote in
each distriet is for the guidance of the Rep. each district is for the guidance of the Rep-
resentatives from such district. Otherwise resentatives from such district Otherwise
there would be no such thing as a representa there would be no such thing as a representa-
tive government I repeat that my position in this regard is unchanged, and I may add that I was very greatly pleased when I read
that President Wilson refused to follow the that President Wilson refused to follow the
example of Mr. Hughes on national woman
seffrage, but said that, as a believer in State suffrage, but said that, as a believer in State dealt with by each of the States.
deal
However much we may admire the candor of Mr. Colquitt at a time when his political fortunes are in the balance, nevertheless, we cannot rethe one remaining argument by which anti prohibitionists hope to prevent the submission of a prohibition amendment by the Legislature to the people of Texas. If there is any way by which the submission of such amendment may be defeated, Mr Colquitt has suggested that way. And himself as the champion of that way It will be champion of that way. It will be observed, too, that Mr. Colquitt tries to bolster his position
by an appeal to President Wilson, whom, on former occasions, he has so severely arraigned and whose ten ure of office he has predicted is near ing a speedy close.
But, it will be observed, there is a vast difference between the position: of President Wilson on the equal suffrage question and that of Mr. Colquitt on the prohibition question. President Wilson appealed to the doctrine of State rights, but Mr. Col quitt strikes down the state as the unit of government and sets up a government by subdivisions of the the State as a unit of government and would invest Senatorial and Representative districts with the power to negative the majority vote is a doctrine of "District" rights rather than one of "State" rights, Subdivisions of the State are no
olitical sovereigns. The State is the only sovereign recognized in cmo cratie government. The subdivisions of the State are mapped out as a matter of mere convenience. These subdivisions derive their powers from the sovereign state; and, therefore, the doctrine that a few subdivisions may neutralize the will of the majority in the entire State detroys the very power which created hese subdivisions. That is, the creature becomes greater than the place of the master
and it mast
hat Mr. Colguitt further observed, hat Mr. Colquitt invokes this undemocratic doctrine-for what? Is the doctrine invoked in the interest of the happiness and well-being of
the people? Is the doctrine invoked the people? Is the doctrine invoked
to preserve' any inalienable rights of the people? On the contrary, Mr Colquitt has invoked this strang doctrine in the interest of the preservation of the bitterest foe the people of Texas ever had-the liquor traffic. For this traffic has debauched our electorate, directed our legislation. hired our public men, produced paupers and criminals, impaired our
economic efficiency as a people, ineconomic efficiency as a people, increased the constabulary, broken up homes, blighted the happiness of our women and smothered the hopes of It was Mr. Colquitt, who, while kin
Governor of Texas, stepped into the References to many other men now breach for the brewers and defeated in public life in Texas may be easily Submission a few years ago. It was traced through this remarkable InMr. Colquitt who used the prestige of dex. T. H. MeGregor, of Austin, is his office as Governor to defeat the often mentioned in the brewers' inhopes of the people in that campatgn. teresting correspondence. In short, And it is the same Mr. Coiquitt, even the two volumes of "The Breweries
while aspiring for the greatest office and Texas Politics" are the whisky
de's portrait-gallery of many
ow in the public eye in Texas
When these two volumes are read by the people of Texas (and they will be read), we predict that there is not nough power in earth or hell to de eat prohibition in 1917. The oniy ope on earth the antis now have to lefeat us is to get the Legislature to disobey the instructions of the people of Texas given on July 22. And the surest way to make our representatives obey the voice of their masters to distribute "The Breweries and Texas Politics.

