

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

Entered at the Postoffice at Dallas, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter Under Act of Congress March 3, 1879—Office of Publication 1804-1806 Jackson Street

BLAYLOCK PUB. CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICIAL ORGAN OF ALL THE TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH. G. C. RANKIN, D. D., EDITOR

Volume LIX

Dallas, Texas, Thursday, July 31, 1913

Number 51

"There'll Be No House Rent To Pay In Heaven"

WE HAVE witnessed many tragedies in a ministry of more than forty years. One of them stands out before us today as though it were but yesterday; yet it occurred twenty years ago. It was in the city of Houston when we had charge of the old Shearn Memorial Church. Among our membership there was a little hard-working woman who supported herself and three children with her needle. Her husband some years before was a well-to-do paperhanger and painter in Tennessee. He fell into the habit of drink and went from bad to worse. In order to get away from old associates and temptations, the family pulled up and came to Texas. They located in Houston. But the unfortunate man brought himself and his character along with him, and though he did very well for awhile, he soon fell into his old habits and formed even worse associations. It was not long until he was down and out, and the support of the family devolved upon the poor little wife and mother. He spent his time around the saloons except when hungry or completely out of credit at the doggeries. He would stagger back to his home to get something to eat, and if possible bluff his wife out of a quarter. He did this especially on Saturday nights when he knew his wife had collected her week's earnings from her patrons.

She was a member of the Church and almost always in her place at the regular service. She was scrupulous in sending the two larger children to Sunday School. She belonged to a good family back in her old home place and she had ambition for her children to mingle with the best people. We used to visit her and pray with her, and not infrequently leave a few dollars with her from our helping fund for her house rent. Time and time again she used to say to us: "Oh, were it not for this house rent, I could manage to live and get along! But every week the four dollars have to be paid in advance for this shelter." And as she learned to know us better she would open her heart and tell us of her trouble, and the big tears would course down her pale face. For, as her husband became more and more steeped in his liquor habit, he became more cross and irritable and abusive. Particularly was this true when she would refuse to give him a part of her hard-earned wages. He would threaten her and she actually became afraid of him.

We had a big tent meeting in the city not far from her cottage home and it was a union service. A Presbyterian evangelist was doing the preaching. Large crowds attended the services and much good was done. Many efforts were made to get that poor drunken husband to attend, but without avail. The wife and

children were there every night. Finally, the last Sunday night arrived and the tent was jammed with people. At the close of the service a farewell feature was added, and the minister asked every one to rise and take the hand of his next neighbor until the whole audience was formed into one unbroken chain, and then he had us all to sing, "We'll Never Say Good-bye in Heaven," and at the close a prayer was offered, followed by the benediction.

The next Wednesday evening we had a large throng at the prayer service. This little woman and her three children were present. We had a delightful service. After the last prayer and song, we dispersed. About two hours later, after we had retired and had fallen into sleep, the door bell rang vigorously and we arose and went immediately and opened the front door. The little boy was standing there crying like his heart would break. We heard his sobs and moans before we reached the door. As soon as he could utter an intelligible word between his sobs, he said, "Papa has shot mamma and we want you come at once and as fast as you can." And he started off in a run.

It was but a very few minutes until we were standing in the front room of the humble home. The sight was pitiful in the extreme. A few neighbors had gotten there ahead of us, and directly an officer appeared on the scene. The little woman was prone across the bed writhing in pain in her semi-conscious moments. Just on the back gallery lay the remains of the poor husband and father with the blood oozing from his head. After he realized what he had done he had gone on the back gallery and emptied one chamber of the pistol into his brain and life was extinct. The undertaker soon carried him away. We stood and listened to the wails of those children and the gurgle of the blood as it spouted from three ugly, gaping wounds. The doctor was soon there, but said nothing could be done. She was doomed. Once in a while she would open her eyes in a dazed sort of way, say a few words and then drop back into a comatose state. In one of her lucid moments she looked up into our face and said in broken speech: "We'll—never—say—good-bye in heaven." Then her eyes closed for a moment as if resting for a little more strength, and again she murmured: "And—thank God—there'll be—no house rent to pay—in heaven." And it was all over.

Was this just an ordinary woman, without refinement, obscure and shiftless. Even if she were, it is still true that she was a human being and worthy of a better fate. But it is not true. She was educated, belonged to a good family and one of her brothers was an influential member of one of our Texas Conferences. The un-

fortunate husband was also educated and when at himself a good husband and a kind father. What caused him to send three bullets through the frail body of his little wife and one crashing through his own brain? The saloons. What brought them down to poverty and the grave, leaving three children to be cared for by

others? The saloons. Is this an isolated case? No! True it may be an extreme case, but similar tragedies are being enacted every week, if not every night of the world. God pity the poor drunkard's wife and children! God pity the poor drunken husband and father! Down with the saloon! On with the battle!

The Bread-Life and The Spiritual Life



WHEN the Savior was tempted in the wilderness the very first temptation was addressed to him on the lowest possible plain—the appetite. "Command that these stones be made bread." For forty days and nights he had been without food and he was weary and exhausted. On the surface of the temptation there is nothing startling or out of the ordinary. But when we take the reply of the Savior, in connection with an analysis of the incident, there is much for reflection.

"Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Bread is essential to animal life. To do without it is to starve and perish away. And since God has good uses for the bodily organism it is in accordance with his will for the body to be properly fed and clothed. The mind can only do its best work when the organism is in good condition. Depleted nerves and emaciated muscles bring on physical disorders and disease, and a diseased body is an abnormal condition of the organism. Hence, wholesome food is necessary to the development and health of the body and a man must eat bread. It is the staff of life and stands for physical nutriment.

At the same time, however, it is on the plain of the bread-life that most of the coarser temptations assail us. Excessive eating and intemperate drinking bring on many of our bodily ills and these in turn often bring on serious and pernicious vices. An overfed body, a body under subjection to excessive habits, is the source of much of the trouble that afflicts humanity. Here is where over-indulgence superinduces appetite and passion and with these come a long train of evils of a most deplorable character. The saloon, the gambling den and the scarlet resort make their appeals through this medium to the citadel of the spirit. And this is why the Savior says that "man shall not live by bread alone." There is something else in life just as valuable as bread and this something must not be overlooked as an asset in the sum total of character and righteous living.

Man has a spiritual nature and it must be fed as regularly as the body and also on food convenient for it. "Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness; for they shall be filled." Physical

bread does not satisfy the hunger and the thirst here spoken of. The food necessary for this loftier appetite must come from higher sources. It proceeds from the Word of God. Hence the life that a man lives which finds its support in persistent obedience to the Word of the God is the highest life of which the soul is capable. It is the spiritual life pure and simple. Prayer, meditation, communion, a study of the Scriptures and a constant effort to conform one's life to the commands of God are the elements which enter vitally into this higher spiritual life. And if there ever comes a time when the bread-life seeks to dominate and control the spiritual life, then with the Savior we must also say, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word which proceedeth out of the mouth of God." A man can afford to go hungry, he can suffer deprivation, but he cannot, under any circumstances, afford to compromise his moral integrity, or to subordinate his better nature to his animal needs. He must so adjust himself to these distinctions as to be able to use the world in such way as to make it minister to, and not master the welfare of the spirit. In other words, God's law must control both the bread-life and the spiritual life so that no excessive indulgence in either case will be permitted to disturb the order of the mind and the body.

Surface preaching, enforced by pictorial methods, may entertain the people and make the preacher popular with the masses, but the world still needs to grapple with profound truth and sound exegesis. Valid preaching will produce vivid thinking and vivid living.

When God speaks to us out of the depths of his love and mercy it is time for us to stop and listen and heed. His voice is not silent and his interest in us is ceaseless. "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear," are words often spoken by the Savior.

When the Psalmist said, "I waited patiently upon the Lord and he heard my cry," he did not mean that he sat down and remained inactive in his needs. When your servant waits on your table, he serves you and your guests and is careful to anticipate your needs. To wait on the Lord is to be busy doing the work of the Lord.

Now Let the Whole Line Move Forward

By BISHOP EDWIN D. MOUZON, San Antonio, Texas.

A great campaign for Christian Education has just been brought to a conclusion here in Texas. What have we gained thereby? We have raised the half million dollars which we set out to raise, thus securing the \$200,000 conditional donated by the General Board of Education. The city of Dallas gave, to begin with, \$300,000 in money and \$1,000,000 in land. Southern Methodist University thus represents already \$2,000,000.



And we have gained vastly more than this. The whole question of Christian Education has been discussed in sermon and address before practically every Methodist congregation in the State. It has been presented on its merits. Mr. Carnegie and others may tell us that the Church ought to get out of the school business; but Texas has made answer. We are just now fully determined to go into the business of educating our young men and young women as well as our boys and girls. We have settled this question in Texas and the Southwest.

We have come to consciousness of our power. We were told by scores of good men, when we entered upon this campaign, that the task was too great, that the thing could not be done. Well, we have done it, and done it easily. And we have just discovered what we can do. We can do anything that ought to be done. Our Church is rich; our people have vision; our preachers are loyal and heroic. What we have done is not a tithe of what we are going to do. What we have done, we have done by the grace of God; and by the grace of God, we are able to do all that God would have us do. The fact is, we now begin to see clearly what God has for us to do for his kingdom and for our land.

Besides all this, the fellowship of a great task has united Texas Methodism as never before. Texas is Texas, one and indivisible. And so is Texas Methodism. We have our several conferences, but our Methodism is one. We have our several conference schools; and we have our great "A" class college at Georgetown and our University at Dallas; and we have a settled policy concerning our schools. Our forward movement, which at first threatened to divide us, has, in its successful outcome, cemented Texas Methodism as nothing else has done. A while back there were some who were uneasy, some who were fearful, many who were skeptical, and a few who were suspicious as to motives and purposes. But we are united now.

The plan of future procedure adopted by the Commission at its recent session in Dallas, shows the spirit of true statesmanship, and sounds the call for a forward movement. Now, then, let the whole line move forward!

There are three items in the "report of the committee to form plans for a State-wide campaign for the Methodist Schools of Texas." I wish to call attention to these several items.

1. The Commissioners say: "We commend the efforts of Polytechnic College, Stamford College, Alexander Collegiate Institute, and others of our schools, to raise much needed funds. We recommend that these several schools inaugurate some vigorous plans for these purposes, and promise that we will do all in our power to assist these schools in carrying out these plans." And the commission did take definite steps to assist these schools.

2. It is generally known that at their recent meeting, the Trustees of Southwestern University, at Georgetown, adopted an important report looking toward the raising of money for new buildings and additional endowment. The Methodists of Texas will be pleased to know that our Educational Commission (which represents all our Texas conferences, and has at heart the welfare of all our schools) adopted, in its last meeting, the following:

"We rejoice at the splendid showing made by Southwestern University the past year, and we commend with pleasure their purpose to secure not less than \$100,000 for new buildings and \$200,000 for additional endowment."

In this action, the Commission begins the fulfillment of its promise. Our friends at Georgetown and the Methodists of the State have been told that as soon as the campaign for the half million for Southern Methodist University, at Dallas, was over, the way would be open for Southwestern Uni-

versity, at Georgetown, to go forward. The way is now open. Let Southwestern University move forward. We need Southwestern University. We were never more certain of this need than now. Southwestern University has suffered nothing in this recent educational campaign. It has received the best advertising in its history. Attention has been called to its splendid history and to its high standing in the educational world. We are fortunate in having this high grade, "A" class college. For the past three years, Southwestern University has been compelled to stand still so far as the actual soliciting of funds for building and endowment was concerned. Meantime, however, Southwestern University has not, in any other particular, stood still. Now let the loyal friends of Southwestern show their faith by their works. The college has never done better work; it was never more strongly entrenched in the affections of its alumni. Southwestern must have additional endowment, if it is to maintain its standing, and go forward to better things. Now, let the whole line move forward. Let Southwestern move forward in proper place in this forward-moving line!

3. There is another item in the report adopted at Dallas by the Commissioners, upon which I wish to lay stress. It is as follows:

"We approve the recommendation made by the Trustees of Southern Methodist University, looking to the raising of another million dollars; \$500,000 to be used as endowment of the scientific and academic departments, \$250,000 for the Theological Department and \$250,000 for the Medical Department, to be used in the establishment of a sanitarium and the enlargement and maintenance of an 'A' grade Medical College."

Let no man think for a moment that, with the completion of this great campaign for Southern Methodist University, we have now finished our task. We have just begun. Building a University is big business. It is a never-finished task. Let no man think that there will be any let-up in our effort to gather funds for Southern Methodist University. We have now fully demonstrated that we are able to raise funds and that we have on foot an enterprise worthy of large gifts from wealthy men and women. It was well enough that this earlier campaign should have made its chief appeal to the average man. We wanted every Methodist, no matter how poor, to feel that Southern Methodist University was his own institution, and that he had part in founding it. But great universities call for great gifts from wealthy people; and they cannot be built without them. Methodists of Texas, you have begun well. Now keep on, till Southern Methodist University shall outrank anything in the Church, and take their station with the great schools of the country. Some things must be remembered. Southern Methodist University cannot be rated as a University until her productive endowment reaches one million dollars. Therefore, the further effort to raise money for endowment is immediately imperative. Let us not delay. Now while the iron is hot, let us keep on hitting in the same place. Now that the people of Texas see what we have done, now that they are interested in this work of Christian Education as they never were before, let us go on and make the endowment of Southern Methodist University at least \$1,000,000. We can do it, if we will. We can do it, and we will. Remember that right here in Texas we have the State University with the unlimited resources of the State behind it, and the Rice Institution with more than \$10,000,000 behind it. Our purpose is to build an institution which shall rank with these; and nothing less than this is worthy of Texas Methodism and the cause of Christian Education. Our people, many of them, have great wealth; and this wealth will be our ruin, if we do not lay it on the altar of God. We have endured poverty, and God has blessed us. The harder task, the more subtle danger, is upon us—to endure riches and remain true to God. The personal religious life of our people, the religious life of their children, as well as the prosperity of our Church are all at issue. May the God of all grace be with us now!

A good woman of our Church has already given \$25,000 to start the Department of Theology. Let some one else forthwith give another \$25,000, and let the fund grow till we have in Dallas the Theological School that our denomination needs. I make no argument here for Theological Education. Surely such argument is no longer needed. Too many of our best young preachers have gone out of the

South to institutions which know little of Methodism. This must not be. And since our Department of Theology is to be the school of the prophets not for Texas, but for Oklahoma, and New Mexico, and all this great section of country, I raise the question as to whether the time has not now come when these conferences adjoining Texas should take definite action toward raising money for our Theological Department. The entire Church is looking toward Texas. Here in connection with a real University, friendly toward the Church and owned and controlled by the Church, whose President and Trustees are loyal to the Church and elected by the Church, let us go forward at once to build our school for the proper training of our young preachers. This, it seems to me, should be the very definite work to which we now set ourselves.

As everybody knows, we have had for several years a Medical College in Dallas. The standard of medical education has been steadily rising. The Church, of all institutions, can ill-afford to do any work lower than the best. If we are to maintain our Medical Department, it is necessary that we should build and equip a sanitarium. Surely the Methodists of Texas ought to have at least one sanitarium. We ought no longer to be satisfied with sending our sick to hospitals owned and controlled by others. We

have the money and we have the people. If our people want a Methodist Hospital, they can rise up and build it at any time. And let it be plainly understood, that no Medical College can exist which does not own and control a sanitarium. I should like for our preachers to discuss this matter with their people, to lay it on the hearts of their people. Personally, I am fully convinced that the Methodists of Texas should build a hospital in connection with our Southern Methodist University. And if this is done, we shall make certain the future of our College of Medicine.

The words which I have written at the head of this communication are the words with which I conclude. Now let the whole line move forward. We have not completed our task. We have our task just well begun. We must make way for Southwestern University to put up needed buildings and to add to her endowment. Personally, and thus publicly, I pledge to the President and Trustees of Southwestern University my hearty co-operation. We must also assist our Junior Colleges. But we must not lose sight of the fact that as yet we have not finished Southern Methodist University. We have just begun. A great beginning it is, for which we thank God. I call upon the Church in Texas to address itself to the completion of a larger task.

Why a Girl Should Go to College

By MRS. L. A. KIDD KEY, Sherman, Texas.

In the first paragraph of his book on "The New Freedom" Woodrow Wilson says that the great fact underlying our social and political problems is, that nothing is done in America today as it was done twenty years ago. This fact is also largely responsible for the "woman question" and must be taken account of in adjusting any system of training to the needs of our girls.



The great mission of womanhood and the end and purpose for which women were created are as unchanging as God himself, but the means by which that mission may be fulfilled varies with changing economic, industrial and social conditions. The woman who tries to meet her obligations as mother and homemaker today with the methods and training of her grandmother is as hopelessly inefficient as the farmer who still plods behind the wooden plow and cuts his grain "by hand."

The problems of motherhood and home-making can no longer be solved by woman's intuition and chance experiences of life, nor can they be worked out by specialists in any one or more of the household arts. Woman's work is bigger and broader than any specialty. Her mind must be trained to grasp the great principles of right living and her heart to loving service, if she would fulfill the divine purpose of a helpmeet for man and the mother of a race capable of receiving the rich promises of God's covenant with man.

In the past fifty years science has liberated and subjugated to the service of man the greatest forces in nature, not only affecting material but spiritual life and women have a large responsibility in adjusting the new generation to these great forces.

The training necessary to fit her for this responsibility cannot be found in the limits of domestic service in the home or social experiences in any one community. Such education is necessary but not sufficient. It must be supplemented by more accurate knowledge and more systematic habits of thought and more democratic social relations.

This is what the college gives her. When economic and industrial development began the transformation of the home and women were forced to seek employment in the world of men, they realized the necessity for greater skill and technical knowledge and so began the impulse for higher education of women.

Only a few universities and colleges of the old order were open to women seeking this greater efficiency. It seemed for a time that co-education and university training would soon almost eliminate the sex lines and women were destined to become competitors of men instead of co-workers and helpmeets. But the reaction came and now we have colleges, training women for women's work, whether inside the home or outside.

We are coming to realize more and more that "home maker" has a deeper and broader significance than ministering to the needs of one small group of people in a single house. I care not

how spacious the building; wherever groups of people live together for the whole or a part of the time in the schools, Churches, prisons, factories and eleemosynary institutions there are needed the services of the wise and efficient home maker. To meet this need woman must be trained to management and co-operation. She must have breadth of culture of both mind and heart as a foundation upon which to build any special structure such work may call for. This the woman's college gives in two ways—in its curriculum and its home life.

In the study courses offered greater emphasis than formerly is placed on those arts that develop the imagination and the aesthetic sense. Ear and eye, those two sense organs through

Contributions of the Church College to the Training of the Ministry and Religious Leaders

By REV. C. M. BISHOP, D. D., President Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.

The term "Church College" is in need of definition. The institution understood. A consider a ble number of people regard it as one which offers a special course of study for the preparation of ministers for their vocational duties. There are such institutions, but they which it designates is variously mis- are not colleges in the true sense.

On the other hand there are some who vaguely think that a Church College is just a "College," whatever that may be, which belongs to, or is subject to the control of, some religious denomination, and which incidentally furnishes a "religious atmosphere" for the student to inhale during his college career. But it is far more than this.

The Church College—or the Christian College as I prefer to call it—is an institution of the higher learning which proposes to adapt the ideals of culture and the courses of study and discipline, which the wisdom of the ages has shown to be most effective for education, to the purpose of the training of youth for life itself considered as a religious enterprise.

Those who do not agree in substance with my definition will not consent to some of the things which I shall say in this brief paper. But here I must take my stand. For the physical property of a college to belong to a Church does not make it Christian; nor for it to have an ordained minister for its head. Neither does the holding of daily prayers in its chapel justify this characterization. The attachment of various more or less religious appurtenances, or more or less religious correlated enterprises, to a college is not sufficient.

Its aims and ideals and methods must be dominated by and permeated by distinctly Christian influences and modes of thought, and by a Christian conception of life itself for it to be

which the higher emotional nature is stimulated, are trained to the perception of the beautiful, the pure and the spiritual. Music, drawing, painting and poetry are no longer regarded as mere "accomplishments," but fundamental in the development of character. The barriers that shut women off from the wickedness and temptations of the world are being broken down and it is very essential that the will to do should get its stimulus from the higher emotions and establish the habit of virtue. To be able to see and feel the beauty of the every day world will in itself give a content and satisfaction that may make for goodness. Study of the fine arts in the general course has this for its purpose and aim.