## THE ARKANSAS METHODIST SAY

## NAY.

Our recent proposal that the edito of the Arkansas Methodist and the editor of the Texas Advocete case heir controversy with each other and enter upon genuinely constructive work brings the following respons from the doughty Arkansan
THE TEXAS EDITOR WOULD QUIT.
On another page, under the caption, "The
Aikansas Methodist Proposes Some Constructive Work," the editor the Texas Christian Advocate, after expressing approval of our iccent editorial on strengthening the School says: "We are ready to kiss and make up vith the Arkansas editor." He thus admits that he has been pouting, but he does not propose to atone for the harm which he has
done. We have no personal quarrel
with Dr. Bradfield. If we had, it would be with Dr. Bradfield. If we had, it would be
very easy to "kiss and make up." We have
been discassing vital issues, and feel under ebligation not only to Arkansas Meethodism, but to the whole Church, to contipue to probe
and turn on the light until the whole truth is presented and the principles for which we
stand are vindicated. As Dr. Bradfield stand are vindicated. As Dr. Bradfield ha sought to discredit the course of Dr. Stonewal
Anderson and has refused Dr. Jas. A. An strictures, and as he has persistently refused to answer questions which were intended to
clarify the issues, we mus: continue the discuxion in spite of the offer to "kiss and mak
up" The correspondence between Dr. Brad up ${ }^{\text {, The correspondence between Dr. Brad }}$
field and Dr. Jas. A. Anderson and the lat ter's article, all of which are published
this number, are illuminating, and show the
spirit of the former.
In our editorial, from which Dr Millar quotes, we reminded him of his charge that we had "almost wil fully misjudged" Arkansas and said that without asking or waiting for an apology we were willing to join hands with him in building up our region west of the Mississippi River
Dr. Millar, as the reader can see for himself, not only refuses our tender, but, in effect, repeats his charge that we have "almost wilfully mis judged" Arkansas in our criticisms of Dr. Stonewall Anderson. And, too, the Doctor asks for an atonement for the alleged harm which we have done.
In reply to our dear brother we wish to say that we sincerely regret his announced purpose to continue his controversy with the Texas editor Had we known that he would so deep ly risent our gentle reminder of some months ago that he should not repea the mistake of Dr. Stonewall Ander of the Educational Commission, certainly would have refrained from even so innocent a suggestion. For that suggestion called forth replies closely bordering on abuse. "Selfappointed censors," "close our mouths," "almost wifully m!sjudged" -these and other expressions were applied to us.
Notwithstanding the belligerent at titude of our brother, however, we
can not confess that we have "misjudged" the course of Dr. Stonewal Anderson, and we have no "atone ment" to make for our criticisms on the course of our Corresponding Sec retary of Education. Dr. Stonewall Anderson's course has been indefensible. He secured the charter of Southern Methodist University from the President of the Educational Commision saying that he destred informa.
tion contained therein which would Leaguers to the whole Church in
better enable him to assist in rallying Texas. It is generous because it the West to the university He took made at a semerous because it is that charter to Dallas where He took made at a moment when there is not Dr. Hyer and Billas where he met a dollar's encumbrance upon the Dr. Hyer and Bishop Mouzon for con- hundred acres at Port O'Connor and
sultation. He pointed out to these when, in addition, sultation. He pointed out to these when, in addition, there are sever gentlemen what appeared to him the defects in the charter. He was assured by these gentlemen that they would recommend the proposed
changes agreed upon to the Commischanges agreed upon to the Commis-
sion at its next meeting. Moreover Dr. Anderson was asked the direct question whether the changes proposed would satisfy him and to the uestion answered in the affirmative
Imagine the surprise of even his best Dallas friends when the July Bulletin (1915) appeared carrying the identical criticisms made by Dr. Anderson at the Dallas meeting and, in addition, representing that the Educational Commission had completed its work on the charter! These criti cisms were sent broadcast over the ntire Church. The Board of Educa ion itself was involed by the Seca on itself was invoked by the Secre the Commission in order that the Church might be saved from harm:
Now, the offense of the Texas Now, the offense of the Texas
editor is that he criticized this course our Corresponding Secretary. We have said and we now repeat that he course of Dr. Stonewall Anderson has been hurtful and divisive. It can e sincerely and in his judgment mistaken. This she that we are hings which might be mentioned (did sace permit and were it necessary we have recited in order to show tha our criticism of Dr. Stonewall Anderson has not
If Dr. Millar, in view of these added statements to a controversy already oo long extended shall now choose to continue to say that we have "mis judged" Dr. Stonewall Anderson, we shall not complain. For we make no claim to infallibility of judgment. But, if he elects ever again to say hat we have "almost wilfully" mis Judged Dr. Stonewall Anderson or any ther living man, then he places him self beyond the pale of Christian dis ussion and of the correctness of this position we leave our readers to judge.

## BLY FOR CHRISTIAN WORK. <br> ERS.

The recent Epworth League Encampment at Port O'Connor adopted with considerable enthusiasm the reort of its Committee on Policy. This report in full is given elsewhere. We desire to reproduce here a single paragraph of the report:
It seems clear to your committee that the New Assembly Grounds at Port Oconnor can never be used to
the highest advantage as the enterprise of the Epworth League alone If the splendid site and the proposed investment in buildings and improvements are to be capitalized at their true value, we believe that the whole Methodist Church of Texas to be equally interested in and re sponsible for the development of the Assembly.

We therefore recommend that, at the earliest moment practicable, the Texas State Epworth League arrange to share its interest in the grounds and the proposed buildings with the rest of the Boards of the five Annual Conferences of the State of Texas and that hereafter the annual meet ing at Port O'Connor be known and advertised as the Texas Methodis Assembly for Christian Workers, and not as the State Encampment of the pworth League."
We believe this to be a most gen-
housand dollars in the treasury for improvement and buildings. The Leaguers of Texas are not asking the Church at large to come to their rescue and pull their enterprise out of debt, but are offering to share a valuable property and several thousand dollars in actual cash with the other departments of the Church. Could anything be more generous? We believe, further, that the pla is as wise as it is generous. Texa Methodism needs such an Assembly Every department of Church assembly would be greatly helped by such an Assembly. The efficiency of our Sun day School workers, of our Leagu workers, of our women workers an our laymen workers would b largely increased if representative of these departments could spend te days each year in the institute wor f the Assembly
The bringing of the foremos preachers and lecturers of the Church o the Assembly each year would be source of incalculable inspiration The fellowship with the representaive men and women of our Church es would be productive of the richest joys.
Moreover, the recreational features f such an Assembly are not to be lesp.sed. The presence of mature mes the maintenance of the highest roprieties among our inemperie roprieties among our inexperience young people. For these reasons and others, which could as easily
given, we are unqualifiedly in favor ut the proposed Texas Methodist As embly for Christian workers.

## A SUNDAY IN MOUNT VERNON

 We spent last Sunday with Rev. . W. Oliver and his good people a Mount Vernon, preaching both morn ing and evening. Forty years ago we passed through the town of Moun sulphur Springs. The town, as 1 t was then, consisted of two or thre rame box storehouses and a score or more of modest dwellings. Toda here are magnificent brick store wo fine banks, a modern courthouse fine public school, commodious churches and a population of 2000 people. We saw comparatively lit le fruit in the vicinity of Mount ernon upon our visit forty years no, but this season Mount Ver non has shipped 200 cars of peaches and fifty cars of melons and into the pockets of the people havegone some forty or fifty thousand gone some forty or fifty thousand
dollars from these sources alone.

> ollars from these sources alone. Brother Oliver is in his first ye
s pastor. He has a membership 250 and a Sunday School enrollment of 150 . He has received some twelve or fifteen members during the year His acceptability and popularity among his people are evidenced by their request that he conduct his own meeting this summer and he will begin the same within the nex wo or three weeks.
The editor took an entirely new set of sermons with him, preaching in the morning on "The Man With a Ruling Sense of God" from Gen. 39:9 "How then can I do this great wick edness and $\sin$ against God?" In the evening he preached on "The Peri of the Lesser Good," a characterstudy of the rich young ruler. More interesting congregations we have nowhere found. Brother H. G. Mun den and family, of Commerce, were present, furnishing superb music The Munden Orchestra, composed of father, mother, daughter and two

> THE PATHWAY OF
> Because of the greatly in- * creased price of paper and ** emergency meeting of the Book ** Committee of the Methodist * Episcopal Church was recently * called to review the situation * from the point of view of the ${ }^{*}$
numerous publications that the numerous publications that the *