The value of mathematics, natural sciences, history and language in the development of the mind and training of the mental powers has long been recognized in the education of both men and women.

Another class of studies that is most important in the training of women is receiving greater attention in the college curriculum: Sociology, psychology, economics and particularly domestic science.

Almost if not of quite equal importance in fitting women for the present conditions of life is the home life of the college, and here let me say the large student body is more satisfactory than the old "select" college with its ideals of aristocratic exclusiveness. In daily association with many and varied types of humanity represented in the gathering together of several hundred girls the college student learns co-operation and adaptability. She learns to respect the rights of others, to discriminate in her personal relationships and yet be tolerant and sympathetic. She develops self-reliance, and in solving the small problems of her daily life gains experience that will help her in solving the more serious problems of the world outside. While she has ample opportunity for making many and varied experiments in the art of living she is at the same time safe-guarded and saved from serious errors by older and wiser heads who always have her welfare at heart.

Thus the college is really a world in miniature and is a necessary supplement to the home in fitting our girls to the needs of modern life.

worthy of the name in the highest and best sense.

With this understanding of it therefore I proceed to point out some of the aspects of the contribution which it makes to the training of the ministry and other religious leaders:

1st. In Intellectual Equipment.

(a) To begin with, this is to be seen in the truer and richer background which a college education furnishes for the preacher's own intellectual life. His apprehension of a world much larger than his own in both space and time; his knowledge, even though small, of the life and movements of the race—its thinking, its achievements and failures, its philosophy and art and poetry and ethics and religion—furnishes him the standpoint of the intelligent teacher and helper. The calm patience and determined helpfulness of the prepared leader is then more likely to be his.

(b) Again, I may say that the college man is the man who has permanently assumed the attitude of the learner, who possesses the spirit of hospitality to the truth which lies at the basis of confidence in the truth and faith in the God of truth. This it is which substitutes the intellectual freedom of Protestantism as an element in the leadership of the preacher for the stubborn dogmatism of ignorance, which is that of Rome. It displaces the narrowness of Pharisaism with its finished systems by the rejoicing certainty of Christianity on the alert for the increasing revelations of the Spirit who guides into all truth.

(c) Moreover, it is quite obvious that one of the ends steadily pursued in the four years of college study is the development and discipline of the intellectual powers of the student. The great task of the preacher—that of expounding the gospel of salvation and applying the principles of the kingdom of Christ to the problems of the current civilization—demand the alert and penetrating mind and the power of systematic thought and even of the constructive imagination which the years of careful training in college are specially designed to bestow and quicken. And it is needless to add that



the points of advantage to the preacher are also available for the work of the educated religious leader in whatever department his field of activity may lie.

(d) To the considerations just mentioned may be added this, that the Church College may, and in some instances it does, by a perfectly justifiable modification of its curriculum, furnish some special preparation for religious work. Certain subjects, such as the English Bible and Church History, for instance, are required of all students, not in the interest of vocational equipment so much as on account of the special cultural value which attaches to them. But having been added to the course of study they do serve the purpose of more intimately relating the student to the religious life.

Moreover some of our Church colleges do very properly allow, in their list of elective studies a place for a limited number of subjects in the Biblical language and in theology and the related departments. This may be justified upon the same grounds as those on which we have admitted a larger study of the English language and literature, or of sociology and economics, than the old-time courses of study provided for; or upon the same grounds that we allow the prospective student of medicine or law to specialize to some extent in the direction of his chosen profession. By means of these special elective studies the Christian College offers special training for the ministry and for religious leadership in general.

2. In the Enrichment of the Spiritual Life.

The years of his college training add greatly to the spiritual possessions and widen and deepen the religious experience of the student.

(a) The college is far more than a place of books and lecture-rooms and recitations. College life is the half-way-ground that lies between the region of dependent and play-loving childhood on the one hand and that of the personal responsibility and social obligations of adult life on the other. College days are the transition period in which the sportive irresponsibility of youth is approaching and becoming transformed into the conscious apprehension of the reality and seriousness of life as a task. The college is not exactly a miniature world as we sometimes say. It is, in many aspects of it, a sort of make-believe world. Its "literary societies," for instance, are would-be parliamentary bodies; its student activities so variously organized, its social groupings, its so-called "politics" are all essentially dramatic, not to say consciously theatrical. And, though taken with intense seriousness by the student body, are all more or less clearly recognized as having only a quite temporary and at the most provisional relation to life itself. But their experiences therein furnish a very real and important training for life and impose very severe character-

tests upon the members of the student body. Now in the midst of these the Christian college insists upon the standards of Christian ethics, and offers the inspiration or the solace, as the case may be, of Christian ideals and sanctions. Here religion itself is put to the test—tried out so to say—and under wise guidance and instruction is shown to be real and available for human living. And its principles are woven into the thinking and the doing, and into the affections of the young student in an intimate and vital way, the importance of which is too often, indeed, generally overlooked.

(b) In addition to this the frank recognition which may be given in a Christian college to the great fundamental truths of religion in their relation to all other truth, and the exhibition of the possibility of holding to the Christian faith in intellectual harmony with the scholars' devotion to scientific accuracy and philosophic freedom, in the classroom and elsewhere, serves to lead the student safely through the mazes of incipient doubt and fear in which he would otherwise be in danger of being lost.

And I need only allude to what all recognize as the special function of the Christian college, namely, the open encouragement of every sane form of religious activity, and the repeated and insistent challenge, for which opportunity is given in revival and other services, to heed the call and accept the faith and assume the obligations of the life of personal devotion to God in Jesus Christ.

3. In the Practical Efficiency of the Worker.

Under this final head I have space only to enumerate the elements contributed by college training to practical efficiency, as follows:

(1). The possession of larger resources, intellectual and spiritual on the part of the educated man.

(2). More fully developed personal powers and disciplined strength for his task.

(3). Some preliminary acquaintance, even though only academic, with some of the very problems of ethics and faith which he encounters in his work.

(4). Ability to command the respect and sympathy of thoughtful men and women.

(5). Some aptness, more or less, in teaching and in the guidance of other minds.

Allow me to add, in closing, that we are entering upon the era of the college man. He it is who will finally determine the thinking of the people. And, in a period of great intellectual uncertainty and of much shifting of base in matters more or less related to religious belief, it is the special function of the Christian college to contribute to the Church leaders and teachers whose trained eyes can discern through the mists the safe channel through the rocks, and whose disciplined and strong hands can hold steady the helm of the vessel.

Why Should a Boy Go to College?

By REV. STONEWALL ANDERSON, D. D., Nashville, Tennessee.

From the public and private high schools and academies of the United States there graduated this year about 175,000 boys and girls. But since I am not writing of the girls in this article, I have in mind only the 72,000 boys who have just finished high school. But the members of the class of 1913 are not the only boys in the land who are prospective college men. Forty to fifty thousand of the boys who finished the secondary school prior to 1913 ought to go to college, and many of them will do so. Now our question is, why should the 100,000 or more boys who have completed their high school work continue their education by entering some good college?

I mention for the consideration of parents, as well as for the boys themselves, the following reasons:

1. Because a boy who has only a high school education is not sufficiently equipped, educationally, to meet the demands of the times. Nor is he sufficiently in possession of educational values to be regarded as an educated man. Many a boy has succeeded who began life with even less equipment than the high school gives. Still, none will deny that the larger part of educational values and that part prized most highly lies beyond the work of the high school.

2. Many boys should go to college because they are to take their places by and by, as members of the learned professions, and therefore will be

leaders in the communities in which they are to live. Any boy who expects to become a minister or teacher, or lawyer, or physician, should by all means, go to college. The time is here when the public served by these professions expects the members of them to bring to their work the training, skill and culture which the college alone gives. In the new and crude conditions of our American life, men entered these professions with little previous preparation. But, happily, this state of things has passed away. No graduate of a high school should think of entering any of the professions until he has mastered a good, stiff college course. Any young man who determines to enter professional life will find it better for him in the long-run, and far better for his constituency, and the general public, to finish his college before beginning his professional studies.

3. Because there are other professions besides those which we have been long accustomed to call "learned" which cannot be engaged in with hope of success without thorough and extensive preparation. I refer to such professions as those of the various engineers, architects, etc. These all demand thorough and extensive preparation in order to succeed. The time was when if a boy wished to devote his life to farming, it was taken for granted that he did not need a college education, or any other sort, for that matter. But let us rejoice that this is the case no longer. We are coming to see that if our soil is made to yield up its good things in sufficient quantity to support our population, men of brains must till it and care for it; and if country life is to be free and happy—and full, men and women of culture and refinement must live in the

country; and that if the business of farming is to find its rightful place and is to hold its own among the other businesses of the country, equipped men must control, manage and direct it. Ambassador Page is responsible for the thought that the movement for the betterment of country life is the greatest movement of our times. We shall never be able to greatly better country life without educating broadly and well a number of men and women who shall lead the way in the rehabilitation of rural life. By all means, send the young farmer to college. Let perish forever the thought that a farmer needs no education.

4. But what of the high school graduate that is going into business? Of what use is a college education to the boy who is going to buy and sell; and for him who expects to manufacture and transport, etc. There are some who deny the value of college training to those engaged in business. However, an increasing number of business men, especially large business men, have received college training. Moreover, every year a larger proportion of the graduates of the American colleges are entering business life.

Undoubtedly the training of the college man administers to business efficiency. There is a sort of narrow

efficiency, a devotion to business in such a way as to sacrifice the best elements of personality, against which college training stands squarely opposed. The college-trained man will be slow to sacrifice manhood, his own or that of others, upon the altars of the Moloch of business. But the breadth of view, the comprehensive grasp of the order of things, the power to discriminate the false from the true, the non-essential from the essential, the sub-ordinate from the principle, and the strength of will which the college man brings to his task, beyond doubt contribute greatly to his highest and broadest business efficiency.

5. The most comprehensive reason for a boy going to college is this: he may, by the aid of the college, attain to the stature of a full grown man. The primary business of a college is not to make lawyers, or doctors, or ministers, or merchants, or engineers, or farmers, or to equip for any other profession or calling, but to make men. Every boy who aspires to be a man of strong body, clear and accurate thinking, vigorous will, lofty purpose, and of clean and noble character, should by all means seek the aid of some first-rate college to help him in the accomplishment of this high end.

Home as a Factor in Education

By REV. JOHN M. BARCUS, Waxahachie, Texas.

Education is not the antithesis of ignorance. It it were, then day schools and colleges would be the only factors required for giving education. Education is more than information; it involves the making of correct character as well as the gathering of knowledge. There are certain elements which are fundamental to the forming of correct character, without which the mere training of the mind is like veneering a piece of rotten wood. To give mental training to a child of undeveloped or depraved morals is only to increase his capacity for evil. An ignorant thief may break into a railroad car and steal a sack of flour, while the educated thief would steal the whole railroad. These fundamentals of character are obedience, self-sacrifice and service for others, and the divinely appointed training school where these are to be taught is the home. A child learns more in the first five years than in any other five years of his life. And if he does not learn these fundamental things in these strategic years, the chances are that he will never learn them. The God-appointed teachers of these things are the parents. This responsibility they cannot shift to another. The kindergarten by its attractive and entertaining methods may teach a child a good many pretty and useful things, but he must learn obedience at home by being required to do things simply because he is told to do them. He must learn here that he is under authority and must submit to it. He must learn to recognize the distinction between his rights and the rights of others. And here, too, he must get his first and most important religious impressions. If these things are thoroughly grounded into him during these first five years the chances are that he will never get away from them and he will have little to fear from the hostile forces to which he may be subjected in after life. The reason Moses, when he was come to years, was able to resist the blandishments and sins of a voluptuous Egyptian court and to make his immortal decision, is found in the fact that his parents, in their humble home on the banks of the Nile, so thoroughly grounded him in the fundamental principles of the religion of their fathers.



The real battleground, therefore, of education, where its most decisive and far-reaching battles are to be fought, is not the public school, the academy or the college, but the home. The star of hope for the future of this country does not pause above the schoolhouse, but, as it was on that first Christmas morn, it points to the place where the child lies in the cradle. Whether or not that star of hope will find fulfillment in a glorious day, depends largely on how the parents, the divinely appointed teachers of the occupant of that cradle, discharge their duties. This is a matter of concern, not to the Church alone, but to the State as well, for the State is dependent on the home for its supply of healthy, upright and intelligent citizens. So, I think it is clear, that the most important factor in the education needed today is not imposing buildings, costly apparatus or learned professors. These all have an important place in our educational system and ought to be provided, but

the most important factor is the home. Much has been written in song and story about the old-fashioned Christian home, but its importance can never be exaggerated. One of the most distressing facts of our modern social life is the evident decay of the home idea, and the substitution of the apartment house, the boarding house or the hotel. As a result children are regarded as intruders or as necessary evils. And even where they are really welcome, such a place is certainly very unsuited to their proper training. Another distressing fact is the evident decadence of parental authority. The growing demand for a curfew is the confession of modern parents that they have lost control of their children.

Just as the efficiency of the school depends more on the character and efficiency of the teachers than on the costliness of the buildings, so the efficiency of the home as a factor in education depends on the character and efficiency of the parents. So we conclude that the greatest need in the educational forces of the world today is parents prepared in heart and mind for the position of teacher in the most important of all our schools—the home. Such a preparation does not necessarily include learning in the schools. Some of the greatest teachers of character in the world could not stand examination on the three R's of a common school education. But it does necessarily include that which was spoken of by St. Paul as being characteristic of the parents of Timothy, "The unfeigned faith that dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois and in thy mother Uncle." It does require familiarity with and love for God's word: "These words which I command thee this day shall be in thine heart and thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children," was God's command to the parents of Israel, and this command has never been revoked. It does require such purity of heart and rectitude of conduct that the children, imitating their example, may discover that as they have followed their parents they have also followed Christ. Let the children of America have teachers like this in the persons of their parents in the home during the first seven years of their life, before they get into the day school and they will have laid up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come; a foundation against which the flood tides of unbelief will beat in vain; a safeguard against the vicious influences with which every child must contend before he has finished his educational career.

The Christian College Necessary to the Church

By REV. D. H. ASTON, President Wesley College, Greenville, Texas.

The Church from its beginning has realized the necessity of the school. The Great Lawgiver emphasized and urged the teaching of the youth. He suggested a course of study in morals and religion and commanded that it should be taught diligently.

From the days of Moses down to the coming of Christ the Church felt the need of its schools and supported them. And who would say that this education was not necessary to the life and progress of the Church during this period? When Christ said, "Go make disciples of all nations," he said also "Teach them." Not only did he command the Church to evangelize the world, but he also commanded the Church to educate the people. Behind this command to make disciples and to teach is all the authority and power of the eternal Godhead.

In proportion as the Church has obeyed this two-fold commission she has been progressive and successful in her mission and vital in her life. In proportion to her failure in carrying it out she has become corrupted and lost her spiritual life and power. Wherever vital Christianity has gone it has inspired and encouraged educa-

tion, founded schools and supported them. And the Church has never established herself in any nation or mission field except where she has established her schools. In our own country during its past history the Church has done more for education than all other forces together. She has, through her messages from the pulpit and her influence in the Christian schools and colleges, not only entrenched and fortified herself, but has shaped the destiny of our nation. What our civilization is today is largely because of the Christian college. The first five colleges established in America were Christian colleges. In the United States 66 per cent of the colleges and universities are Christian colleges and universities. Seven out of the nine judges of the Supreme Court were educated in Christian colleges. Nineteen of twenty-seven of the Presidents of the United States were college graduates and seventeen of these were from Christian colleges. Seventeen of the twenty-six Masters of American Literature were educated in Christian colleges. When this is true in the secular world, imagine what the Church would have been without her schools. Whatever is the glory of our nation and the triumph of the Church is largely the result of Christian education.

One other consideration I have space to suggest. The home is the place where the ideals of education are determined. Sometimes the attitude of the parents, especially the father, is one of indifference if not opposition. He proves by his own experience that a man can succeed in making money without any education and hence regards all education, especially anything like higher education, as a mere luxury and not a necessity—not even a very desirable luxury. His boy imbibes that ideal. He is set to work as soon as possible at some sort of a money-making job and never realizes the necessity for an education until it is practically too late. This is the main reason why hundreds of young people can not be induced to go to school after they are fifteen years old.

In another home the ideal of education is commercial. Education is reckoned a profitable investment to the extent that it will enable the boy to make two dollars where he makes one without it. So, if the boy goes to college he selects that school or those branches of study that are what he calls practical, i. e., can be transmuted into gold as soon as he leaves school.

In the third home education is looked upon as a training in body, mind and heart; as being a necessity in the building of the best character of manhood and womanhood; as giving a broad and intelligent outlook on the world; as preparation for service to God and his fellowmen. This ideal is impressed on the children, not only by the precepts of the parents, but by bringing them, as far as is possible, into living contact with educated, cultured people; by providing good literature for the home; and thus, and by every possible way, impressing the fact that education is a necessity and that no matter how humble or poor may be their home environments, they can get an education if they really desire it. It is out of homes like this that most of our college students come.

From these and many other considerations that might be mentioned, we conclude that among all the educational forces in the world and in the most elaborate system of schools that can be devised, the most important factor in education is the home.



During the last hundred years man has discovered more of the facts and laws of nature and produced more revolutionary inventions than during any thousand years of previous history.

Epworth League to Corpus Christi



VIA **MKT**

OFFICIAL ROUTE STATE ENCAMPMENT
SPECIAL SLEEPERS & SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS
Rate One Fare Plus \$1.00 for the Round Trip
Tickets on Sale Aug. 4 and 5. Final Limit for Return Aug. 20
STANDARD AND TOURIST SLEEPERS

FOR SLEEPING CAR ACCOMMODATIONS WRITE TO

Mr. Gus W. Thomasson, Dallas, Texas, or

Mr. R. B. Courtney, District Passenger Agent, M. K. & T., Dallas, Texas.

SPECIAL SLEEPERS WILL LEAVE DALLAS AT 7:30 P. M. AUGUST 5. IN YOUR LETTER PLEASE STATE WHETHER YOU WISH STANDARD SLEEPER, RATE \$3.00, OR TOURIST SLEEPER, RATE \$1.50, PER DOUBLE BERTH.

Notes From the Field

Moody.

Have just closed a splendid meeting; twenty or twenty-five conversions and reclamations. Bro. Alonzo Monk, Jr., assisted me. Have paid Home Mission assessment and have about all our Conference assessment secured in good subscriptions.—R. A. Walker.

Forreston.

We have just closed a great meeting at the Falls. Had a good revival in the Church, thirty conversions, and twenty-one have given their names for membership. Others expect to join. This is a small country Church, but made up of good people. We give God praise for the good meeting.—S. L. Culwell.

Navasota.

This is to say a word about Bro. W. E. Hawkins, our Sunday School man. He has just finished a week's labors among us that for its foundational and epochal character I have never seen excelled. If the brethren want some real revival and basal Bible School work done let them get Hawkins. Get him for a week or ten days. He is an evangelist in the truest sense and a Sunday School man without a superior in the South. Get Hawkins if you want an old-time, sure-enough revival started.—Wm. Dean White.

Beckville.

We have just concluded what many regard as the best meeting ever held in Beckville. The Lord was with us and the people rallied to the support of the meeting, many making real sacrifices of time and convenience to attend. Our principal human helper was Rev. W. W. Gollighugh. We felt that we were directed to him in answer to much prayer, and events justified the faith. Brother Gollighugh endeared himself to all our people by his lovable personality, which opened a large way into their hearts for his splendid preaching. He is unique in his presentation of the Gospel, dressing up old familiar and threadbare truths in new garb that wins immediate and permanent interest. Yet the truth, through all the winsome clothing of

imagination and analogy, is always plain and often terribly apparent. He is a preacher who convicts and woos all at once, a rare and splendid gift. The visible results of the meeting were about twenty accessions to the Church, the baptism of ten infants, a number of family altars erected, a large number pledged to support the prayer meeting, and a spirit of brotherly love and earnestness beyond anything we have seen in this Church during our pastorate.—Walter G. Harbin.

Clarksville.

We are in the midst of a great union meeting here at Clarksville, with Evangelist Lovick P. Law in the lead. The people have built one of the finest tabernacles I ever saw and we have a fine choir, a seven-piece orchestra and some of the finest music heard here for many a day. The preaching has been along the lines of the old-time fundamentals and has been stirring both saint and sinner. We have had twenty-five conversions and reclamations mostly conversions, to date, and the meeting is growing in interest every day. We will write you more fully when the meeting closes.—J. H. Griffin.