* Church issues. After careful ** * discussion it was decided that *ares. the different Advocates would ** * have to bear this additional * * cost in their production by * means of an increase in their subscription price. The de- **
tails touching each paper are yet to be announced. The path- 粦 way of the Church paper has * never been a specially rosy one, **
but the war is certainly not * but the war is certainly not
making it any more rosy.Christian Guardian.
> * sons, cannot be surpassed in Texas. No one wonders that Dr. J. W. Hill, of Commerce, Brother Munden's pasor, has fine congregations. We, too, could have big crowds did we have the Munden Orchestra to draw them. No reflection, of course, meant on Guliver.')
Dr. J. W. Fleming and his delightul family brought the pastor and the editor under lasting obligations by heir fellowship and hospitality around the dinner table Sunday noon. Brother and Sister Oliver were as kind as they could be to the editor and the kindness in their home will not soon be forgotten.


## BISHOP ATKINS' GREAT SORROW.

We are deeply pained to the death of the wife of Bishop James atkins, which occurred at the family ust 1. Death servant after only a few days of illness. Paralysis was the immediate cause.
The entire Church will share with Bishop Atkins his dean sorrow. Hosts friends throughout the length and breadth of his Church will bear him o a throne of grace in the time of this the greatest bereavement which befalls the lot of a man. We beg to extend to Bishop Atkins our personal condolence and sympathy.

## BEGINNING THE SIXTY-THIRD YEAR.

With this issue the Texas Christia Advocate enters upon the sixty-third ear of unbroken service to the Meth dism of the Southwest.
Bro. L. Blaylock, has wat publisher the fortunes of the Advocate He ha loved it and fostered it as he has loved and fostered the children of his own flesh. His record, for duration
and fidelity of service, is without and fidelity of service, is without parallel in our Church.
The first issue of the
he month of September will be called "Publishers' Number." It will be 32 -page edition and, among othe things, will contain a complete his ory of the Advocate. This issue wi
contain valuable contributions on th mission of the religious newspape and its value to the Church. The is ue will champion the whole cause of good literature and will plead for the own Publishing House.
It will be remembered by our read ers that September has been desig nated as "Good Literature" month The Executive Committee of the Win ministers in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico to devote the month 1 the increased circulation of the Texa: Christian Advocate and the circula tion of good literature.
For months and years the Texa

## SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPT.

 $\overline{\text { REV. E. HIGHTOWER, }} \begin{gathered}\text { Georgetown, Texas. }\end{gathered}$ NEWS AND Notes.

 men rumbering about one hundred. Twenty-
hive were present on a recent Sunday with
t.e tieruoneter registering about one hun-
died in the shade. Rev. A. E. Rector is making full proof of
his office as Field Secretary of the West Texas Cenference. His superintendency of the Sua.
cay Schol at Texas Methodist Ansembly was
an inspiration to sundy School specialists,
as well as to everybody else. as well as to everybody else.
Miss Nelle Peterman won new laurels as
an elementary specialist at Texas Methodist
Asembly. Given a class as inteligently at-

Dr. Bull writeo miain noxithatanding, min



 There is on more or leest prealent opition



 The Juenc report of our Tocher Thaininet



 Cariatere "fon neither a city not larse tom.












## SUNDAY Schooi work at lakr













 We left during the Sunday School Institute.
The work, principally by M1.- Kenaed and
Rev, John Wrin Shack.ord and Rev. Will Alex arder, was excellent; but many people wer
getting away and few were arriving.
SOJOURNING AT PORT O'CONNOR. SOJOURNING AT PORT OCONNOR.
This is written at Port O'Connor, which i
he site of the new Epworth Encampment, to
be known henceforth as the Texas Methodist Assembiy. On the the second of Augus
there is. great calm and the weather
sultry. Usuall it is not so. Opinions that
we hive hely
 and formed very different conclusions about
lim, because aech got hold of an diferent
oprion of his elephantine anatomy. On the
orain as we were coming down here a broth tr told us that there were no whitecaps
the Matagerda Hay, and that the old En.

 campment and a feast of grood things is being
enijeyed by those present We have a very
representative boody of Leaguers on the ground
and good work is bing din




FIRST SUNDAY is BIG day.
 EAST OKLAHOMA EPWORTH LEAGUE
CNNFERENCE.
East Oklahoma Epworth league Conference
met in connection with the Okkathoma Metho-



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 Thimon Dines.end Retciciorese kemp

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 Nok, old woudrolit of hion constion and


 Heeat here are oree ton,000 Mexicans in





## Southern Methodist University

DALLAS, TEXAS



## Seven Scholarships To Be Awarded In Fine Arts Department

Each of the above professors in the Department of Fine Arts of Southern Methodist University will offer a free schoiar ship in his special Department this coming year. There will be 4 scholarships in Piano, 1 scholarship in Voice, 1 scholarship in Violin, 1 scholarship in Organ.

The recipients of these scholarships are to be determined by means of competitive contests to be held in the early part of September. The details of the contests (date, auditorium, selections, etc.) will be announced just prior to the contests themselves in September.


## "The Ultimate Southern Methodist University "

It has been a matter of commendation from all section of the country that Southern Methodist University got together or its first year's work a faculty that proved itself able to hold the standards of the institution even the first year in a conspicuous place in the march of educational progress. Edu cational experts who have visited the institution in considerable numbers during the year have extolled throughout the country the excellence of the instruction. Not one jot or tittle has this new institution fallen under the standard.

It must be borne in mind that S. M. U. has no preparatory department and no students are accepted in any department who do not evidence the necessary 14 entrance credits by grad uation from an affiliated school or by examination. Only two of these entrance credits may be conditional. No better class A College work is done in the Freshman, Sophomore, Juvior and Senior classes open to both sexes than is offered in S. M. U. In addition to the College of Liberal Arts, complete courses are of addition to the College of Liberal Arts, complete courses are of-
fered in the School of Theology and the Department of Fine Arts. Degrees are granted on the completion of these courses.

## e Grounds And Buildings ve e

The property of the University lies immediately north of Highland Park, a residence suburb of Dallas, and is reached by an extension of the Highland Park car line. This property consists of more than six hundred acres of land, of which on undred and thirty-two acres have been reserved for the cam und The site is exceptional in its natural beauty The Ad ous. The Building of the University stands upon the Ad minstration Bulag of the University stands up the crest $f$ an elevation equal ing in the bing, and id view of the city of Dallas and the surrounding country. The buidaings of the Univerily consist at present of Dallas Hall, erected by the citizens of Dallas, and four residence halls, accommodating about three hundred students. Dallas Hall is fonr stories above ground, and extends 264 feet, facing south toward Highland Park, which is accessible by a broad paved boulevard. It is of fire-proof construction, and unusually well planned as an administration and recitation building.

The Woman's Building is also of fire-proof construction, and extends 200 feet, facing south. It is extremely well designed and furnished as a residence hall.

Rankin Hall, North Hall, and South Hall, occupied by young men, furnish accommodation at low cost for one hundred and seventy-five students.

The buildings of the University are furnished with steam heat and electric lights.

Adjacent to the campus, in University Park are a number of private residences, already occupied or in process of construction, which will accommodate a considerable number of students at reasonable rates.

The University has on its property two artesian wells, the larger having been completed recently at a cost of about $\$ 20$. . on0. reaching to the Trinity sands about 3,000 feet below the surface and affording more than 500,000 gallons of the purest
an best water daily. Natural gas has been carried to all points of the University's residence section and community as well as to the campus.