Anderson.

We closed last Sunday night one of the best revivals that I have witnessed in years. It was held at the old Fairview Church on this charge. The Church was greatly revived and at the Sunday morning service we took into the Church a class of thirteen. Two of these were mothers, three were young men, six were girls and two boys of about fourteen. All were over twelve, with possibly one exception. I had no outside help. The meeting began on the 12th and closed on the 20th. I did all the preaching with the exception of one sermon preached by Brother Perkins, a local preacher of this charge. Brother Perkins was the pastor at Fairview many years ago. I am planning a campaign of revivals. I will begin one at Bedias next Sunday. Rev. J. E. Matlock of Hutto is to assist me in this meeting. I will hold another one at Steel's Chapel

August 9-16. Then on the 17th I will begin a meeting under a brush arbor at Richards, a growing town in the eastern part of the county. We have no church at that place, but we have secured a lot for a church, which we hope to build in the near future. When I came to this charge I found nine subscribers to the Texas Christian Advocate, now there are twenty-seven. I have not been able to get all my official members to subscribe yet. My wife and little ones are spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Birmingham, Alabama.—Robt. O. Wier.

Henderson Circuit.

We have just closed a revival at Carlisle. It was a success from every standpoint. We had five conversions and five additions to the Church. The Church was greatly revived, and the best feature of the meeting were testimonials from old men who had never testified before. It was an old-time, shouting Methodist meeting. Another good feature was Bro. Jno. Burton, who has been a local preacher for years, but a little backward, heard the call and said, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" God gave him the commission, and he did some faithful work and good preaching. We were expecting Bro. L. M. Fowler, of Henderson, to assist us, but on account of sickness he could not come. But instead Grandma Ritch from Marvyn Chapel, my mother from Oklahoma and my brother from Upshur County came in just in time to make themselves useful and to be of great help to us. Our other four revivals will follow in succession. We hope and pray for good results.—J. Lloyd Weathery.

Jarrell and Weir.

We have just closed a great revival at Jarrell. There were thirty-two conversions and reclamations. A remarkable thing for the meeting was the fact that we had one or more conversions at almost every service. The Church was graciously revived and the unsaved were convinced of the error of their ways and hastened to make their return to the Lord. "We never saw it on this fashion." Rev. W. M. Bowden, from 1603 Clay Street, Waco, did the preaching. His sermons were soul-stirring. His plans are fine. He is a great preacher, also a great singer. We can highly recommend him to any

who are fortunate enough to secure his services. Just a few days preceding the time for the revival to begin we moved our tabernacle from Corn Hill to Jarrell, and the following week the Church was moved. So now we are moved to Jarrell and ready for work in the proper way. We have been greatly hindered all the year. The sec-

ond and last Saturday of the meeting our third Quarterly Conference for the year was held at Jarrell. Bro. T. S. Armstrong, our presiding elder, was on hand and preached us two very fine sermons. Our people are very much in love with Brother Armstrong. The entire meeting, with all connected, was a grand success, but

EDUCATIONAL

Wesley College

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Located at Greenville, Texas, the most enterprising and the best moral town of North Texas.

New, up-to-date, and well equipped buildings, none better.

Literary, classical and scientific courses; Music, Art and Expression.

Rates reasonable, work thorough. A strong faculty of university trained teachers.

For particulars, address,

DAVID H. ASTON, President,
GREENVILLE, TEXAS.

FOUNDED IN 1838

CHARTERED 1859

Trinity College

An institution of education intensely devoted to developing men. Its graduates are everywhere successful and fill important positions in all lines of work. They occupy places of honor and dignity in Church and State, and ably and prominently represent their State in the National Government. A College supplied with ample resources to provide the best education. More than a million dollars recently added to its endowment. A wide range of courses.

Necessary expenses of the student moderate. No increase in tuition charges within twenty-five years. For catalogue and illustrated booklet address

R. L. FLOWERS,

Secretary to the Corporation, Durham, N. C.

TRINITY UNIVERSITY, Waxahachie, Tex.

Forty-Fifth Annual Session Begins September 17, 1913.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Twenty-five teachers. Three hundred ninety-three students 1912-13. Seven buildings—four brick—three cottages. Campus—thirty-three acres.

Co-educational. Maintains College, Preparatory, Music, Oratory, Fine Arts departments.

College courses in Education, entitling to teachers' certificates.

Christian influences. Healthful location. Modern buildings. Separate boarding halls for men and women. Physical director for women. Physical director for men.

Drane Hall for women, a fireproof structure, is the most up-to-date dormitory in Texas.

Increase in attendance during the last five years 85 per cent.

Expenses moderate.

For particulars address

S. L. HORNBEAK, President.

not like we had hoped to see. We hope and pray that the revival may continue. On the last night of the meeting this pastor was agreeably surprised and gratified to receive a "silver pounding" amounting to twenty-one dollars and twenty cents. He has been reading the Advocate and noticing where the different pastors were being pounded, but none have been real to him till this one. We were very grateful to the people for this. May the good Lord bless them all. We take fresh courage and press forward. We are in the midst of a revival now at Weir, with Bro. S. W. Turner assisting. The prospects are good. We forgot to say that the name, Corn Hill and Weir, was changed to Jarrell and Weir. We hope to have more to say to the readers of the Advocate as our meetings are concluded. We have three others besides the one we are engaged in at present. We are preparing to make an "Every Member Campaign" for the Advocate. Some of our Official Board are not reading the paper as yet, but we hope to be on the 100 per cent roll

soon. Success to the dear old Advocate.—Early S. Cook, P. C.

Pioneer.

Sunday night, July 6, we closed a great meeting at Pioneer. The Church was greatly revived and several were saved. Most all who were converted joined our Church. The meeting did much toward bringing the different denominations together in love and service. Bro. J. W. Fort, our pastor at Mart, Texas, did the preaching and it was well done. God blessed his work and we shall always be glad that we had the blessing of his brotherly association and helpful ministry. May God bless him in his great work. We also had with us Rev. E. W. Williams, a supply in the Northwest Texas Conference, and a brother to the preacher in charge. Brother Wilkins did the singing and God wonderful! Blessed his work. May God bless him in his labors. The Lord blessed us all, for which we are very grateful.—Chas. E. Wilkins, P. C.

Cason.

Our first revival meeting for the Cason charge was held at Alina Church, beginning July 13 and closing July 20, with Rev. T. D. McCrary doing the preaching. He is a good, plain, practical preacher. He did us good work. Our people learned to love him very much. He will always find a tender place in the hearts of our people. At Alina we had a good meeting in the Church. Some were reclaimed and others were made to realize the necessity of a more consecrated Christian living. While we did not have the success we desired, yet we feel that our efforts were not lost. We believe that some good seed has been sown that will some day bring forth much fruit. The conditions were unfavorable at the time in that the farmers were not through with their crops, and there was a great deal of sickness in the neighborhood. We had to postpone our meeting for the fourth Sunday in this month on account of sickness. There is a great deal of sickness on the charge. Brethren, pray that the Lord will give us a great revival all over our charge.—J. M. Honeycutt, P. C.

Lakeview.

Our revival at Deeplake on this charge is a thing of the past. We began there the second Sunday in July and continued over the third Sunday, and although the people were not through with their work in the field, there were quite a number of them who were very anxious for the meeting to be a success, and they went to work and got lumber and wagon sheets, and erected an arbor for the meeting. I am glad to report that from the very beginning God was with us in great convicting and converting power. Many testified that it was the greatest meeting they had attended, all things considered. The result of the meeting was thirty conversions and twenty-five accessions to the Methodist Church. The writer did the preaching. God most wonderfully blessed us and to him we give all praise and glory, through Jesus Christ, our Savior.—W. P. Edwards, P. C.

Lexington.

It was a great pleasure to assist a neighbor pastor, Rev. Z. Payne, of the Tanglewood Circuit, in a few days' meeting. Many things made it look like an unfavorable time, but the pastor and his people were desperately in earnest and were determined to win. So the victory came. On the second day at eleven o'clock service we had six bright and happy conversions and three more at the evening service. Sunday morning we returned to our own outfit at Lexington, but we feel sure Sunday was a great day at Pleasant Hill. Brother Payne is a hard worker and is doing a very fine work on his charge. Earlier in the year it was our privilege to assist Bro. T. S. Ogle at Giddings and Bro. Geo. E. Kemp of the Lyons charge. Both of these are young men on trial and are doing most excellent work. We are planning to have an old-fashioned camp-meeting four miles in the country, embracing second and third Sundays in August. In September we will have Rev. E. N. Parrish, of Cleburne, to assist us here.—C. M. Myers.

Hermleigh.

On our return from the Summer School of Theology at Georgetown we began preparations for our first revival, to begin at Hermleigh July 13. On Thursday night before I reached the people to meet at my house for a cottage prayer meeting. After the evening meal, and while sitting on the front porch waiting for the crowd, we were surprised to see them coming, following a delivery wagon loaded down with a variety of groceries and "yellow-leaved chickens," which made me laugh from ear to ear. You should have seen that better three-

fourths of mine. She is sure enough a cook when she can get the cookables. I can just see the station preachers' hungry expression now. Well, we prayed and thanked God for a place in his kingdom. We had with us Bro. A. M. Martin, of Sweetwater, to do the preaching, which he did to the satisfaction of all. Martin is a man who has no claptrap methods for carrying on a revival. He declares the whole counsel of God. He preaches, "Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish." He has a way of making them believe if they don't come to the "mourner's bench" they'll all be lost. Perhaps that is some exaggeration of his statements, but he is a strong believer in the altar service. We had ten conversions at the altar one night. They cried and shouted and went right to work for the lost. We had twenty-eight conversions in all and thirteen additions to the Church. More will come in soon, I'm sure, while a goodly number will join other Churches. The Church is wonderfully revived and a number of our Lutheran brethren are talking of uniting with us. Some have already come in. Brother Martin is one of the strongest young men in this Conference, and I should be glad to have him with me again. To God be all the praise. He gave us the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord. The drought continues, but we are not hungry.—C. E. Jameson.

Clyde.

We have just closed a good ten days' meeting here. Brother Ferguson our presiding elder, did the most of the preaching. He held the people spellbound. C. N. N. Ferguson as a preacher is as nimble and as enthusiastic as a young man. He could preach twice or three times a day for almost an unlimited time. He has fine General Conference timber in him and will doubtless be one of our delegates to the next General Conference. Bro. George Smallwood preached a few very effectual sermons for us during the meeting. Bro. R. H. Wood, of Abilene, led the singing and did it well. He is one of the best personal workers I have ever known. We had about thirty-five conversions, among whom were about twenty children.—M. H. Hudson.

Woman's Department

NORTH TEXAS MISSIONARY SOCIETY MAKES CHANGES.

We have found it necessary to call for several new officers since our election in May but while we regret always to receive resignations we are glad that in most cases others are found to carry on the work. Mrs. Bell, the First Vice-President, has been compelled to ask for leave of absence and Mrs. John D. Caton, Clarksville, Tex., will take her work. Mrs. Gee finds she cannot fill the office of Second Vice-President. Mrs. C. H. Buchanan, Honey Grove, Tex., who has served in other conference societies and who loves the work, has been elected in her place. Mrs. Max Hahn resigned as Dallas District Secretary and we were very fortunate to be able to have Mrs. O. F. Sensabaugh, Marsalis Avenue, Oak Cliff, Dallas, Tex., for that important office.

Mrs. Hahn was called to California and felt it best to be relieved. We hope she will come back to us soon and we know she will be ready to help whenever and wherever she can. Mrs. Geo. Sexton has also sent in her resignation. We were hoping she could do a great work this fall, but she thinks now it will not be possible. All the rest of us must try to do her work and if all will help it will not be so hard on just a few. If the auxiliaries will take note of these changes they will know to whom to send reports and from whom to receive help and information. The Greenville District will hold its annual meeting at Wolfe City, September 3. The time for the other meetings will be announced soon. MRS. L. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

To Second Vice-Presidents of the Northwest Texas Conference: Owing to the many requests for copies of the Living Pictures of Missionary Work given at Seymour during our last Annual Conference we have had 100 copies printed and will be glad to furnish them to any auxiliary at ten cents each to cover cost of printing. This entertainment was arranged by Mrs. Ben Hardy and Mrs. Jim Britain of Seymour and is a most suitable one for any missionary occasion. Full directions for staging and costumes accompany the story. We would also recommend Helos and Entertainments for Young People to be obtained from Mrs. A. J. Marshall at twenty-five cents each, for the use of Second Vice-Presidents. For Living Pictures write Mrs. I. G. Merritt, Colorado, Texas, Second Vice-President N. W. Tex. Conf.

EDUCATIONAL

Simmons College

ABILENE, TEXAS

Altitude 1800 Feet

The city of Churches and Schools,
No Saloons or Other Unsocial Exits.

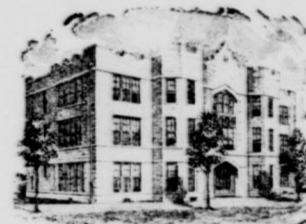
The equivalent of Permanent Certificates granted our graduates. Four Year First Grade Certificates granted students of Freshman standing. ONLY College and University trained Christian Men and Women in the Faculty. SUPERIOR Dormitory Facilities. DEPARTMENTS: Academy, College, Fine Arts, Bible. NEW Administration Building just completed. FALL Term begins Sept 16. For detailed information address President J. D. Sandefer, or JULIUS OLSEN, Ph. D., Dean

Meridian College

G. F. WINFIELD, Ph. B., President

J. O. LEATH, A. M., Principal

AFFILIATED SELF-SUPPORTING BEST RATES FACULTY OF TWELVE UNIVERSITY TRAINED COURSES: Classic, Scientific, Fine Arts, Teacher's.



OUT OF DEBT 35 ACRE CAMPUS PERFECT DRAINAGE ARTESIAN WATER TYPHOID BANISHED MODERN BUILDINGS Sanitary, steam heat, Electric Lights, Sewerage.

FIFTH SESSION SEPTEMBER 2, 1913
200 STUDENTS LAST YEAR

For Literature, address C. W. BELL, Office Secretary

Wesleyan College

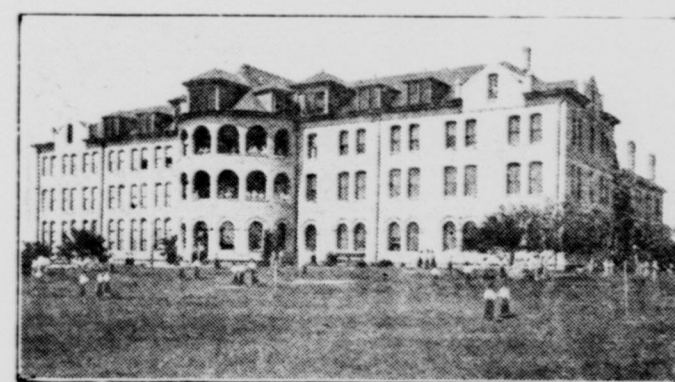
MACON, GA.

A GREAT INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN THE SOUTHEAST.

Wesleyan College enjoys a good patronage from the best homes of all Southern Methodism:

1. Because it has been doing high grade work for more than seventy-five years, and has a very distinguished body of alumnae.
2. Because it is a growing institution, with good dormitories, first-class equipment and a large faculty of eminent instructors.
3. Because it is the center of genuine moral and religious culture.
4. Because it is located on an eminence overlooking one of the most beautiful and healthful cities in the Southeast.
5. Because the college life is simple and democratic and the charges very reasonable.

Address C. R. JENKINS, D. D., President



San Antonio Female College

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

1. Has the best health conditions in the State.
2. Has steam-heated building, with WHOLE SCHOOL UNDER ONE ROOF.
3. Has the best butter, cream and milk from the College dairy.
4. The report of the University of Texas on the record of a 1913 graduate, as with this amount to her credit Miss _____ can easily complete our B. A. requirements within two years.
5. That young lady graduated from first class High school, took two years in S. A. Female College, receiving the benefits of character building influences here, and loses nothing in the University.
6. The Schools of Art, Expression, Piano, Physical Training, Violin and Vocal, each give a diploma.
7. The moderate charge of \$130.00 for board, room rent and literary tuition in a half school year, is reduced this year to only \$117.00, on condition of enrollment by Aug. 15. Two sisters, upon enrollment get it for \$107.00 each. The daughter of an itinerant preacher, for \$65.00.

Enrollment proceeding rapidly. Attend to it NOW. Write

J. E. HARRISON, President,

Sta. A., San Antonio, Texas.

EDUCATIONAL

See the dollars in a course of the famous Byrne shorthand and book-keeping or telegraphy. We hold the world's record for speed and accuracy in a given time. 1500 enroll annually and more than double and treble their earning capacity. Why not you? Fill in and mail for free catalog of America's largest business training school, Tyler Commercial College, Tyler, Texas.

Name _____ 10
Address _____

MERIDIAN

MILITARY TRAINING CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE

MALE COLLEGE

In the Health Giving Pine Hills of Mississippi

Beautiful campus and recreation grounds. Dignified, manly athletics encouraged. Preparatory, Collegiate, Theological and Commercial courses. Commercial school 11 the year. Enter any time. An ideal home school, for your boy where he will receive thorough instruction, morally, mentally and physically with best home influence. Write for illustrated catalog No. 70.

J. W. Beeson, A. M., LL. D., Pres. Meridian, Miss.
Meridian Women's College—near by is an ideal place for a girl. Non-sectarian, Christian influence, operated in connection with Meridian Male College.



Study Dentistry

AT The State Dental College DALLAS, TEXAS

We invite comparison with competing schools in faculty, attainment and teaching equipment. A wealth of clinical material makes our teaching thoroughly practical. Session of 1913 opens October 1st.

For catalogue write to
C. L. MOREY, D. D. S., Sec.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

Mary Baldwin Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES. Staunton, Virginia
Term begins Sept. 11th, 1913. Located in Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Unsurpassed climate, beautiful grounds and modern appointments. Students from 34 States. Terms moderate. Pupils enter any time. Send for catalogue. Miss E. C. WEIMAR, Principal.

Vanderbilt University

1046 STUDENTS 125 TEACHERS
CAMPUS OF 70 ACRES, also special campus for depts of Medicine and Dentistry. Expenses low. Literary courses for graduates and undergraduates. Professional courses in Engineering, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Theology. Send for catalog naming department. J. E. HART, Secy, Nashville, Tenn.

Marshall Training School

A good school for boys. Prepares for college and for life. For catalogue, write
MARSHALL TRAINING SCHOOL
San Antonio, Texas

Jefferson Military College

WASHINGTON, MISS.
11th year. Endowed. Surroundings beautiful, healthful, refined, and historic. Magnificent buildings with modern conveniences and equipment. Campus of 80 acres. Large athletic fields. Prepares for College, University, Government Academies, and Business. Special Department for small boys between ages of 9 and 13. For catalogue address
COL. R. A. BURTON, Superintendent.
(Box One).

(Continued From Page 3.)

tory. This unprecedented achievement has produced an age of transition touching and affecting all institutions of life. Superstition has yielded to science, despotism to democracy, and war is steadily receding before the forces of industrialism. But this mastery of mind over matter has brought to us many new problems and dangers. The simple has given place to the complex and life is becoming tense through the stress and strain of its own activities. The vision of man has turned earthward, and he has been attracted by the glitter of gold and the sparkle of the diamond. Never before has the Anglo-Saxon world been so money-mad and pleasure-crazed. Never has the divorce evil been so threatening. Never was the problem of the moral purity of our boys and girls more pressing. Never has there been more ignorance of the fundamental lessons of the Bible among the young people. Never has there been a more manifest lack of reverence for sacred things, of moral earnestness and seriousness of purpose. Organized wrong in many forms of legalized respectability is threatening the whole fabric of our civilization.

The solution of these problems and the hope of the future is Christian education. Secular education is not meeting the demands of the age in the solution of these problems. In fact, it is not making any attempt toward their solution. Secular education is material industrialism undertaking to make man simply a producer of wealth. Many of our higher institutions of learning are more concerned in studies than in students, in discovering and relating material facts than developing personalities. In all such schools a materialistic view of the world in which God is silently and effectively ignored, is presented day after day in a strong and convincing manner by a recognized expert in some one department of science. The inevitable result is indifference and disloyalty to Church and religion, if not immorality and atheism.

The activities of secular education were never more extensive and intensive. Secular education has never emphasized more the material side of life and never more completely neglected the spiritual value of character. Preaching from the pulpit alone cannot

not supplement this education, because the pulpit and secular education give opposite views and values of life. Never before in the history of our civilization has the Church and the secular school been so widely separated in organization, method and purpose.