## West Okiahoma Notes <br> By REV．E．R．WELCH， CORRESPONDENT













＂We Would See Jesus＂<br>And Other Sermons<br>$B_{V}$ Pastor George W．Truett and the<br>Baptist Standard Three Months

Only One Dollar
Thirtp－two pages of good reading every week for
everv member of the familp． Address Baptist Standard，Delles，Texas There were twenty－one conversions and
number of renewals besides． Ouite a fine
ciase was recied into the Churh as a result．
This is w ison＇s third y year at Hoker and
possibly the best ore．About forky have
 fice meting tritin


## OUR CHURCH NEWS









$$
\text { Saturday, Ang. } 19
$$

 all steel trains oll burning engines HEAVY RAILS THROUGH SLEEPERS

H．\＆T．C． Railway Deon Dismuke，D．P．A：
Dallas
J．H．R．Parsons，G．P．A．，
Houston


 veater in its ysefulness than now． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sincerely } \\ & \text { EEVBA KIRKPATRICK．}\end{aligned}$
Neweastle，Texas．

August 10, 1916
TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE
Page 13
 Your Committce on Policy and Resolutio
desires to submit the following report:
Whereas, The several Annual Conference
Leakes in Texas have been reorganized and
hive adopted a program of work for the year hive adopted a program of work ior the year
191.-1, therefore be it resolved.
1 1st, That the officers, of the Texas Stat 1st, That the officers of the Texas Stat
Epworth Ceague do all they can to aid the
several Conterence President several Conterence
the following plans:
a. To secure me
a. To secure meetings of the several Con-
fercine Cabinets in order to discuss measures
and to lercace Casinets in order to discuss
and too plan the work for the year.
L. To organize every district of ever nual Conference, and condruct an invery An-
League methods in each district during of the
year.





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 of tinancing the bringing together of several
thousnds of peopie every summer, or upon
the attractivenespo of the physical advantages
of Port OConnor for recreation. It would










 Iv.

Your ommitue would appeesione seation



 ADDRESS WANTED.

## Any on kiow ils, the didrese of $A$ R $G$ or or

## 

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## In this department may be advertised anything you want to buy, sell or exchange

The rate is Two cents a word. No advertisement is taken for less than 50 cent
rast accompany all orders.
In figuring cost of advertisement each initial, sign or number is counted as one word.
In figuring cost of advertisement each initial, sign or number is counted as one word.
We cannot have answers addressed to us, so your atdress must appear with the eadvertisement
All advertisements in this department will be set uniformiy No display or black- fa eed typ
All advertisements in this department will be set uniformiy. No display or black-face
will
Cosec. Copy for advertisements must reach this office by Saturday to insure their insertion.
We have not investigated the merits of any proposition offered in thene eolumns but it is
tended that nothing of a questionable nature shall appear You must make your owa trades
agents wanted. HELP WANTED.


BARBER TRADE.



## NORTH TEXAS FEMALE COLLEGE.

## The Kidd-Key College has received classi- cation as a "Class A" Junior College. This

 Cassitication was made by the committee ap-pointed by the college section of the State the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This means that
our work is recognized by the highest authorities as of standard grade. The qualifications tame as required to enter reshman Class of
the University of Texas and graduates of
our literais department may receive without
 leges of the state that confer the A. B.
degree.
J. O. LEATH, A. M., B. D.,
Business Manager and Pr inessor,

## REPORT METHODIST ORPHANAGE,

 waco, texasTexas Conference: Conference Treasurer,
$\$ 4.80 ;$ Brenhar, $\$ 10 ;$ Buckholis, $\$ 7.65 ;$ Wil-
iiz $\$ 9 ;$ total, $\$ 33.14 .4$.
North Texas Conference: Tyler Street,
Dallas, $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2 . \\ & \text { West Texas Conference: Conference Treas- }\end{aligned}$

 Grand
R. A. BURROUGHS, Manager.
ITINERARY OF W. E. HAWKINS.


Burleson, September ${ }^{5-7}$.
New Castle, September
E.liasville, September 11 .-13.
Eliasville, September $11-13$.
Brock, September 15-17.
Crawford, September
Crawford, September 19-21.
Turuersvile, September 22.24.
Fairy
Turnersville, september 22-24.
Fairy, Sptember 26.28.
Coryell, September 29. October 1 .
Gustine, October
Coryell, September
Gustine, October 3.5.
Carton, October $6-8$.

Dublin District-Fourth Round.
Stephenville Sta. Sept. 2, 3 .
Gustine, sept. Se, 10.1 . 16,17 .
Iredell, at
Harbin and, Greens Creek, at
redell, at 1., Sept. 16, 17.
Harbin and Greens Creek, at G. C., Sept.
23. 24.