This difference of aim and purpose and point of view of the universe and its Creator, as presented by the pulpit and secular schools, is weakening to the faith and ruinous to the character of the student. The late Sam Jones said that thirty thousand of our boys and young men were debauched in character every year and sent home as moral wrecks from the higher secular institutions of learning.

It may be said that there is no Christian, theistic or atheistic, in chemistry, geology or astronomy, and in a sense this may be true. But the point of view, the attitude, the stress and the atmosphere may make these sciences either theistic or atheistic in their influences on the pupil.

The only way that our young people may be safeguarded from this secularized and materialistic influence is for the Church to provide schools in which such teaching is done under Christian influences and from the Christian's point of view.

The Christian school is the only institution of learning that can give full and complete education. It not only seeks to develop industrial efficiency, but it develops the moral qualities that give worth and protection to material industry. It not only makes a man efficient in making a living, but efficient in living. Skill and integrity are the two great producing factors in all human industry. The Christian school is the only school that incorporates both these ideals in its teaching and effort.

The world must be saved by spiritual inspiration and moral education. To do this is the work of the Church. If the Church fails in this she fails in her mission. If she fails to save the world she fails to save herself.

But let the Church go forth to make disciples, proclaiming the power of God to save to the uttermost. Let the Church establish her Christian colleges and teach all things whatsoever God has said, in earth and sky, in nature and in revelation, and glorious will be her final triumph over all ignorance and sin and vice.

The Advantages of Co-Education

By J. D. SANDEFER, President Simmons College.

There are five fundamentals of civilization: viz. the home, the school, the Church, the vocations of men, and the State. That type of education which fits men and women best to serve and be served in these five fields of endeavor is the education that ought to receive the stamp of public approval.

It is my opinion, based on an experience of twenty years, that co-education more nearly fits men and women for life vocations than does any system of education that prevents their training side by side, since by the very nature of society they are to be so associated through life. Pestalozzi, the forerunner of modern educational thought, maintained that "educational institutions should, as far as possible, be modeled upon the analogy of the family and of the home." The home is a divine institution. Boys and girls are both found in the same family. In fact our best authorities on sociological and kindred subjects tell us that the ideal home is that one in which an equal number of boys and girls are found. I am not sure but that this analogy will obtain in the school, in the Church, and the other institutions that make for the constructive betterment of our society. I think no one will gainsay that it is not more nearly the ideal that boys and girls be brought up together in their earlier years. Nor am I unmindful of the fact during the adolescent period there are periods in their development where they need the closest rational supervision. However, I do not agree with the idea that during this delicate period they should not be allowed a normal degree of relationship and association each with the other. As I see it, viewing the matter from the standpoint of psychology, the argument is overwhelmingly in favor of permitting them to remain side by side in pursuit of their school work, thus maintaining a normal poise on the part of each towards the other.

One of the very latest definitions of education is "training for social efficiency." This definition comports with my idea of an educated man or woman. Certainly social efficiency cannot

obtain either on the part of man or woman save where the two are daily in association with each other. The properly organized and conducted school affords an opportunity for the finer social and ethical relationships to find expression and crystallize into thoughts and acts that become permanent in the subsequent lives of the student. I believe, therefore, that freedom from embarrassment, a knowledge of what to do and how to do it in the varied relationships of life can be learned through a properly conducted co-educational institution with more educative results than in any other field of relationship in which young men and young women are associated.

The antiquated idea, based on ignorance, that woman was not capable of doing the same class of work with man can no longer be made as a bar to her being permitted to enter classes equally with him. Surely, but tardily, man has been compelled to accept the now well-established conclusion that she has both the ability and the strength of character to undertake and achieve whatsoever is undertaken and achieved by him. On this point it is an interesting fact in her favor that since the founding of the University of Chicago no man has ever earned his doctor's degree, "summa cum laude." This distinction has been achieved by no fewer than three women in the university.

I think, perhaps, that the strongest advantage favorable to co-education is what seems to me an incontrovertible fact that neither of the sexes seldom, if ever, does his or her best save in the presence of the other. Scientists, and especially biologists, reveal some very interesting observations here, made in a close study of the lower animals. I am not sure that this principle does not run through the entire field of biology. At least it is patent among the higher order of animals below man. To use Mr. Lincoln's phrase, there seems to be a strong tendency on the part of men and women in their classroom contests to do their very best to "mutually excel each other."

Practically all of our higher institutions of learning now concede that co-education offers advantages to each of the sexes not obtainable in non-co-educational institutions. The very fact that this is done is proof positive to me of the superior advantages accruing to each of the sexes.

Again, I do not believe that the enthusiasm, the college spirit, essential

to the best results, can be found among a student body save where both sexes are in attendance.

In conclusion, I should say that woman is rapidly taking her place beside the man in practically all of the vocations that he finds as honorable in which to ply his talents. If, therefore, woman is to found, as it seems she is to be, actively participating in the several fields of endeavor mentioned in the first paragraph, I can see no reason why it is not advantageous for both sexes to be found side by side from the "cradle to the grave" in carrying on the work of making the world a better and a happier place in which to dwell. The trend of the age seems to be favorable to an enlargement of woman's sphere in every way. Nearly a dozen States have already placed the ballot in her hands. If I read the signs aright, she will have it in every State in the Union within a very few decades. If this be true, then the largest possible "social efficiency" on her part and our part can be attained only by training and educating her in the schoolroom beside her brother.

The Profession of the Teacher

By President W. P. FEW, Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina.

Pioneer stages in American education have passed. The propaganda for enlarged and improved educational machinery and organization has won. In nearly all of our States education as an opportunity for every youth has been achieved. The watchword henceforth is to be



judgment, one of the gravest defects in modern education, especially in our American colleges and universities. Men and women of ideas and originating power are needed at all times, but they would seem to be especially needed in times of unsettlement and rapid change. In spite of all misgivings, most competent men actually at the work of upbuilding and rebuilding Southern civilization believe that we are standing now at the very threshold of a new era of growth and development. The belief itself, even if it were not so amply justified by the facts, would tend to produce the expected result. An age of hopefulness is apt to be an age of achievement.

I do not underestimate equipment and organization, but I would emphasize the fact, which we so often overlook in our time, that these things are of no value except in so far as they furnish the means by which competent men and women may work effectively. The one sure way to promote the welfare of the State and Nation is to build soundness into the mind and character of the youth of our country. Those who have command of this source of power must not mistake themselves or be mistaken by others for innocent pedagogues and school keepers. Affording as it does opportunity for the exercise of creative ability and for a high order of usefulness, life for us teachers, we ought to feel, is not a weak and passive thing, but a great and noble calling.

Despite some superficial appearances to the contrary, and despite some real difficulties that must be overcome, I am convinced that this section has the best chance in America to build up at least a few, I will not say big, but genuinely educational institutions within this generation. And, therefore, I think there never was in the history of the world a more inviting field for teachers with building power than right here and now; and this sort of teacher is going to be developed and held not by institutions that put their faith in big material resources but rather by those that are dedicated to sound ideas and disciplined by sacrifice in the causes of men. For it is never the material but the ideal that abides and commands.

The elevation of the teaching profession then does not depend upon higher salaries, better technical training, or more elaborate equipment, but upon giving it the proper dignity and importance in our life. This involves a new and truer popular understanding of education. And education we must come to regard not as an agency for making skilled wage earners or experts in knowledge but for developing manhood. This defining of education to include not merely the training of the hands or the mind but the shaping of the whole personality makes the teaching profession a great art in which success is as well worth striving for as in poetry or architecture, in which success is perhaps harder to achieve, for this art deals with the most difficult as well as the most precious material in the world.

Expert training is not the supreme need, either. For teachers, schools of all grades need not experts in the several branches of learning, but men and women of ideas and power. The too exclusive use of scholarship tests in the selecting of teachers is, in my

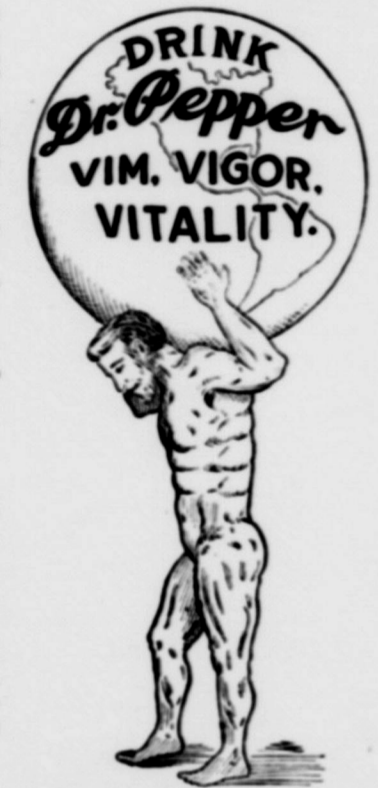
School Life Invaded By Worldliness

By REV. J. E. HARRISON, D. D., San Antonio, Texas.

I was invited to deliver a commencement sermon for a Texas High School. When I reached the city, our pastor informed me that the Trustees of the High School had forbidden the sermon to be preached in a church.

Some feeling had been aroused over the matter, which I sought to allay on the ground that some of our loyal Methodist laymen are very careful to guard

the separation between the Public Schools and the Church. We are informed that the Bible in the public school is offensive to some and hence it must be shut out. The teaching of Christianity is eliminated because sectarianism would be injected and that is objectionable to some patrons. The object is to make the public school acceptable to all classes of people. To do that whatever is objectionable to any should be left out. The Bible and Christianity are acceptable to eighty per cent of the patrons of the public school, but to avoid offending the smaller number, they are legally excluded. The principle of exclusion should hold good on all matters.



IF ATLAS WERE ON EARTH HE WOULD RECOMMEND Dr. Pepper TRY IT. IT IS LIQUID SUNSHINE. IT IS WHAT YOU WANT TO PROMOTE STRENGTH. Dr. Pepper Co. Waco, Tex.

Therefore, the few must be protected from hearing the Gospels read because they do not like to hear the life of Christ read, should not the larger number be protected against the invasion of worldliness? A mothers' club in a certain city has taken charge of the public school functions of that section of the city. Their invariable function, at the public school building, for the public school pupils and with the consent of the public school trustees, is the dance. Now, Methodist and Baptist people patronize that school. Why should the New Testament be excluded because, perhaps, a few people object, and the dance be admitted when many seriously object?

I know a loyal Methodist layman who is fighting this particular intrusion. His children, attending that school whose social functions are dances, suffer in the estimation of the other pupils because they do not attend and participate in the school dance.

It is just as important and as obligatory upon the managers of the public schools to exclude the dance because it is objectionable to certain patrons as it is to exclude the Bible because it is objectionable to some patrons.

The son of one of the prominent city pastors completed the High School course, took part in the graduating exercises and received a diploma. At the close of the graduating exercises, in the same hall and without intermission of time, the Senior Class gave a dance.

The father's heart would be broken if his boy went with the multitude to evil, and the boy had to be a brave boy to say no to his classmates.

A father who patronizes the public school in a Texas city told me that regular assessments were sought to be laid on his children for the school dances.

Did the school authorities know that the school allowed, abetted and supported something very objectionable to a large number of the patrons?

To have the school dances in the school building under the fostering care of the mothers' club, to close the commencement exercises with a senior ball and to allow assessments upon the public school children for the purpose of financing the school dances, are invasions of the public school that the general public should resist and protest against.

The public school officials say, "If you wish your children to hear the Bible read to them, read it to them at home. Others in the school do not wish to hear it."

Should not those same public school officials say, "If you wish your children to dance, let them dance at home. Others in the school do not wish to dance."

Preachers in their pastoral visiting and from their pulpits, should support strongly their members who object to the school rooms being turned into a dance hall.










Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts.—Bible.

DROPSY TREATED. Give quick relief soon removes swelling and short breath, often gives entire relief in 15 to 25 days. Trial treatment Free. Dr. GREEN'S SOLE. San P. Atlanta, Ga.

North Texas Female College

"Kidd-Key Conservatory"

HANS RICHARD, Director

 		 
<p>Session</p> <p>Begins</p> <p>September</p> <p>Eighth</p>	<p>HANS RICHARD</p>	<p>Session</p> <p>Begins</p> <p>September</p> <p>Eighth</p>
 		 

THE ACKNOWLEDGED Leading Ladies' College of the Southwest

IN Classical, Scientific and Literary Courses Music, Art and Expression

"KIDD-KEY CONSERVATORY"

Under Direction of HANS RICHARD

That Hans Richard was foreordained to music triumphs, both by heredity and environment, is attested by the fact that at the tender age of eight years he began the study of music under his aunt, Sophia Richard, one of the most distinguished pupils of Lebert of the Stuttgart Conservatory, and later a student under Rubinstein.

Music was pursued as a serious study along with his college course, so that at his graduation he was admitted into the class of the great Dr. Hans Huber of the Basle Conservatory. Later he was under such masters as Alfred Reisenauer and Raoul Rugno.

WHAT THE EUROPEANS THINK OF HANS RICHARD.

Leipziger Tageblatt:

M. Richard is a genius of highest endowment. His playing is captivating throughout and manifests intellectual individuality and the indwelling of an inspired impulse.

Le Matin, Paris:

Elegant style, highly developed technique, energetic attack, interesting individual interpretation; he has all the attributes of a virtuoso.

Le Monde Musical, Paris:

Making the impression of a master, as much by a virtuosity and technique of the first rank as by the charm of his nuances, the eminent artist had a veritable triumph.

The Times, London:

Mr. Richard has a beautiful touch, extraordinary tone color and breadth of phrasing.

As concert pianist, Richard achieved his first triumphs in playing the great concertos with the Philharmonic and Colonne Orchestras in Paris. His wonderful success led to orchestral engagements in other music centers of Europe. Later he appeared in a series of Chamber Concerts and Piano Recitals in Paris, London and Dresden.

Richard's brilliant work in America as pianist and teacher has given him a pre-eminent place in music and artistic circles.

He possesses imagination, temperament and intellectuality. His interpretation of the Bach-Liszt Organ Fantasia and Fugue, and especially of the B Minor Sonata of Chopin, created a decidedly powerful impression.

Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin, Germany:

At the Fifth Tonkünstlerfest in Berne, Hans Richard played Glenc's Humoresque for piano and orchestra with dazzling bravourea and exquisite delineation.

Le Gaulois, Paris, France:

Enormous success for Hans Richard. A virtuoso with magnificent temperament, dazzling technique, a pure and beautiful sonority of tone, a warmth and charm so communicative that we have heard nothing like it since Rosenthal and Paderewski. We repeat it, his success was colossal.

For Catalogue address **MRS. L. A. KIDD-KEY, President**

L. A. HANSON, Business Manager

SHERMAN, TEXAS



G. C. RANKIN, D. D. Editor

Office of Publication—1004-1006 Jackson Street

Published Every Thursday at Dallas, Texas

Entered at the Postoffice at Dallas, Texas, as Second-Class Mail Matter.

BLAYLOCK PUB. CO. . . . Publishers

SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE.

ONE YEAR	\$2.00
SIX MONTHS	1.00
THREE MONTHS	.50
TO PREACHERS (Half Price)	1.00

For advertising rates address the Publishers.

All ministers in active work in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas, are agents, and will receive and receipt for subscriptions.

If any subscriber fails to receive the Advocate regularly and promptly, notify us at once by postal card.

Subscribers asking to have the direction of a paper changed should be careful to name not only the postoffice to which they wish it sent, but also the one to which it has been sent.

Back Numbers—Subscriptions may begin at any time, but we cannot undertake to furnish back numbers. We will do so when desired, if possible, but as a rule subscriptions must date from current issue.

Discontinuance—The paper will be stopped only when we are so notified and all arrearages are paid.

All remittances should be made by draft, postal money order or express money order or by registered letter. Money forwarded in any other way is at the sender's risk. Make all money orders, drafts, etc., payable to BLAYLOCK PUB. CO., Dallas, Texas.

OUR EDUCATIONAL NUMBER.

For years, just at this season, it is the custom of the Advocate to issue a special educational edition and this week we repeat that custom. If you notice our advertising directory you will see a large number of schools and colleges in this number with their statements of advantages offered to the readers of this paper. At this season thousands of our people who patronize the Advocate are making arrangements to send their sons and daughters from home to attend college. There never was a time when Texans were more interested in the education of their children. They have the money and the ambition to see their boys and girls trained for life, and they are selecting schools for this purpose. Now before they make their choice, let them examine the advertisements of these institutions in the Advocate. We can heartily commend these institutions as worthy and reliable, and among them you will find the very best in the land. They are prepared to render competent service and the most of them have long established characters as influential factors in the educational work of the country. The Advocate prides itself, therefore, in carrying the display advertisements of these worthy institutions in this special edition and we commend them to your favorable consideration.

And not only this, but this issue has a number of fine articles on the various phases of education, written specially by experts selected by us, and we do not hesitate to say that you will not find finer communications on this subject published in any paper in or out of the State. The subjects treated are of the highest importance and they are worthy of a close reading.

A SUNDAY IN NACOGDOCHES.

Once upon a time, in the days when Rev. J. T. McClure was pastor in Nacogdoches, I spent some days in the county in the interest of local opinion, and spoke one night under a tent in the town. While I have often passed through the place, yet never spent a Sunday with our people there until the 27th instant. At the earnest invitation of Rev. S. S. McKenney, the present wide-awake pastor, I went down there last Saturday. He was at the train, in connection with my good

friend, Mr. Til Tillford, formerly of Houston, but now a citizen of this town, and I was soon installed in his good home. He married Miss Rowena Mettenheimer, and while her family were not members of my charge in Houston, yet they constantly attended my services and I ministered to them when the good father died. Hence our friendship became close and intimate. Mr. and Mrs. Tillford attend the Methodist Church in Nacogdoches, and it was a delight to be their guest while in the town.

Saturday afternoon Brother McKenney took me to the Colored Methodist Church, where Bishop Jamison was conducting a sort of institute for three of his districts, with an attendance of colored delegates of nearly two hundred. I spoke to them on matters of mutual interest and I was given a good, warm welcome by them.

Nacogdoches is one of the old towns in East Texas. The memory of no living man scarcely runs back to its beginning. It has never grown into a large place, but it is one of the thriftiest and most delightful communities in that section of the State. Its location reminds me of East Tennessee in some respects. The soil is chocolate, the hills surround the town, and great forests are everywhere in evidence. The houses are attractive and set back on ample grounds, dotted with huge shade trees. It has a very restful air and the people are of the best type, generous and hospitable. It was like old times to meet them and know them heart to heart.

Nacogdoches was the home of General Rusk, one of the brightest men and ablest statesmen of the Sam Houston regime. He filled high places in the Republic and after that in the State of Texas. However, his only son broke his heart by his habits of dissipation, and in a fit of mental aberration on account of this disappointment the General died at his own hand and is buried in the cemetery near by. I looked upon his monument and thought of what whiskey has done in Texas. It has enacted some of the darkest tragedies that blacken the otherwise fair history of the Commonwealth.

I was driven over the town and surrounding country and given some of the beautiful views of the place. Just in front of the town and overlooking the railways there is a splendid elevation rising high above the valley, and upon this are some of the handsome residences of the town. From its eminence can be enjoyed one of the most magnificent views in Texas. It reminds me of San Marcos. In the country, on one of the prominent roads, is an old Baptist Church, and it has been standing there for very many long years. It is one of the many landmarks of the place. The old historic elm tree which stood for scores of years near the depot is now gone. It died of old age and its presence is much missed by the citi-

zens and visitors. A remnant of the old fort is still there and some other points of interest.

Methodism has always had a strong hold in Nacogdoches and it is today the leading Church organization in the place. For a long time we had a commodious framed building, but a few years ago it had served its day and generation, and under the pastorate of Rev. J. Walter Mills, the present presiding elder, it was dismantled and a new enterprise inaugurated. Before his time was up he had on the old site a beautiful brick church erected and furnished at a cost of \$20,000, with the bulk of the debt provided for. Brother McKenney followed him and took up the work where he left it off, and today the remnant of the debt is only about \$4000 and they are working on a plan to have that arranged for before many months. It is a modern structure and rather in advance of the progress of the town. The whole citizenship is proud of it, and it is a monument to the zeal and liberality of our people. The auditorium is complete in every particular, elegantly furnished and perfect in its acoustics. It is a credit to the community and located most conveniently. The good ladies did much in the way of fitting it up. They are among the most energetic and consecrated women in the State and the right arm of power in the work of the congregation. We have a membership of more than 500 and these are bona fide members. The Sunday School is flourishing and the congregation compactly organized and in good condition. I have not stood before a more interesting audience than the two that faced me Sunday morning and evening. They are intelligent people and genuine Methodists. They gave earnest heed to the preaching and I felt a sympathetic response. It was an inspiration to preach to them. We have a good list of subscribers to the Advocate among them and 12 more were added to the list as the result of my visit among them. Others still will also be added by the work of the pastor.