,








Pitsburg District-Fourth Round














$\xrightarrow{-1}$
Hillsboro District-Fourth Round.











## WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

 All communications in the interest of thWoman's Foreign Missionary Society and th Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the
Woman's Home Mission Society should be
sent to Mrs Miiton Ragsdale, care Texas semant Mrs. Miiton Ragsdale, care Texas
Christian Advocate, Dallas, Texas. death of mr. J. h. yarbrough. The many friends of Mrs. J. H. Yarbrough,
the Superintendent of Suplies of the Wom:
an's Missionary Council, will be grieved to

 oriy to those to comom she sent reiliet, but oriy to those to whom she sent relief, but to
those who worked wwh her in this depart-
hent. Mir. Yarbrough had been ill for four went. Mr. Yarbrough had been ill for four
years, and his goug home was not nuexpect.
edi. During ail these years of her minitry
in the cinurch he had been most loyal and in the Church he had been most loyal and
idevoted, making ot possible for her tol do
great work by his unselish and cordial co
uVALDE FEDERATION.










## de leon.

On Monday afternoon, June 5, a Young
Woman's Mission Society was organized. The
following officers were elected Bertha Ross,


 finmerturian



## central texas news.




















PILES CURED AT HONE BY NEW ABSORPTION MIETHOD
 home by tern you hoortion tre yournettit vill floo tend some of thict home treatment



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THE COCA-COLA CO. ATLANTA. GA.











WEST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE.













CHILDREN'S DAY-TEXAS CONFER-
 Becumont Datrice

 land, Call, Dayton, Jasper Cir, Kountze, Mt.
Bellview, Newton, Port Arthur, Sour Lake.
Total reporting, 10; not reporting, 12. Charge, reportinge- Bay Citer.





 Thumbia and $\mathbf{V .}_{\text {.l }}$. Harrisburg. Galve,
Total third Steporting. 9; not reporting, 14

THE VALLEY MiLLS AUXILIARY,
On Mond
Onans dyy






 Toum
 Chamen no shire


 Charges Pituburg Disteres.


 Wime



 Claspee mporine Diterict


 Toat tevorings, 10: not reporting, 12





## The Advocate Machine


and is the real latest thought in Sewing Machines. The price is the only thing about it that is
cheap. Shipped to your station direet from factory, freight prepaid, for $\$ 25.50$. This includes Texas Christian Advocate Address

BLAYLOOX PUB. CO.
Dallas, Teras

## HOLCOM bora in Kul

 ned heene
 on mite Suina䢒


c.ilicent
 Sat oce cisy ho wis條 Shaitim



August 10, 1916




 fictuct








Constipation.
Don't use harsh, irriating, drastie
purgatives or habit-forming laxatives. purgatives or habit-forming laxatives. Taking physic to move your bowel
only makes your Constipation worse
so that you soon are dependent upo so that you soon are dependent upon
medieines. They do not toash the
real cause-the source of your
trouble (livergall complaint) with which almost nalf of humanity is af-
ficted. Send for our free Medical
Ronk and be advised of the proper and natural method of curing your trouble
Gallatone Remedy Co., Dept. 916, 219 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, II.


TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE


Church during the summer of the 187, in a a mediset.
uny conducted hv the sainted Rev Fred Allen. March 20, 1916. She was saick froek, one year,
was contine 16 her bed for three months. Her
sufferings were most intense, but were berie.


$\qquad$



## MARRIED

NICHOLS-FITZGERALD-At the resi-
dence of the bridegroom, Bangs, Texas, Aug.
1, M1., john M, Nichols, M. D., and Miss
Gladys Fitzgerald, Rev. J. D. Hendrickson of-


## A YANKEE VETERAN'S STORY

 "My entire body," writes Thos.Larkin, ${ }^{\text {Soldier's }}$ National Home, Maine, "was broken out with some peculiar skin disease and I thought Bure 1 would never find a cure for it. of Gray's Ointment I began to im
prove, and being encouraged contin. cured. Words are inadequate to ex-
press my gratitude." Gray's Ointment is older than the veteran who
wrote this. For 93 years it has been a priceless boon to sufferers from
skin troubles-blood sores, boils,
ulcers, festering wounds, etc. 25c at drug stores. Write Dr. W. F. Gray
$\&$ Co., 850
Gray Bldg., Nashville $\stackrel{\text { E Co., }}{ } 850$ Gray Bldg., Nashville,
Tenn., for a Free Sample postpaid.