Brother McKenney is one of the live and up-to-date members of the Texas Conference. He is studious, thoughtful, progressive and enterprising. He makes good use of his library, preaches excellent sermons, and gives attention to pastoral duties. Hence he is very popular with the people, not only of his immediate charge, but of the entire community. His good parsonage home is presided over by a well-trained woman. She was brought up in a Methodist parsonage and educated in Southwestern. She is the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Nelms, of the Central Texas Conference. She knows how to conduct an orderly and a well-kept home, and it was pleasant to share its hospitality a part of the visit to the town. This is Brother McKenney's third year and he will doubtless fill out his quadrennium. He almost invariably

does this wherever he is assigned. He is a man who wears well.

He and his people are already planning to entertain the Conference this fall. It has been about twenty-one years since the Conference met there, and then it was the old East Texas Conference, with Bishop Hargrove presiding. This time it will be the Texas Conference, with Bishop Mazon in charge. They are looking forward to the event with great pleasure, and I predict that the Texas Conference has never had more enjoyable and whole-souled entertainment than it will receive at the hands of the Nacogdoches citizenship. Of course, Providence permitting, I will be with them and report the proceedings of the Conference, as has been my wont for fifteen years.

I was delighted to meet dear old Bro. S. C. Littlepage. He was with us morning and evening, and his presence, with his white hair and beard, was an inspiration. He is looking well for a man of his years and his faith is strong and buoyant. He has a son living there and he was on a visit to the family. I heard the best of reports of the work of the presiding elder, Rev. J. Walter Mills. He is at home in that country and one of the most popular men in his Conference. He is doing a splendid work throughout his territory.

G. C. R.

THE FUNERAL OF REV. JEROME DUNCAN.

We went to press too early after the death of Rev. Jerome Duncan, last week, to give any account of his funeral services. These took place in the spacious church at Polytechnic College. The district parsonage is located at this point and the members of his family were members of this congregation. Rev. F. P. Culver, D. D., the pastor, had charge of the services, in connection with Dr. John A. Rice and others. On Thursday afternoon a great concourse of sorrowing people and friends gathered in the building and filled it to its capacity. Nearly one hundred preachers were present to show their interest and sympathy in the occasion. They represented all parts of the Central Conference, of which Brother Duncan was a popular member. The music was solemn, appropriate and stately, and the floral offerings were as beautiful as we have ever beheld. There was scarcely a dry eye in the vast audience when the choir sang, "Lead, Kindly Light," and following this was our ritual, rendered by a number of the brethren. Rev. Jno. R. Morris, a life-long friend, led in a most tender and trusting prayer. The bereaved widow, surrounded by her five children, and the only sister, Miss Caroline Duncan, and the two brothers, sat with bowed heads during the services, and now and then sobs could be heard among the mourners. Dr. Culver made a short and appropriate talk

and then called on several of the ministers present to speak a word of appreciation in memory of their dead comrade, and these all bore affectionate testimony to his high character and noble life. It was an impressive service, replete with pathos, sorrow, tenderness and hope. After the service the remains were carried to the district parsonage home, where they remained over till next morning, and taken to Hillsboro and interred to await the resurrection of the just. May the soul rest lightly upon his grave!

REV. H. W. KNICKERBOCKER APPOINTED.

Bishop Atkins has appointed Rev. H. W. Knickerbocker temporary presiding elder of the Fort Worth District to fill the place, for the time being, made vacant by the death of Rev. Jerome Duncan. The Bishop will be in Texas, we understand, early in August, and then he will probably make permanent arrangements about the appointment until Conference. In the meantime, Brother Knickerbocker, in connection with his pastorate at Central Church, will look after matters. The pastors all signed a statement to the Bishop that they are willing to carry on the work of the district until Conference and let the salary go to Mrs. Duncan. This is a brotherly act and it will doubtless appeal to the Bishop.

FROSTIES IN DURANCE VILE.

The inventive genius of the brewers is without limit in its productiveness. After having been kept out of Grayson County for years by the votes of the people, the brewers recently sought the use of a subterfuge under which to regain possession of Sherman and Denison. So they manufactured a "non-intoxicating malt," and took advantage of the State law requiring a \$4000 tax on "non-intoxicating malts" in local option territory, to open under their license, having paid in Sherman and the other in Denison, for the sale of these "non-intoxicating." The proprietors were notified by the County Attorney and the Sheriff what they might expect, but they proceeded to open under their license, having paid the \$4000 in each case. But in order to keep out of Uncle Sam's way they took out a United States license also; and right there is where they reckoned without their host. For the Legislature, under Governor Campbell, passed a law defining a "disorderly house," affixing thereto a severe penalty, and the following is one of the features of the law:

Any house located in any county, justice precinct or other subdivision of a county where the sale of intoxicating liquor has been prohibited under the laws of this State in which such non-intoxicating malt liquor is sold or kept for sale as requires the sellers thereof to obtain internal revenue license under the laws of the United States as a retail malt liquor dealer, or any house located in any



Twenty-one years of successful history. Owned and controlled by the five Annual Conferences of Texas Methodism. Remains co-educational until the opening of Southern Methodist University. It then becomes **The Woman's College of Texas** as Methodism. Distinctly Christian, but non-sectarian. Modern equipment and methods. Unusual advantages offered in all departments—The College, Preparatory School, Fine Arts School and City Conservatory. Alumni admitted to graduate paratory

county, justice precinct or other subdivision of a county in which the sale of intoxicating liquor has been legally prohibited where the owner, proprietor or lessee thereof has posted license issued by the United States of America authorizing such owner, proprietor or lessee thereof to pursue the occupation and business of a retail liquor dealer or retail malt liquor dealer.

So the brewers overlooked this important piece of legislation, and the result is their two places in Grayson are locked up and the men engaged in running them are in jail. Besides this the brewers are out a large sum of money for their licenses and for attorney's fees. Whenever the brewers undertake to run over the people of a local option county, all you need is a set of public officers to do their duty, and grief is the result. Grayson has the officers and the frosties are in trouble. See the point? On with the battle!

Rev. H. A. Boaz, D. D., is back at Polytechnic College as its president, and he is going to devote his energy and time toward filling the college with pupils and also toward raising money with which to liquidate the indebtedness of the institution. He has had such signal success in conducting the University campaign that he has no fear but that he will be equally successful at Polytechnic. When this has been done and the school placed beyond all financial embarrassment, Dr. Boaz will have added new laurels to his reputation as a man able to do things on a large scale. Polytechnic is to be congratulated upon having at her command a man so capable as Dr. Boaz.

JUST ONE THING BEFORE ANOTHER.

Did you read the program of the presiding elders' meeting, in last issue, to be held at Houston, September 2, 3? It was on the thirteenth page and signed by Rev. F. M. Boyles. Once a year the presiding elders throughout the State come together and hold an open conference, in which matters of State-wide interest to our work are discussed and plans formulated for the betterment of the general interests of the Church. This is not a gathering of these brethren merely for the purpose of hobnobbing, but it contemplates intelligent work for Methodism throughout the State. We have about fifty presiding elders and Houston will give them a warm welcome.

Is not the Advocate doing some good work these days? Its pages are filled with bright, crisp matter, and it presents a clean bill of delicious fare to its readers. But we want to make one suggestion to those who are helping us to make the Advocate the pride of the Church. Some brethren spin their communications out to an interminable length. We had three com-

munications in the last issue from four and a half to five columns in length and the matter was in small type. Had it been printed in editorial type, such as appears on the front page, each one of those communications would have filled from eight to ten columns. We are getting complaints about these very long communications—not about their matter, but their unending length. Why is it that brethren do not learn the art of condensation? Do they want their contributions read? We are chided by some of our readers for not doing the condensation act ourselves when the contributors fail. But we cannot afford to do this. Brethren, brethren, have pity on the readers and our space and condense your communications. If you cannot tell all you know on a given subject in your articles, then chop your communication up into two or three, or a half dozen, and give them to us in installments. But do not ask us to do this chopping; do it yourselves.

The editorial influence of the morning dailies, if measured by their success in trying to get the people of the State to adopt the amendments in the recent election, is a negligible quantity in Texas. All the morning dailies in the leading centers of the State threw the full force of their editorial ability in favor of the amendments, and the whole of them went down under an overwhelming majority. People read the columns of these pages and gather information, and then, instead of following the edicts of the editors, they make up their own minds and vote as they please. This is well, for even editors of the big dailies are not the dictators, neither are they the true exponents of the views of their readers. It is a favorable indication when people do their own thinking after the facts and the arguments have been put within their reach. We had another demonstration of the same fact under consideration in 1911. Then, too, the great dailies were all against the prohibition amendment, and the most of them opened their editorial batteries on it. But seven-tenths of the reading voters cast their ballots against the saloons. There was a time when people were led around by the nose by these daily paper editors, but that day is gone. The schoolhouse and the Church are abroad in the land, and the rural delivery is taking reading matter to the doors of the people, and the average man and woman exercise their own judgments in public matters. But we commend the dailies for one thing—they vie with each other in furnishing correct information in their columns for the people. Even when that information is diametrically opposed to the views of the editorial page, they give it to the people, and they read and act according to their own way of thinking. The fact is a daily paper is a

newspaper anyway, more than an exponent of great issues. This may account for the disposition of some of these editors to deal in generalities and abstractions on their editorial page. The fact is their editorials are rarely read, but their news columns are scanned with scrutiny and care.

Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and living at Orange, New Jersey, is one of the most remarkable men in American Methodism. He was born in Perwick, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1817, and he is therefore ninety-six years of age. And, strange to say, he is a man of reasonable health, in the possession of his faculties and profoundly interested in all public matters. Recently his daughter, with whom he resides, gave him a birthday dinner in honor of his ninety-sixth anniversary. Mrs. D. B. Caldwell and a number of distinguished guests were present to congratulate the venerable Bishop and to enjoy his ripened fellowship. It was a delightful occasion. Think of his long life! When he was born the battle of Waterloo had just been fought, Washington was the only President in his grave, Asbury was dead only four months, McKendree was in his prime and lived twenty years afterward, all the Bishops but Coke, Asbury and Whatcoat lived during his lifetime, and there were but 9 annual Conferences in existence when he saw the light. He has seen the Nation grow from a weak government into one of the greatest governments in the world, and he has seen the Methodist Church grow into a world power as an evangelical agency. He was fifty-five years of age when elected a Bishop and served with Morris, James, Simpson, Ames, Foster and other notable men. Really, no Bishop with whom he served in his Church is now living except Bishop Walden, who has long been on the retired list. Since the birth of this venerable man the world has made its greatest progress in inventions and discoveries. The greatest events in politics, science, war, civilization, literature, political economy, wealth production and religion have transpired. May he live to round out a completed century before he goes hence!

The Trinity Epworth League, of this city, last Sunday night held a great testimony meeting and it was largely attended. The fact is it is one of the best League organizations in the whole Church and it is largely due to the work of Gus Thomasson. He knows how to organize and direct young people. And Sunday night scores of them did not hesitate to let Brother Thomasson know what they thought of him. It took him very much by surprise, but it was the expression of high appreciation of him by those who know his worth as a League worker.

Rev. B. F. Alsup and his people at Kennedale have just closed a good meeting with fine results. Brother Alsup is one of our old-time revivalists and he always has good results in his meetings. It happens that he is so situated as to be able to give from the first to third Sundays in helping any of his brethren near by who may need his services.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

I have too much gallantry and respect for exact righteousness to detract an iota from the merited renown of Mrs. Florence E. Howell. She is an admired friend of many years. She has served her generation to good purpose and her works will abide. To take a feather from her cap would be downright theft. She deserves all you have said of her. When the time comes much more of the same sort will be said.

But I have long had an innocent impression that the first Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, west of the Mississippi River, was organized in another city, located in the bounds of the Northwest Texas Conference, and that I had the rare opportunity and honor of aiding, and that an elect woman, near and dear to me, became an officer. That same elect woman remained the Corresponding Secretary of the Conference Society till I was silly enough to transfer to another Conference. To the day of her death she remained missionary in spirit and practice.

Bishop Pierce presided at the session of the Conference at which said organization occurred. This impression I can't verify for lack of printed reports. It may be that Mrs. Howell has the data to trace the history back to its origin. Should your statement be found correct I think I am generous enough to join you and other thousands in lauding her for honor due. M. H. WELLS. New Decatur, Alabama.

PERSONALS

Rev. J. F. Hendrey, of Noble, Okla., was a pleasant caller this week.

Rev. A. A. Puckett, of Bennington, Okla., was a pleasant visitor to this office this week.

Rev. J. A. Wheeler, of Ravena, is doing faithful work on that charge and he is meeting with encouragement from his people.

Rev. W. K. Strother, of the Stamford Collegiate Institute, was in to see us this week. He is in the city with his good wife, who is at a sanitarium for a serious operation. It was performed some days ago, and we are



glad to report that she is doing well and it is the belief of her physicians that she will recover rapidly. Appendicitis was one of the troubles and associated with it were others. So the operation was an extended one and of a very delicate nature. But everything looks bright for her at this writing.

Rev. Minor Bounds, of Leonard, meeting with success on that work and his people are co-operating with him manfully. We had a good visit from him recently.

Rev. W. R. Kirkpatrick, of Ringgold, was aided recently by Brother Tittle in a good meeting. Those two make a good team in a revival service and results followed their work.

Rev. R. E. Porter, of Bryson, having gotten a good rest on his recent little vacation, is back at his post and hard at work. He is a faithful man in whatever place the Church appoints him.

Just as we go to press we learn with regret of the death of the wife of our pastor at Call, Rev. L. Christian. He is traveling that charge as a supply. She died July 29 and we extend to him and his family our sincere sympathy.

Rev. Theo. Copeland, of St. Louis, will assist Rev. C. W. Hearon, of Big Spring, in a meeting early in August. Dr. Copeland did such excellent service at Midland awhile back that the Big Spring people want him to help them.

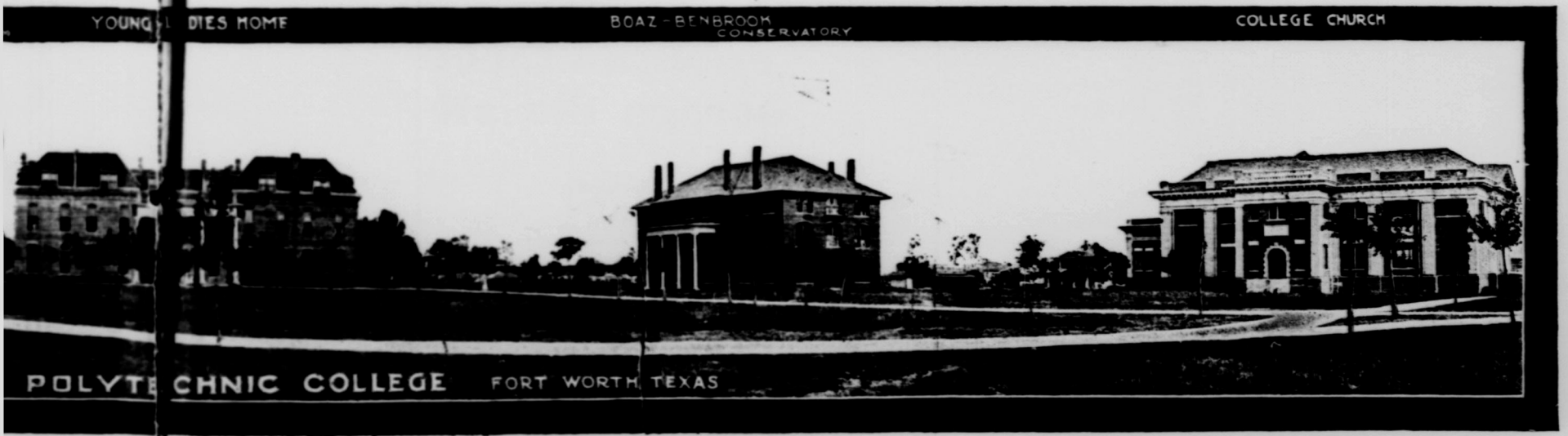
Our good friend, Rev. G. W. Martin, of Oklahoma, was a delightful caller at this office recently. He is a great friend to the Advocate and we esteem him very highly, and he is prospering at Westville.

Rev. D. L. Coale, the evangelist, was a pleasant visitor to this office recently. He has just closed a good revival service with our pastor and people at Midlothian. He will rest for a short season and then begin his work.

Rev. I. E. Wood, of Aubrey, is an energetic and devoted pastor, and he is giving his people the very best service of which he is capable. He has not been in our Conference as long as some of us, but he is making himself one of our useful men.

- THE 100% LIST GROWS.**
- North Texas Conference:
 - Mathis—Rev. R. L. Flowers.
 - Floresville—Rev. G. M. Boyd.
 - Smithville—Rev. R. A. Waltrip.
 - Llano Sta.—Rev. J. E. Lawlis.
 - Poteet—Rev. F. A. Grimes.
 - West Point—Rev. R. G. Rader.
 - Batesville—Rev. R. E. Parker.
 - Northwest Texas Conference:
 - Stanton—Rev. W. C. Hinds.
 - Petersburg—Rev. W. H. Carr.
 - Central Texas Conference:
 - Tolar and Lipan—Rev. S. C. Baird.
 - Midlothian—Rev. R. E. Brown.
 - Moody—Rev. R. A. Walker.
 - Carlton—Rev. W. A. Clarke.
 - Maypearl—Rev. R. F. Dunn.
 - Evant—Rev. J. W. Bowden.
 - Texas Conference:
 - Gallatin—Rev. I. E. Jewell.
 - Silsbee—Rev. I. B. Manly.
 - Trinity—Rev. J. L. Masses.
 - Wallis and Fulshear—Rev. W. M. Horner.
 - Total, 200.
 - Let the good work go on.

Intelligence and industry are the executioners of bad luck.



Modern courses in Eastern Universities. Credits transferred to Southern Methodist University on application. Fine Arts faculty trained under masters in Europe. The well-disciplined Preparatory School fits for college entrance. Commodious buildings, steam heat, electric light, pure air, artesian water and wholesome environment. Expenses moderate. Fall term opens September 8th. Write for catalog. **O. W. PETERSON, Registrar. H. A. BOAZ, M. A., D. D., President.**

Epworth League Department

GUS W. THOMASSON Editor
5115 Victor Street, Munger Place,
Dallas, Texas.

Address all communications intended for this department to the League Editor.

STATE LEAGUE CABINET.

President—Rev. S. B. Beall, Uvalde.
First Vice-President—H. M. Whaling, Jr., Houston.
Second Vice-President—Miss Dora Brack, San Antonio.
Third Vice-President—Miss Jackey Miller, San Antonio.
Fourth Vice-President—Rev. O. T. Cooper, Denton.
Secretary—Rev. L. E. Booth, San Antonio.
Treasurer—A. B. Hardin, Denison.
Junior League Superintendent—Miss Olive Ferguson, Corpus Christi.
Superintendent of Boys' Work—W. H. Butler, San Marcos.
Dean of Encampment—Rev. Glenn Flinn, Bryan.

OFFICERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

President—Rev. J. E. Harrison, D. D., San Antonio.
Vice-President—Rev. H. A. Boaz, D. D., Dallas.
Secretary—Rev. W. J. Johnson, Galveston.
Treasurer—W. N. Hagy, San Antonio.

NORTH TEXAS LEAGUE CABINET.

President—O. L. Hamilton, Lewisville.
First Vice-President—Mrs. Ida Parker, White Wright.
Second Vice-President—Walter B. Fleetwood, Terrell.
Third Vice-President—Mrs. J. B. Greer, Greenville.
Fourth Vice-President—Mrs. Grover C. Robinson, Dallas.
Junior Superintendent—Miss Pearl Wallace, Dallas.
Chairman R. K. M. Fund—Miss Mary Hay Ferguson, McKinney.
Secretary-Treasurer—Ralph DeShong, Paris.

Next Place of Meeting—Greenville, June, 1914.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

The following is a list of the Corresponding Secretaries of the League Boards of Conferences in Texas:
Central Texas: Rev. W. T. Jones, Blauvelt.
North Texas: Rev. W. B. Douglass, Forney.
Northwest Texas: Rev. W. Y. Switzer, Tolbert.
Texas: Rev. T. R. Morehead, Houston.
West Texas: Rev. C. R. Cross, San Antonio.

TEXAS STATE EPWORTH LEAGUE ENCAMPMENT, EPWORTH-BY-THE-SEA, CORPUS CHRISTI, AUG. 6-17, 1913.

AT EPWORTH-BY-THE-SEA.

The Texas Christian Advocate office on the grounds is swept and garnished. The committee in charge agreed that if Dr. Rankin and Brother Blaylock are not pleased with it they will throw them both in the bay and give the house to G. W. Thomasson.

Epworth Inn has nearly a full house already, and Mrs. Callans says they are just the nicest people to be found anywhere. Better get your room for the Encampment.

State President Beall has been on the grounds for some time and has just the camping grounds and the public buildings in first-class condition. He can keep Mexicans busy whether he speaks Spanish or not.

Mrs. Callans and Mrs. Hodges are making ample arrangements for running the restaurant, which will be on Concession Row instead of so far off, as it was last year. This will be nearer the pavilion.

Mr. John Russell and his family were among the early arrivals. Although he was disturbed at first by people wishing to visit him at night, he is thoroughly enjoying the privileges of Epworth. If a vacancy in the Presidency of the Board should occur this month, John Russell may move up ahead.

Tuesday night, August 12, will be, according to present indications, a big occasion. The First Methodist Church of Corpus Christi will have charge. They will have 150 Leaguers on the platform. The Corpus Christi brass

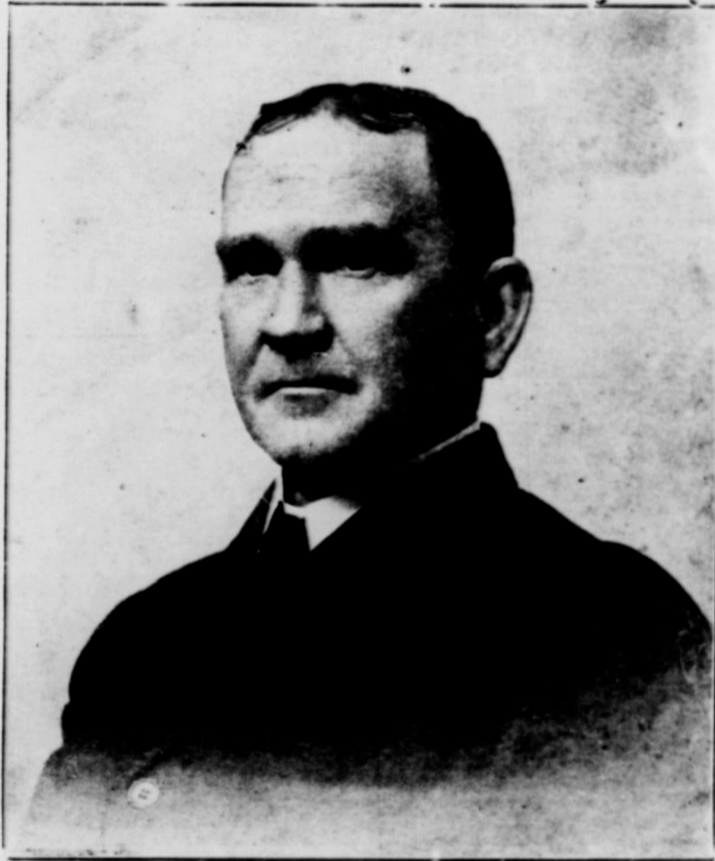
band will give a sacred concert. The evening exercises will close with all-singing America, led by the Corps-band. The fact that Mrs. Sessions is superintending the program guarantees something excellent. Corpus Christi people will be there that night.

The pavilion near the gate on the Corpus side will be fitted up for preachers. They will supply cot and chair. It is screened and will accommodate quite a number. Preachers get free entrance and, as far as can be supplied, place for cot free. Preachers' families come in like the rest of the people.

Dr. J. E. Harrison sends a kodak view of a special tent which has been erected for the headquarters of the Texas Christian Advocate and if we had time we would have a cut made of same and run it in these pages. We may be able to present it later.

Details regarding reservations and all other matters connected with the Encampment were published in the Advocate two weeks ago and if any information is desired at the last moment the issue referred to should be looked up and read. A little posting of one's self in advance will save worry and inconvenience.

North Texas Leaguers desiring to join the special party out of Dallas on Tuesday evening, August 5, can write or wire the writer and have all necessary reservations made. Ticket



REV. J. W. HILL,

Pastor M. E. Church, South, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Organized the first Epworth League in Texas; was the first General State Secretary of the Epworth League; wrote the constitution of the State League, in which the assembly feature was incorporated. He is on the program for the coming session of the State League Conference for a series of lectures on the Doctrine and Polity of Methodism.

A FINAL WORD ABOUT THE ENCAMPMENT.

As this week's copy is being sent in to the printer encouraging reports reach us regarding the prospective attendance upon the ninth annual Encampment, which will open at Epworth-by-the-Sea on August 6. Ralph DeShong writes from Paris that a goodly number will attend from there. Dallas is preparing to send a special sleeper filled with Dallas Leaguers and promise has been made that if there is a sufficient number from over North Texas congregating here on the evening of August 5 that a special train will be provided. In this connection the Leaguers at Fort Worth, Hillsboro and other nearby points are preparing to send large delegations.

Ex-President Allan Ragsdale, whose interest in the Encampment remains active, made a flying trip to Sulphur, in Oklahoma, the other day, prior to the adjournment of the new Encampment established there, and reports everything starting off in splendid shape. There will be some of the Oklahoma Leaguers in attendance, perhaps, on our Encampment.

from Dallas, \$13.50; tourist sleeper, \$1.50. Send money for sleeper ticket.

Now, once more, let us urge upon our Leaguers the importance of attending in force the Encampment this year. We are going to have a great time and those who are not there will have much to regret. G. W. T.

TO LOCAL EPWORTH LEAGUE CHAPTERS.

The officers of the North Texas Conference Epworth League will give a handsome souvenir at its 1914 meeting at Greenville to the local chapter having the best attendance record, per capita, on its regular devotional meetings from September 1st, 1913, to June 1st, 1914; also another pretty souvenir to the local chapter paying the largest amount, per capita, to Ralph DeShong, Secretary-Treasurer, Paris, Texas, as North Texas Epworth League Conference dues, for the year ending June 1st, 1914. This applies to Juniors as well as Seniors. All pastors are requested to at once apprise their Leagues of this decision. Yours in the work for greater service, O. L. HAMILTON, Pres. Lewisville, Texas, July 12, 1913.

GET HIGHER.

Sinner, probationer, by yielding to the bent of your sinful nature and following the lead of the devil, you can become degraded until you sink beneath the level of a brute, worthless to yourself and your fellow man; a mere obstacle in the world, causing the anger of a just God and the dislike of his hosts of pure angels to rest on you. "God judgeth the righteous, and God is angry with the wicked every day." Psa. 7:11. "And immediately the angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not God the glory; and he was eaten of worms and gave up the ghost." Acts 12:23.

By the saving grace of the Lord and doing your own part well you can rise spiritually to a lofty height, to associate with the noble of earth, useful to yourself and fellowman, a jewel in the world, enjoy the love of the great Heavenly Father and the good will of his countless host of holy angels. "Jesus answered and said unto him, if a man loveme, he will keep my words, and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him" Jno. 14:23. "Likewise, I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." Luke 15:10.

Oh, do not act like a filthy hog. Don't eat the rotten potatoes of falsehood. Don't drink the stale slop of intemperance. Don't wade in the mallow in the nasty mudholes of licentiousness. Don't breathe the sickening air as it blows over all that rottenness.

Don't mean on any line. Strive to rise to a high elevation. Repent of all your sins and quit them forever. "For I have no pleasure in the death of him; that dieth, saith the Lord God; wherefore turn yourselves and live ye." Eze. 18:32. Trust God wholly and entirely to regenerate you. "Jesus answered, verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born of water and of the Spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." Jno. 3:5.

Hereafter act the part your Creator would be pleased you should, which is that of a true, sincere Christian.

NINE CENTS

a Quart is the cost of Ice Cream made from

JELL-O Ice Cream Powder

You cannot make Ice Cream at that price by any other method, and you cannot buy it for three times nine cents.

To make Ice Cream from Jell-O Ice Cream Powder, you simply dissolve the powder in milk and freeze it. Everything is in the powder.

There are five kinds: Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon, Chocolate and Unflavored.

Each 10 cents a package at grocers'. Send for our beautiful Recipe Book, The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Love God with your whole heart and your neighbor as the Lord would have you love him. Practice righteousness continually. "For the righteous Lord loveth righteousness; his countenance doth behold the upright." Psa. 11:7. Eat the good apples of truthfulness. Drink the health-giving water of sobriety. Repose on the green grass of chastity. Gather the beautiful blossoms of purity. Breathe wholesome air freighted with fragrance from thousands of flowers of good, uplifting Christian influence.

Be a sure-enough, all-round, wholesome Christian, with perhaps dozens of true friends on earth and millions of most excellent friends in heaven, the very best people of all ages.

EDGAR FREEMAN.

Abbott, Texas.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH

Be sure to use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. (Advertisement.)

Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall.—Eble.



CORPUS CHRISTI IN 1905.

Although Corpus Christi was quite a thriving city in 1905, when the encampment was located there, it has more than doubled in population since and has become one of the strongholds of Methodism in Texas. The natural beauty and surrounding of the place have given it the name of the "Naples of the Gulf."

OFFICIAL ROUTE TO STATE ENCAMPMENT EPWORTH LEAGUE Corpus Christi

AUGUST 6 TO 18



SPECIAL SLEEPERS
SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS
ONE FARE PLUS \$1.00 FOR ROUND TRIP FROM DALLAS \$13.50

TICKETS ON SALE AUGUST 4 AND 5
FINAL LIMIT FOR RETURN AUGUST 20
TOURIST AND STANDARD SLEEPERS
FOR SLEEPING CAR ACCOMMODATIONS TRAIN TO LEAVE DALLAS NIGHT OF AUGUST 5, 7:55 P. M.
ARRIVING CORPUS CHRISTI AND EPWORTH AT 3:40 P. M. NEXT DAY

WRITE TO MR. GUS W. THOMASSON, DALLAS, TEXAS, OR R. B. COURTNEY, DISTRICT PASSENGER AGENT, M. K. & T., DALLAS.



ENCAMPMENT SCENE, EPWORTH-BY-THE-SEA.

The tenting facilities at Epworth are sufficient to accommodate more than a thousand campers, and all modern conveniences for camp life are supplied at nominal cost. The average tent will accommodate four people comfortably.

Value of a College Education to the Business Man

By A. V. LANE, Ph. D., Dallas, Texas.

Let me say, at the outset, that I am one of those who believes so much in the value of a college education as to consider it, perhaps, the most useful gift that parents can bestow upon their children, because best adapted to qualify them for the many exigencies which the vicissitudes of life may require them to meet.



A fortune may be easily lost by one ignorant of the arts and tricks that so often, alas, abound in the keen competition of modern business, and even an annuity, based upon apparently safe and enduring investments, may soon melt away or suddenly vanish in some unlooked for paroxysm of commercial affairs. So that, after all, the main question is that of ability to take care of one's self, to make a living and accumulate a competency by one's own efforts, before old age comes creeping on; for a fortune thus made is most likely to be retained. What then, is the best system of training for the young man who is to pursue a commercial rather than a professional career? Shall we accept the dictum of those who point to the self-made man and argue that the sooner the boy begins his training, in the actual experience of his chosen line of business, the better for his success, and that the usual four years of college training cannot be spared, nay, even that the last year or two of the high school course had better be dispensed with, lest he be distanced in the race by those who start earlier? I say, not so! That may apparently be true for the first few years, but sound practical training, ability to distinguish cause from effect, and the power of generalization, acquired through an education practically adapted to business needs, will soon begin to tell and, ultimately, carry their possessor far to the front.

The self-made man is often unduly proud of his job and it is quite likely that he is merely the fortunate heir to certain special gifts that fully account for his success, and which, with proper training and direction, would have enabled him to accomplish a much greater success. For there are undoubtedly some "natural born" traders, who, in trading, could soon beggar the best educated and trained business man, if deficient fundamentally in such traits. It is equally true that in most cases where education seems to be a failure, it is merely an example of a misfit education, the boy having been given an education unsuited to his line of work. Great care and good judgment are necessary in deciding what he should study, and how far he should go in each study. For example, there can be no question but that all branches of mathematics are of value in strengthening the mind and training the reason, but the future business man gets enough of this in the lower and more practical branches and cannot spare any time for the study of covariants, invariants, syzygies, etc. Biography and history are of value, because, to a certain extent, they take the place of experience, enabling him to profit by the mistakes of others and not be set back, as he would be, if he gained the knowledge only by personal experience. But he should not so much aim to learn everything that ever happened, and the month and day on which it occurred, but rather to study these subjects from a philosophical standpoint. For human nature is ever the same. Humanity is in its essence one of the most constant quantities in the world, through all the ages. Let him investigate, therefore, what was the secret of Rome's unequalled power, and what the fundamental cause of her decadence, rather than mere dates and details. Let him see why the great men of history were great, and wherein they failed. Let him study some Latin and some Greek, but no comparative philosophy or epigraphy. Let him, in other words, take only such things and only so much of them, as will be of practical value to him in his future business, not devoting too much time to preparation, after many of his future competitors have already started in the race. Such training is necessary for him who would go quickly to the top, but he must not quit college with the idea usually attributed to the college graduate that he knows everything about everything. The limit of human education is to know something about everything, and everything about something, that something which he expects to make his special-

ty. And the word "limit" is here used in its mathematical sense, as something which a variable constantly approaches, yet never reaches. A prominent business man, at the head of a large institution, said he had no difficulty in filling the subordinate positions, and in deciding who to promote to vacancies, but, in the higher places, where the employes must meet, judge and handle men, where steel meets steel, where new and valuable ideas were needed, breadth, power and training were essential, and it was hard to fill such places. For this reason, brains are the highest priced commodity in the business world today; they make "Captains of Industry," and command salaries that seem excessive to the superficial observer.

So the business world has learned that business can be taught, and no

longer looks askance upon the college graduate.

As far back as 1881 such a movement was inaugurated, in the Wharton School, connected with the University of Pennsylvania. But it was about seventeen years later before such work was undertaken more generally, as in the University of Chicago, Ohio and California, since followed by many others.

The president of a great railroad said a few years ago: "In selecting help, we should give preference to a college educated man, all other things being equal, and we have no prejudice against them. As a general thing, we find college bred men capable of reaching a higher standard in the service in shorter time than those who lack the mental training that goes with education, provided they are willing to take hold in a subordinate place and work as others are willing to work who have not had their advantages." This, it seems to me, expresses the opinion of the well-posted business man of today and fairly sums up the whole situation.

The Call of the Kingdom

By DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, Columbus, Ohio.

There is much solicitude among the Churches in these days on account of retarded growth, as shown by statistical reports, and especially because of the increasing alienation of the wage-workers. It may be admitted that these apprehensions are not groundless. But if these are signs of failure, how shall it be accounted for? The reason most commonly given is the depravity of the human heart. "Indifference and resistance to the call of the higher life" is what keeps people away from Church, says one writer. They have no consciousness of guilt or sin or special need. The Churches have no claim for them. Materialism has been growing among the masses. "Men have grown hard," said a working man, "and think of God as unjust or unkind, if there be any God."

But these are symptoms; they are not causes. The work of the Church in the world is intended to prevent such conditions as these. It is endowed with power for this very purpose.

Proof of Delinquency.

Why are the wage-workers of America in the second decade of the twentieth century "indifferent and resistant to the call of the higher life?" Why do they "think of God as unjust or unkind?" Has not the Church a gospel to preach that softens the stony heart and awakens the consciousness of need? How does it happen that processions of men march past the portals of our Christian Churches bearing banners on which are inscribed, "No God?" Do these people know anything about this God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ? Whose fault is it that they do not know him? These excuses for the Church's failure are proofs of her delinquency.

It is often said that the Church has been incapacitated by her divisions; but why the divisions? They are themselves symptoms of disease. What is wanted is diagnosis. The disease is constitutional. The Church has been violating its own organic law, the law of its life. What is the Christian law of life?

In the last number of the Hibbert Journal, Professor Josiah Bryce points out that the central conception of Christianity is the kingdom of heaven; that the kingdom of heaven is essentially a community; and that the individual and the community are the sacred pair to whose exposition and application the whole Christian doctrine of life is due. "The root and core of man's original sin," he says is in the fact that he is a "morally detached individual." Until the true love of community is awakened in his life, he is "a stranger in his father's house, a hater of his only chance of salvation, a wordling and a worker of evil deeds, an unservable source of misery." The sin of the world is the disposition of the individual to discriminate his own interest from that of his fellows, and to seek his own welfare either in indifference to theirs, or in strife with them.

Salvation, then, would be the chance of that disposition to a recognition of the bond which binds the individual to all his fellow-men, and makes him a sharer with them of the good of life. It does not mean that the individual effaces himself, or merges himself in the community; it means that he, by his own free choice identifies himself with the community; becomes a vital and integral part of it. Instead of losing himself in this identification, it is the only way that he can find himself. He never becomes a man, in the full meaning of that word until he has entered heartily and joyfully into the human fellowship. No man is saved until the spirit of community has taken possession of his nature; until he has learned to

think on terms of the community, and to make the common good his ruling aim.

Salvation is Wholesome.

To be saved is to be made whole. Salvation is wholeness. A saved man is a whole man. Now a whole is the sum of all its parts, and no personality is whole so long as those parts are wanting which can only be developed in the right fulfillment of our human relation. It is in the community, in giving and receiving, in bearing and forbearing, in rejoicing with them that rejoice and in weeping with them that weep, in working together for a good that is common, and in sharing our griefs and our burdens and our losses, that we develop all the essential parts of the Christian character, and attain unto a perfect manhood, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ.

"The Kingdom of God," says Professor Rauschenbusch, "is the first and most essential dogma of the Christian faith. It is also the lost social ideal of Christendom. No man is a Christian, in the full sense of the original discipleship, until he has made the Kingdom of God the controlling purpose of his life." I cannot doubt that it is the loss of this ideal which explains the sluggishness of the Church's growth, and the alienation from it of the elements on which, in a democracy, its growth and prosperity must depend.

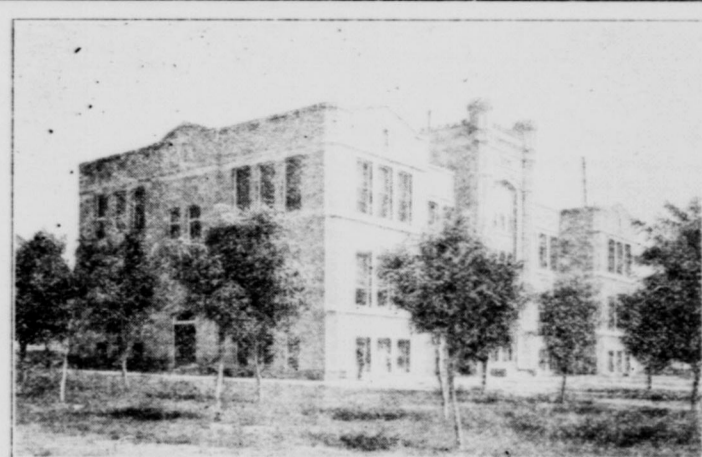
The loss of this social ideal, and the substitution, in our religious life, of a self-regarding temper and habit for the spirit of community is the source of our sectarian division. Individualism is strife and social disintegration—that is the natural fruit of it. It stimulates and cultivates the unholy ambition of leadership, to which the origin and maintenance of sects is largely due. An evangelism whose dominant appeal is to self-interest, in any form, is as sure to produce sectarianism as brambles are to produce brambles.

Love of Money.