## Now Everybody can Make Ice Cream

There is a great deal of satisfac-
tion in making your own ice cream and having it just as you want it. This has, until recently, been almost impossible because of the cost.
Now, by using Jell-O Ice Cream Powder, anybody, including the woman who cannot cook as well as the most accom-
plished housekeeper, can make ice cream plishily and cheaply with the most perfect
easily Five flavors of Jell-O Ice Cream Pow-
der: Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon, Choc der: Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon, Choc
olate, Unflavored. 10 cents each at

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INSPIPATI PEOPLE. THE YOUN NSPIRATIONAL EDUCATIONAL Among the special features will be:
A serial story by Alice WiG Wyny
Illustrated by Mary Fite Turley series of Sty beries of Laylo Work Studies by
Prof. A. Trawick. Seail B. Kerne to be without thi
ou cannot afford to


## Clarendon College <br> CLARENDON, TEXAS The School That Makes good

DR. W. D. JOMEs
DR. H. B. DEOHERD Eye, Ear, Moso \& Throat 701-2 Wilson Bldg., Dalles

SALE OF TIMBER LANDS AND OTHER UNALLOTTED LANDS AND SURFACE OF SEGREGATED CCAL AND AS-
PHALT LANDS BELONGING TO THE choctaw and chickasaw tribes, EASTERN OKLAHOMA.




## Culture $=$ Grace $\equiv$ Beauty QUALITIES ACQUIRED <br> Through The Study of

## Art And Expression

A COLLEGE EDUCATION SHCULD DO MORE FOR A GIRL THAN TO FILL HER MIND WITH BOOK-LORE, THEOREMS AND EQUATIONS. SHE SHOULD ESPECIALLY STRIVE TO ATTAIN THOSE QUALITIES OF GRACE, CULTURE AND BEAUTY WHICH CAN BEST BE ACQUIRED BY SUCH STUDIES AS ART AND EXPRESSION.


## Department of Expression

speaking, to develop individuality and to obtain freedom from self-consciousness. Special attention is given to the development and culture of both voice and body. The courses of study include a supervisor's course in public school reading and
the regular course of voice training, harmonic gymnastics, pantomimic problems, dramatic rehearsal and creative expression and individual evening recitals. A diploma may be secured by students who meet the college entrance require-
ments and complete the prescribed course in Expression, six hours in college English, and one and one-half hours in Educational or Pure Psychology.
That Miss Millsapps is really a great artist is indicated by her appointment
by Federal authorities as public Reader and Entertainer at the recent Exposition by Federal authorities as public Reader and Entertainer at the recent Exposition
held in Panama. She is a graduate of the Boston School of Expression and a hy Federal authorities as public Reader and E. Panama. She is a graduate of the Bost
hest in Paduate of the Boston and Chicago Institutes.
post gradua

Department of Art
ability and aestlietic taste of each student. Her powers of imagination are to be timulated and her own artistic ideals are to be fostered. To the earnest art worker nature becomes alive with interest, for "to learn to draw is to learn to see."
The course of stuly inclurles charcoal drawing, outdoor sketching, still life stuly, igure painting from life and models, compposi
china painting, leather craft and Art History.
A diploma is given to students who satisfactorily meet the requirements for
entrance in the College of Liberal Arts, complete the preseribed course in Ans and are able to do independent work in construction and free composition.
Miss Carr, head of this department, is a graduate of the College Art Institute, She New York Art League and has received special training both in the Cin cinnati Art Academy and with Mr. Chase, of New Yo
for her ability as a designer and painter of tapestries.