We have the highest authority for saying that the root of all our social evil is the spirit of greed. What is the final cause of that liquor traffic which the Churches deem their greatest foe? It is simply the love of money. The gambler plies his seductive trade for the love of money. The white slave traffic is carried on for the love of money. Graft is the spawn of covetous men. Political corruption rounds up with money. Monopoly in all its phases is nothing but the love of money. All forms of industrial oppression are engendered by the love of money. Now the love of money is the perfect flower of individualism. It is egoism in its most concrete and condensed expression. And if the Church, by its teachings about religion, has permitted or fostered the growth of an individualistic temper, then the Church is implicated in the growth of greed which is the source of all those social evils which it is the Church's business to unroot and destroy. It is the soul-absorbing passion for material gain which obstructs and cripples the work of the Church in this generation; and the Church, by concentrating the thought of the individual upon his own interest, by making religion so largely a matter of personal advantage, has been helping to produce the culture-medium in which that absorbing passion is developed. Is it any wonder that the Church is not making headway against the forces of unbelieving materialism?

The trouble, then, with the Church, as I said at the beginning, is radical and constitutional. It has got to get a new conception of what is fundamental

(Continued on Page 12.)



CLARENDON COLLEGE, CLARENDON, TEXAS.

The School That Sets the Pace for the Rest.

The leading co-educational institution between Fort Worth and Denver. A standard Junior College taught by college and university men and women. Work accepted by Vanderbilt and Chicago Universities. Certificates to teach granted on the same plan as standard colleges.

CONSERVATORY work unexcelled, unequalled for the price, taught by Americans with American and European training.

ALL SPECIAL work of high order. Courses in Domestic Science and Bookkeeping.

PURPOSE—Develop cultured Christian character.

DISCIPLINE—Wholesome and judiciously executed. Proper attention given to wholesome, clean athletics.

DORMITORIES for boys and girls under careful management. Over \$80,000 spent on material equipment in six years.

EXPENSE reasonable for the service rendered.

SESSION OPENS September 2.

Address REV. GEO. S. SLOVER, M. A., President.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENTS OF

Southern Methodist University

ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION

Opens Oct. 1, 1913, and continues eight mos. Full time, instructors for all laboratory branches. Large laboratories and ample clinical facilities. For catalogue and complete information address FRANK REEDY, Bursar, 1308 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas.

ALEXANDER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE



Co-Educational Junior College of the Texas Conference.

The School That Does Things

M. L. LEFLER, President, JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS

Henderson-Brown College

ARKADELPHIA, ARKANSAS

A very excellent School for Boys and Girls. Splendid government and discipline. Beautiful Christian spirit. Home like atmosphere. Nine courses: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Piano, Voice, Violin, Art, Expression, Domestic Science, Commercial Department. Moderate charges. Splendid faculty. Beautiful campus. Imposing building. Good equipment. Pure water. Almost perfect sanitation. No death has ever occurred among the boarding students in the College. Address GEO. H. CROWELL, President.

Southern Dental College, ATLANTA, GA.

One of the oldest and most complete Dental Colleges in the South. If you are interested in a high-class Dental education, write DR. S. W. FOSTER, Dean, College Building, 101 North Butler Street ATLANTA, GA.

THE BLACKSTONE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BLACKSTONE, VA.

REV. THOMAS R. REEVES, B.A., Principal. Has since 1904 given "Thorough Instruction Under Positive Christian Influence at the Lowest Possible Cost." RISE UP! It is today, with the help of its student body of 400, and its plant worth \$14,000. The TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS in Virginia. \$10 pays all charges for the year, including board, and \$10 more in all subjects except music and elocution. Send for catalog and application form.

Biblical Department VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Nashville, Tenn.

A Theological School for the education of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Course of study covering three years. One-third may be taken by correspondence. Tuition and room rent free. Free scholarships for college graduates cover cost of board in Wesley Hall. Loan fund available for those not receiving scholarships. Employment Bureau provides work and compensation for many students. Thirty-five different colleges and universities represented in student body last year. Four courses lead to the B. D. degree and one to the English Diploma. Next session opens September 17, and second term begins January 1. For further information, address W. F. TILLET, DEAN.

Hill's Business Colleges

You want to make big money, and we can prepare you for doing it and put you in a paying position. Three months with us would mean more than a lifetime at other schools. It will pay you to come to us if you are 1,000 miles away, because we will do something for you. Clip this ad, bring it with you, and we will give you 15 per cent discount on any course you wish to take, and 20 per cent on double course, if done in thirty days. Catalogue free. Address B. H. Hill, President, Waco, Texas; Little Rock, Ark.; Memphis, Tenn.

(Continued From Page 11.)

in Christianity; a new idea of its mission in the world; a new appeal to the consciences of men. New? Yes, to the most of this generation, but no newer after all than the Lord's Prayer and the Sermon on the Mount. "Christianity set out," says Professor Rauschenbusch, "with a great social ideal. But hardly had the social ideal of Christianity risen above the horizon when it went into a long eclipse." Not that its light was ever fully obscured; no, and it is not fully obscured today. What I have just been saying does not apply to all the Churches, nor to all the people in any of them, but to the most of them it does apply. And I am as sure as I can be of anything that the conception with which the Church set out, and which it has practically lost, must be recovered if it would hold its place in the social order.

The movements toward federation which are springing up here and there are signs that the Church is becoming conscious of its lack of unity. These are good signs. But it must be understood that in order that such federation may be permanent, there must be a new heart and a new spirit in the Churches themselves. An individualistic piety in the Churches will never result in any fruitful federation of the Churches.

Scope of Federation.

The Christian people must also learn that the federation will never amount to anything unless it holds a larger place in their affection than any local Church has a right to hold. If it is to have anything more than a name to live, it must be the dominant interest, ecclesiastically, of the community; the form of the activities of all the Churches; the power-house in which their energies are gathered up for effective service of the community.

More than this, the Churches must teach all their members, young and old, that loyalty to the local Church is not enough, that loyalty to the federated Churches is not enough; that no ecclesiasticism, no matter how stately, no matter how comprehensive, no matter how sacrosanct can command any true Christian's supreme loyalty. That belongs to the kingdom. Seek first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness. The kingdom includes the Church, and the Church is a vital and essential part of the kingdom, but the kingdom is a great deal bigger thing than the Church. What, then, besides the Church, does the kingdom include. Let us confine our thought to the city:

1. It includes the government of the city—all the civic organizations and agencies for the promotion of public welfare which have their headquarters at the City Hall. This is just as much a part of the kingdom of God as the Church is. You are not a Christian if you do not cherish the civic institutions of your city with a passion as fervent and holy as that with which you cherish the life of your Church.

2. The kingdom includes your schools and colleges of all grades—all the educational agencies of the community. Can you imagine that these institutions in which characters are built, have no part in the plan by which God is carrying on his work in the cities?

3. The kingdom includes the whole world of art. The ministry of beauty is divinely ordained. The kingdom of God will not have fully come until the city is filled with beauty.

4. The kingdom includes the ministry of joy. The ministry of play belongs to it, it is as divine, within its normal limitations, as any other part of life. Don't you suppose that there will be playgrounds in heaven? Tell your children so, and when you pray that the kingdom of heaven may come to Columbus never forget to include that on your petition.

5. The kingdom includes, of course, all the philanthropies—all the expressions of pity and sympathy, all the ministrations of human kindness. A great city like this is full of this beneficent work, much of it under the care of the Churches, much of it outside of them, but all of it a bright and blessed sign of the presence of the kingdom.

6. The kingdom includes the whole realm of industry and trade, the factories, the mills, the furnaces, the banks, the stores, the organizations of finance and traffic and labor; they are as much a part of the Kingdom of God as the Churches and the Sunday Schools. What kind of a Kingdom of God would it be that left all this mighty economic realm outside? Mammon claims it, indeed, and much of it submits to his sway; but this does not make it his; he is a usurper; it all belongs to God, and the first business of the Church is to claim it all for him, and enforce upon it his law of good will.

7. Finally, the kingdom includes all the people, young and old, rich and

poor, good and bad, black and white, native and foreign, all the people of the city. All souls are mine, saith the Lord. His fatherly love yearns over all; his law of good will is binding upon all. Many disobey it but all are subject to it. It is the law of the life of the community; obeyed it brings order and health and prosperity; disobeyed it brings confusion and weakness and want and misery.

For the Churches of any city to seek first the Kingdom of God would be, then, to wish and pray and work that the government of the city may be conformed to the law of the kingdom; that our schools may guide our youth in the way of the kingdom; that our art may be inspired by a vision of the kingdom; that our charities may reveal the compassion of the kingdom; that our business may illustrate the co-operations of the kingdom; that our people may live the life of the kingdom.

If our federations could only seize this great hope and hold it aloft, and if all the Churches could see it and pour their energies into the realization of it, is it not credible that the days of dearth and solitude would soon be past, and that the multitudes now alienated would come thronging back into these gates?

Do you say that this hope of a community of good will is a visionary conception—something far in the future? It is just as far away as our faith puts it, and just as near at hand as our faith brings it. It would be here tomorrow if the Churches of this city believed in it.

It is really true that the Church of Jesus Christ thinks that God's kingdom cannot come and that his will cannot be done in earth as it is in heaven? Let me tell you something. The Socialists think that it can. They have a tremendous faith in the coming to pass of the thing which we have been looking at, essentially the same

thing. That is why they are growing so.

They think that it can be brought about by economic machinery. That is where they are wrong. They are trying to build economic Socialism on moral individualism. It never can be done. There is a more excellent way, and they will never prosper until they find it. But they are not wrong in thinking that the kingdom of heaven is at hand. And for Socialists who can see the kingdom, and are seeking it with all their hearts, even by inadequate methods, there is more hope than for Christians who do not see it and have no heart to seek for it.

If the Churches of any city could but get the vision of this divine possibility and could throw their energies and their resources into the realization of it, no one could tell what the issue might be. With such a work on its hands and such a fire in its heart the Church would get attention to its message; the carping ones would be silenced; the chasm which divides the working class from the Churches would shrink to a fissure; men would cease to think of God as careless or unkind; the brotherhood would prove the Fatherhood.

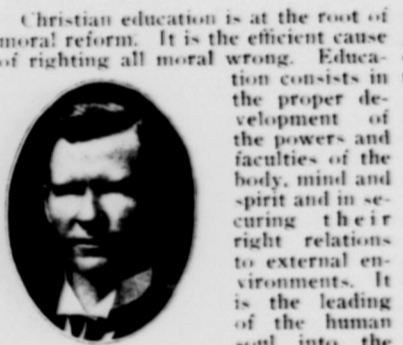
A light like this could not be hid; such a good cannot be monopolized; you could no more stop it, if once it was started, than you could stop a prairie fire, and the area of good will would soon be nation-wide.

It must come. There is no other way for the children of men to live together. If we ever doubt it may God forgive our faithlessness!

"O beautiful, for patriot's dream,
That sees, beyond the years,
Thine abalaster cities gleam
Undimmed by human tears!
America! America!
God shed his grace on thee,
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!"

Christian Education as a Factor in Moral Reform

By REV. H. A. BOAZ, D. D., President Polytechnic College, Fort Worth, Texas.



Christian education is at the root of moral reform. It is the efficient cause of righting all moral wrong. Education consists in the proper development of the powers and faculties of the body, mind and spirit and in securing their right relations to external environments. It is the leading of the human soul into the light of truth and finding the best adjustment to the truth. Christian education is doing this under the influence and in accordance with the teachings of Jesus. It means to put the Supreme Teacher at the center of the educational system and to make him felt to the very circumference.

Jesus was the greatest reformer the world ever saw. He was an iconoclast of the highest order. He revised the moral code of his day, smashed into smithereens the favorite sayings of a wise man of his time and set forth a new doctrine for the government of men. He not only overturned the tables of the moneychangers, but overturned the customs of the doctors, put away their rites and ceremonies, and set at naught their traditions. He set in motion the greatest moral reform ever known in the history of the race. He taught the way of all truth. He was the incarnation of truth. He said of himself, "I am the truth." His teachings now form the base of all moral reform. Ofttimes they are contrary to human desires. To exemplify his doctrines frequently means to crucify the flesh. For this reason men refuse to follow the truth, fall into error and reformation becomes necessary.

The work of Christian education has been to propagate all truth, and especially truth as taught by Jesus. The Christian college teaches history, the languages, the sciences and arts as they are taught in secular schools, but under the light and influence of the teachings of Jesus Christ. The principles of mathematics are the same everywhere, but they can be taught under varying influences. The work of the Christian college is to teach the truth under the right sort of surroundings. It is not to glorify the denomination which it represents, as Mr. Carnegie affirms, but to bring the student into the truth concerning all relations of life. It proposes to prepare the student for the highest efficiency and the noblest living in this life and also fit him for citizenship in the world that is to come.

All moral reforms grow primarily out of the teachings of Christ. Christian education is based upon sound

moral principles. As the teachings of Jesus are propagated in Christian colleges it readily appears that moral reformation naturally comes from this source. Too much importance cannot be given to the influence of the Christian college in reference to the morals of the country. These institutions of Christian influence and learning have stood as the bulwarks of our civilization. They have been the great light-houses, sending forth the rays of divine light into the dark places of the earth. Out of them have come many of our Christian leaders, who have stood for the best things in our civilization, the moral reformers who have led us into the true light. The secular life of the Nation has been wonderfully influenced by the presence of these institutions in our midst. Many of the leading men in public life, who are filling the highest stations in the Nation, have received their training in such institutions. Seven of the Supreme Judges now on the bench have come from denominational schools, and sixteen of the twenty-six Presidents of the United States have in the past been educated in Christian colleges.

The American Nation from its very birth has been in a large measure led by college trained men. It has been under the domination and control of men of learning. Forty-two of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence were men of liberal education. Thirty-six per cent of all of our Congressmen, forty-five per cent of our Senators, fifty-six per cent of our Vice-Presidents, seventy per cent of our Presidents, and eighty-three per cent of our Supreme Judges have been men of college training. These men, of course, have been influenced by the colleges in which they were educated. The college man has dictated the platforms for the political parties, written the creeds for the ecclesiastical organizations, penned the leading editorials for the daily papers, and fashioned the policies of National life.

It should be remembered also that the colleges very greatly influence the life of the student. The school practically fixes the faiths, fashions the ideals and determines the trend of the student's life. The school may or may not teach religion; it may or may not teach morals, but there is an atmosphere in the religious and moral life of the school that cannot be escaped. This atmosphere must necessarily affect the life of every student attending. It is a subtle influence that can hardly be defined but clearly felt. It represents the faith, or lack of faith, in God and His Word, as expressed by the leading influences of the institution. If that atmosphere be godless, the life of the student body must be affected for evil. If it be Christian, the student body will be strengthened in the faith and built up in righteousness. Bishop Kilgo has

DR. C. J. DOWELL'S SANITARIUM
MCKINNEY, TEXAS
SPECIALLY equipped with all modern appliances for the treatment of Chronic Diseases. Especially equipped for the successful treatment of "CANCER" without resorting to surgical procedure. The only private institution of magnitude of kind in the South. Conducted by a physician of twenty-five years' experience.



well said, "The most fundamental relation of education to life, is the absolute power of the schools to fix the faith of the students." The faith of the student determine his moral and religious life.

Since the student has his faith fixed by the college, and his faith determines his moral and religious life, and since the college student, in a large measure, fixes the faith and fashions the policy of the Nation at large, the importance of the Christian college is evident. The college is the strategic point. Out of the college come the leaders and these leaders determine the life of a Nation. If all our colleges were godless, we would soon have a godless Nation; if all were profoundly Christian (not necessarily denominational), we would soon have a thoroughly Christian Nation. The Church must therefore build, equip and endow our Christian colleges, if we would propagate the Christian faith and moral life so necessary to the best welfare of our people. Let us, therefore, build our Christian colleges larger and stronger that they may do the most efficient work. Let us amply endow them that they may be perpetuated for all time, and let us patronize them that their influence may be as potent as possible.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY FORWARD MOVEMENT.

A Beginning.

A letter has just come to me from a cultured Christian woman, who forbids the publication of her name, which begins as follows: "I read your appeal in the Texas Christian Advocate received yesterday, and said to myself, I will be the first to respond to this particular appeal." This letter was accompanied by a check for one hundred dollars which will be credited on the bank account of Southwestern University as the first actual payment of money on this new project of ours to raise \$100,000 for building and equipment, and \$200,000 for increased endowment.

Some time ago I also received a check for one thousand dollars from another Christian woman, Mrs. W. D. Haynie, of Rice, who is so conscientiously using her large income in the service of the Church and humanity. This also was an unsolicited, purely voluntary gift, and the use of it was left to such disposal as our needs might require. It has been kept in a separate account, and can be added to the fund mentioned.

So, it may be said that our campaign has already opened by the very power of its own appeal to the wise generosity of our Christian people.

This institution has been, and is, the child of Providence. Providential blessings rested upon it in the years of its first establishment under the direction of its heroic founder. Providential guidance has been given through varying administrations. Providential protection has been continued through its later period of severe trial. Founded in self-sacrifice and prayer, forty years ago this year, it has been the most important institution for the establishment of Methodism in this great empire State, and has grown until it stands in the very front rank among the ten or twelve colleges of highest standing which belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The thousands

of friends whom God has given to it will now assuredly rally to the raising of these needed funds for its enlargement and perpetuation.

C. M. BISHOP.

Every one of my officials take the Texas Advocate—every member of the Quarterly Conference—and some of the women. So we are up to date. I thought I had written you about it last spring. W. H. CARR.

Petersburg, Texas.

I have seen faces that warned men off from the owners' mode of living like a small-pox sign would warn men off from a certain house. When such folks profess religion they drive all the sunshine out of a meeting and turn the seekers' hope to gall, like a thunder-storm sours milk.

The warm season of the year feeds everything—the cold season starves everything. If you keep warm-hearted you will feed hearts but if you will freeze them starve them.

ITINERARY DISTRICT LAY LEADER AMARILLO DISTRICT.

Dumas, Friday, Aug. 8, 8:30 p. m.
Spartanburg, Sat. Sun., Aug. 9-10.
Hansford, Sun., Aug. 10, 8:30 p. m.
Ochiltree, Mon., Aug. 11, 8:30 p. m.
Gafford, Tues., Aug. 12, 11 a. m., 3 p. m., and 8:30 p. m.
Blodgett, Wed., Aug. 13, 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.
Lacey, Thurs., Aug. 14, 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.
Litch, Friday, Aug. 15, 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.
Grand Plains, Aug. 16-17, Sat. Sun.
J. O. A. WALLACE, Lay Leader.
O. P. KIKER, Presiding Elder.

BELLS.

BOWDEN BELLS
FOR CHURCH AND SCHOOL.
AMERICAN BELL & FOUNDRY CO., NORTHVILLE, MICH.
Sweet Tone Far Sounding Durable Catalogue Free.

BLUMYER B. CHURCH
THE LARGEST BELL FOUNDRY IN THE WORLD.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ROUND TRIPS

Galveston

\$ 5.80

On Sale Saturday, Aug. 2. Limit Aug. 4.

\$10.45

On Sale Daily, July 23 to Aug. 1, inclusive. Limit Aug. 4.

\$11.60

On sale daily. Limit ninety days.

\$9.70

Every Friday. Limit ten days.

VIA

T. & B. V.

The Short Line.

For reservations phone Bell M. 1866, Aut. M. 1984. City Office, 1530 Main Street. Depot phone Bell M. 93, Aut. M. 1244. Commerce and Lamar Streets.



Many of you are still thinking about that greatest of all adjuncts to a home—a sewing machine. If you would permit your neighbor to settle the matter for you, you would not delay a minute in sending us your order for the **ADVOCATE MACHINE**. It is a New Model Drop Head Automatic Lift Machine and is the equal of any \$75.00

machine on the market. It is sent you on a guarantee not only that of the factory, from which we ship you direct, but ours. Thus you are doubly secured.

We ship direct to your station, freight prepaid—

THE ADVOCATE MACHINE

for life and the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for one year costs you only \$25.50

Address with the Price

BLAYLOCK PUBLISHING CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

The Passing Day

Governor Colquitt is having his usual turmoil with the Legislature. He seems to have no control of that body whatever, and when it comes together, it is in a wrangle with him from start to finish. The extra session is no exception to the rule.

Governor Colquitt and his former friend, Col. Jacob Wolters, long a member of the Governor's staff, have had a falling out and the Colonel has tendered his resignation. Both of them are airing their troubles in the public prints.

Col. Thomas Ball, of Houston, has formerly announced that he will not be a candidate for Governor of Texas in the next primary election. This is a great disappointment to thousands of people throughout the State who regarded him as the best equipped man for the place.

President Wilson and Mr. Bryan have had Ambassador Wilson of Mexico in Washington for some days to learn from him directly the condition of things in that unfortunate Republic. Whether he will be continued longer in that position is problematical.

China is again in the throes of a civil revolution. The Government is exerting its power to reduce things to order and bring peace to that young, but stupendous Republic, and the indications are that it will succeed.

Ex-Senator Bailey, now of Washington, D. C., sat at rest all talk of his being a candidate for Governor in the next election in Texas. He says emphatically that he will not seek the office, that he is busy with his law practice and not inclined to again re-enter politics.

Charles B. Dixon, Emigrant Inspector at El Paso, was fired upon and shot in the back and was seriously wounded. The United States Government has peremptorily demanded of the Mexican Republic a satisfactory explanation of the outrage and the arrest and punishment of those engaged in it.

A clothing manufactory in New York, last week, caught on fire and more than fifty women and girls working in the building were burned to death in the conflagration. It was an appalling disaster.

President Milner, of the A. & M. College, at Bryan, who recently tendered his resignation, has come out in a lengthy statement giving his reasons for the resignation. He severely arraigns Governor Colquitt for meddling with the institution and trying to fill its positions with his special friends. He alleges that the Governor is responsible for its unfortunate mix-up with the politics of the State.

Seven thousand of the world's most famous doctors and surgeons will meet in London, England, during the second week in August for the purpose of exchanging ideas concerning the science of healing. There are 697 papers, covering as many different subjects, advertised on the program, which forms a pamphlet of fifty-eight closely printed pages.

The Canadian Government has supplied twenty-five million tree seedlings to farmers, principally in the Alberta and Regina plains region. The United States does not supply young trees to the public, except in a limited area in Nebraska, under the terms of the Kinkaid Act.

The World's Seventh Sunday School Convention adjourned at Zurich, Switzerland, on July 15, after a week's session. The sum of \$110,000 for the prosecution of the work during the next three years was pledged at the morning session of the last day. The amount asked for was \$175,000.

King Alfonso, of Spain, was recently the recipient of a \$500,000 gift left him by a wealthy subject. Kaiser William received \$185,000 as a jubilee present from German subjects residing in Great Britain about a month ago, which was the second large gift he has received from admiring subjects. He was the recipient of a million dollar legacy left him by a wealthy German a few years ago.

It is reported that the best man on the police force of Denver is a woman. The chief of the department has made this announcement. Miss Josephine Roche is the fair lady's name. No doubt he is right. We read somewhere of a Josephine who held the destinies of Europe in her hands and controlled the conqueror of empires.

But how would you like to be touched by a "Lady Cop" and ordered to "pass on?" Well, some of us have had the "pass on" sensation already.

On July 11, telegraphic reports from Seattle, Wash., announced that miners have struck a rich run of gold on White River, Alaska, that promises to equal the famous Klondike mines discovered a few years ago. A rush of miners to the Alaskan field has already started.

Plans for extension, improvement and reduction in rates of the parcel post have been announced by Postmaster-General Burleson. The changes which become effective August 1, include an increase from eleven to twenty pounds in maximum weight of parcels, a material reduction in the postal rates in the first and second zones, and the abandonment of the parcel post map as a means of computing rates and the substitution for it of a rate chart individualized to every postoffice in the United States.

Russia is pressing China for the independence of Mongolia. Russia demands that China shall only have suzerainty over outer Mongolia, with Russian intermediation. Russia further demands that the agreement and protocol signed at Urga, the capital of Mongolia, on November 3, 1912, be lived up to. This agreement contains large concessions to Russia. Strong opposition to these demands is expected by both the Chinese and foreigners and both houses of the Chinese Parliament have been hastily summoned to consider the demands. Great excitement prevails over Russia's unexpected and insistent demands.

Charles Page, a local millionaire of Oklahoma, has adopted three hundred poor children and hopes to swell the number to one thousand. He has provided that at his death the bulk of his estate will go toward helping poor children and maintaining a home which he has established at Sand Springs, a suburb of Tulsa. Mr. Page has financed a street car line which runs from the village to the home and each day the children who do not live at the home are gathered up and taken out there, where they are taught in one of the best schools of the State.

The home rule bill for Ireland has been referred by the House of Lords to a referendum vote by a vote of 392 to sixty-four. When the bill came before the lords for second reading, the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India and the liberal leader in the House of Lords, made the call for its second reading. Lord Lansdowne appealed to the government to withdraw the bill from the operation of the parliament act and dissolve parliament and refer the bill to the judgment of the people. The parliament act provides for the passage of bills over the heads of the lords within a specified period. Premier Asquith declares he will submit to the government a scheme to the reform of the House of Lords.

RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the pastors of the Fort Worth District on Thursday morning, July 24th, a committee was appointed consisting of Revs. S. J. Rucker, John A. Rice and Ed K. Wallace, to prepare a paper expressive of their appreciation of the character and work of Rev. Jerome Duncan. The following paper was submitted by the committee and adopted by the pastors at a meeting the following Monday morning:

In the makeup and character of Rev. Jerome Duncan we do not find overshadowing greatness or notable weakness in any single line, but rather there is the happy union of more than ordinary ability in all lines.

Born of the best parentage, he had excellent native ability. To this was added large acquired ability resulting from careful rearing in the best type of homes, a solid, sensible education, and a lifetime habit of reading and mastering good books. He learned to see clearly, to think accurately and to express himself with remarkable force and clearness. But more than all else in the makeup of his life was the grace of God. He had been deeply convicted, soundly converted, and so had a definite, clear-cut experience. Henceforth he grew in grace and in the sure knowledge of God as his Father and Christ as his personal Savior. Above all else he was a religious, spiritual man.

He was an excellent preacher, a true Gospel preacher. He dealt but little in metaphysics, philosophy, science and poetry, and never in platitudes and second-hand religion. He preached the Word of God, made real and vital by his own personal experience. Men were convicted, converted and established in their religious life by his preaching. Any congregation, whether the rude and unlearned

or the intellectual and cultured, heard him gladly and profitably. His experience, his observation, his study of the Bible and of good books and his deep interest in men ever made his preaching fresh and vigorous.

He was a man of affairs. No interest of the Church suffered under his pastorate. He saw clearly the needs of his charge, and was a fine organizer, a resourceful worker, a wise counselor and a safe leader. All departments prospered under his leadership.

He was a fine pastor. Never given to gadding about, he visited with a purpose. He knew his flock, knew all their surroundings, hence was well acquainted with their wants and needs. He never failed to minister to the sick, the sorrowing, the stranger, the needy and the erring. There are few better pastors than was he.

He was a manly man. There was nothing effeminate, double-faced, time-serving, selfish or craven about him. He never cringed when he looked into his own heart, or when he looked into the face of mortal man. He was a man of definite, profound convictions, could withstand any man to the face, declare himself with all the force of his nature, make a whole city to tremble if need be, and yet maintain all the while the well-nigh universal respect and admiration of men. There was in him no likeness to Diotrophes, who loved the pre-eminence and sought it over his brethren.

He was a true friend. He made friends by the hundreds, grappled them to himself by hoops of steel, and held them to the end. So strong was his friendship that many supposed that they were his special friends, only to find later that the same warm friendship that he gave to them he had given to a host of others, and that it was his nature to be a friend and to show a kindness. No man was truer or happier in his relation to his brethren of the ministry than was he.

He was deservedly popular and successful as a presiding elder. He was wise, vigorous, aggressive, and the District prospered under his administration. Pastors and people believed in him and followed him. The Church he loved as his life, the city here for which he labored and the wide kingdom of Christ that he served have suffered a great loss in his death.

He was a worthy member of the last General Conference, and without doubt he would have sent him to the next. His vision was wide, his faith optimistic, his judgment excellent, his counsel safe. It was a pleasure to honor him in the great affairs of the Church that he so signally honored in his life.

True in all the outward and official relations of life, he was perhaps most beautiful in the home circle. His tender love and admiration for his father and mother were beautiful indeed while his relation to his sister and brothers was almost ideal. It was given to some of us to see the veil about his home partially raised and to know his life there. What a princely husband and father he was! And he was almost worshipped in return. We may perhaps fill his place elsewhere, but his home has suffered an irreparable, inestimable loss.

As a noble son, true brother, loving husband, affectionate father, true Gospel preacher, wise leader, safe counselor, fast friend, pure character, genial spirit and devout Christian, we honor him for what he was, we rejoice in the reward he has won, we will strive to profit by his life, and we hope and expect to meet him in our Father's home above.

S. J. RUCKER,
For the Committee.

The Floresville Station should have been in the 100 per cent column all during the contest (the credit is due Brother A. W. Wilson) until a few weeks ago when we elected another steward. His subscription is now enclosed.

G. M. BOYD.

Floresville, Texas.

Every steward on this charge is taking the Advocate, and almost every family. On with the battle.

L. FRANK JEWELL,
Gallatin, Texas.

Not only every steward on my charge but every official member takes the Advocate. SAMUEL C. BARD,
Tolar, Texas.

San Antonio, Texas, July 25, 1915.
Blavlock Publishing Company:
Please put Poteet Charge, San Antonio District, on your 100 per cent list for stewards taking the Advocate. They have qualified. S. H. C. BURGIN.

I have had for two months past my entire Official Board taking the Advocate, and am proud of that fact. I am not saying much about it, for it is nothing but right and natural, though it is the first time in the history of my work that they have been enlisted. This is one of the many things my

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 25 cents. Cash must accompany all orders. In figuring cost of advertisement each initial, sign or number is counted as one word. We cannot have answers addressed to us, so your address must appear with the advertisement. All advertisements in this department will be set uniformly. No display or black-faced type will be used. Copy for advertisements must reach this office by Saturday to insure their insertion. We have not investigated the merits of any proposition offered in these columns, but it is intended that nothing of a questionable nature shall appear. You must make your own trade.

AGENTS WANTED.

1000 Agents Wanted at Once, to sell a self heating sad iron. Fuel and labor saver. Pay salary or commission. Agents make from \$15 to \$20 per day. Ladies make good representatives. IMPERIAL SAD IRON CO., Fort Worth, Texas, Box 285.

EVANGELISTIC HELP

I AM in the Evangelistic work and am ready to help any preacher in the West Texas Conference. Have been working in the Uvalde and San Antonio Districts. Address Box 129, Fowler, Texas, J. C. HARRIS.

I am open for engagements for August and September. Pastors in need of good evangelistic help may write me at Jacksonville, Texas. References: S. S. McKenney, Nacogdoches; S. C. Dunn, Pleasanton; A. A. Kidd, Rosebud. TERRY W. WILSON.

FOR SALE.

GEORGETOWN HOME FOR SALE—Six rooms, bath, large halls and porches, 3 fireplaces with cabinet mantels, electric lights. House and fences newly painted. Cement walks and concrete cellar. Corner lot 129x150. Located in 3 blocks of city school and business district. Georgetown is the best home and school town in the State. Address H. A. HODGES, Georgetown, Texas.

HELP WANTED.

ANY intelligent person may earn steady income corresponding for newspapers. Experience unnecessary. Address PRESS CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, Washington, D. C.

Board has responded to this conference year. Progress is all we are looking for, no time to see impossibilities and bugaboos. T. H. BURTON, P. C. Purdon Charge.

The Texas Christian Advocate first came to my home at Lufkin, Texas, in spring of 1899, to my daughter, Gladys. At that time she was three weeks old. She is now fourteen years of age. We have never missed a copy. We enjoy reading the Advocate. The editorials are always good, better, best.

J. T. MEANS.

Ida, Louisiana.

All my stewards and Sunday School Superintendents take the Advocate. You may put me on the 100 per cent list. MAC M. SMITH,
Bunyan Circuit.

BOARD OF TRUST ENDORSED.

The Quarterly Conference of Cisco Station adopted resolutions endorsing the minority members of the Board of Trust and the veto of the Bishops in declining the Carnegie donation to Vanderbilt University.

C. E. LINDSEY.

BROTHERHOOD CALL.

To the Brotherhood of Central and Northwest Texas Conferences: For the second time this year our Brotherhood has been invaded by death. This time it is our beloved Brother Jerome Duncan who has been called. He was one of our charter members and never failed to promptly respond to every call.

Please send your mortuary fees in at once. Our Brotherhood was never in better shape. Let us keep it so by a prompt response. This call expires September 1.

JNO. M. BARCUS,
Sec.-Treas. Cen. Texas C. B.,
Waxahachie, Tex.
C. BRUCE MEADOR,
Sec.-Treas. N. W. Texas C. B.,
Stamford, Tex.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. Ira C. Kiker, Amarillo, Texas.

MALE HELP WANTED.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, L-551 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I CURED myself of piles in worst form. Formula with instructions; fifty cents. Address HOME SPECIALIST, 425 S. Adams, Fort Worth, Texas.

BROTHER accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. T. B. STOKES, Mohawk, Florida.

REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU WANT a home, good land, low prices, easy terms; or if you want to make a paying investment in large tracts of land, write T. J. MILAM, Lufkin, Texas. Will describe lands and give prices.

TEACHER WANTED.

WE are in search of a man to teach Science and Mathematics in Cherokee Junior College. Also a young lady to give instruction in Voice and Violin. Let applicants for the positions write me at Cherokee, Tex. C. A. LEHMBERG, President.

Waxahachie District—Fourth Round.

Milford at Midway, Sept. 17.
Britton at Britton, Sept. 18-14.
Trumbull at Bristol, Sept. 20-21.
Ferris Sta., Sept. 19-21.
Palmer at Alma, Sept. 27-28.
Ovilla at Sardis, Oct. 4-5.
Bardwell at Bardwell, Oct. 11-12.
Emis Sta., Oct. 12-13.
Middleton Sta., Oct. 19-20.
Mansfield Sta., Oct. 19-20.
Forreston at Forreston, Oct. 25-26.
Italy Sta., Oct. 26-27.
Maypearl at Maypearl, Oct. 28.
Red Oak at Chapel Hill, Nov. 1-2.
Waxahachie Sta., Nov. 7-9.
Bethel Sta., Nov. 8-9.
J. A. WHITEHURST, P. E.

Hillsboro District—Fourth Round.

Munger Charge at Callina, Aug. 30, 31.
Collidge Charge, at C., evening, Aug. 30, 31.
Malone Charge, at Malone, Sept. 6, 7.
Irene Charge, at Mertens, Sept. 7, 8.
Covington and Osceola, at Covington, Sept. 13, 14.
Abbott Charge, at Abbott, Sept. 20, 21.
Itasca Charge, at Itasca, Sept. 27, 28.
Brandon Charge, at Brandon, Oct. 4, 5.
Lime Charge, at L. St., evening, Oct. 6, 7.
First Church, at First Church, evening, Oct. 7.
Kirk Charge, at Kirk, evening, Oct. 11, 12.
Dela Charge, at Dela, Oct. 12, 13.
Huron Charge, at Bethel, Oct. 18, 19.
Whitney Charge, at Whitney, Oct. 19, 20.
Penelope Charge, at Penelope, Oct. 25, 26.
Penelope Charge, at Penelope, Oct. 28.
Hubbard Charge, at Hubbard, Oct. 30.
Lovell Charge, at Lovell, Nov. 1, 2.
HORME BISHOP, P. E.

Cuero District—Third Round.

Cuero, Aug. 2, 3.
Runge, Aug. 3, 4.
Goliad, Aug. 9, 10.
Edna, Aug. 16, 17.
JOHN M. ALEXANDER, P. E.

Since God is love and God is limitless the true limit of love is to love without limit.

Better Than Spanking

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 187, South Bend, Ind., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulty day or night.

A NEW SONG BOOK

"The World Evangel"

288 PAGES—400 SELECTIONS

BRIGHTEST and best Music for all religious services. Many new songs and the choicest of the old. This book invites comparison with the world. All we ask is a careful examination.

Prices: Cloth Board, Cash with order \$25 per 100, \$30 per 100 on acct. \$3.00 per doz. postage 75c. Single copy 35c postpaid. Limp Cloth, net Paper: Cash with order \$15 per hundred, \$18 per hundred on acct. \$2.50 per doz., postage 52c. Single copy 25c postpaid.

This book has had a wonderful enthusiastic reception. During the first three months the demand has been so heavy as to call for the publication of four editions, one of them being 80,000 copies—the largest single edition of song books ever published.

Send all Orders to **ROBERT H. COLEMAN** Editor, Publisher, Slaughter Building, Dallas, Texas.





GIRLS' DORMITORY, POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

The Polytechnic College, of the M. E. Church, South, established in 1890, and since then conducted under this name as a co-educational school, has entered upon the last year of its existence as such. When the session of 1913-14 closes, the institution will lose its name and modify its function. From September, 1914, its students will be women only and its name will be The Woman's College of Texas Methodism.

That the new-named institution may do its appointed work, changes will be necessary in the character and number of buildings, in equipment and faculties. Even now, a year in advance, the main dormitory for women is undergoing transformation and enlargement. During the summer of 1914 the dormitory for young men is to be remodeled and made adaptable to the use of young women, or perhaps replaced by a new structure. All architectural improvements and additions contemplated by President Boaz look to comfort, convenience, thoroughness of instruction, and to permanency.

Until the fall of 1911 Methodist colleges, training schools and academies in Texas were conducted on independent plans; there was no concert of activity or unity of purpose, no coordination: there was no high grade institution to which the lower ones uniformly looked as a final goal. With the conception, in 1910, of a real university for Methodists of Texas and the Southwest, there came also the idea of a definite system. According to this the university should be the culmination of the system, and the institutions of lower grade—senior colleges, junior colleges, academies, etc.—should prepare their students for the advanced classes in the proposed university, or for a career not requiring high scholarship, according to the tastes or capabilities of the students.

This scheme is properly credited to Dr. H. A. Boaz, who publicly presented it for the first time to a Texas conference in the early fall of 1910. A duly elected commission chose Dallas as the location of the university and named it Southern Methodist University.

The Methodists of Virginia long ago formulated an educational system which has been found notably workable—fully justified in experience. This is known as the Randolph-Macon System of Colleges. At Ashland is the college for men, at Lynchburg the college for women. Each of these grants post-graduate as well as baccalaureate degrees. In three other towns of Virginia are as many junior colleges, whose chief function is to train men

and young men for the higher classes at Ashland and Lynchburg, respectively.

The Woman's College of Texas Methodism, the successor of Polytechnic, will occupy in the Methodist Educational System of Texas a position closely analogous to that of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College at Lynchburg.

From its first opening, twenty-two years ago, until 1911, Polytechnic College was, in Methodist terminology, merely a "conference" school; that is, its governing board consisted of men living within the bounds of one annual conference and its patronage was drawn mostly from that limited territory. For the past year, however, it has been the property of the five annual conferences of Texas, by virtue of having become through the action of the Methodist Educational Commission of Texas, a part of the entire educational plan over which this commission exercises control. On Commencement Day of 1912 and on that of 1913 the diplomas delivered to Polytechnic Seniors bear the name of Southern Methodist University as well as of Polytechnic College.

On every ground and by every token, it is safe to say that the Woman's College of Texas Methodism, as the successor of Polytechnic, will enter upon its career under propitious conditions and will accomplish larger results than its predecessor has done. For the new college at Fort Worth "On the City's Eastern Border" will be a leading part of a great educational system recently adopted by the whole of Methodism in this State.

Diplomas issued by the Academic Department of the Women's College of Texas Methodism will represent as much college work as do those hitherto issued by Polytechnic. Entrance requirements will remain at the standard now in vogue. As to required studies and electives absolutely, or the ratio they shall bear to each other, there is time yet to decide.

The School of Fine Arts in the new college will naturally be a very prominent department. The administration will endeavor not merely to maintain the high standard which Polytechnic has reached, but also to raise that standard. An institution that is to be the official woman's school of a great Church in so great a State as Texas must offer nothing inferior to the best.

Without any mention or suggestion of the cultural value such a school will possess for the city of its location, it may be confidently declared

that the amount of money annually spent by the students of the Woman's College of Texas Methodism will exceed that annually spent by the young men and young women of Polytechnic. College expenses of women are usually larger than those of the men. Four hundred dollars per session is a low estimate of the average sum of money spent by each student in women's colleges of high grade in the South.

To pay administration expenses of a high grade college with tuition receipts alone is a rare if not impossible achievement; and the fact that Polytechnic has paid its way these past eleven years, since Dr. Boaz first took charge, is due to the substantial aid received from the conferences and to the generosity of the college's loyal friends, chiefly in Fort Worth. The cost of instruction in the foremost universities is greater than the fees and tuition received, even though these are much larger per capita than in institutions of less pretensions. This fact is obvious even to the outsider, and hence the greatness and multiplicity of gifts, foundations, scholarships, fellowships, etc., poured into the laps of our leading universities. A first class college must have endowment. Vanderbilt University, for instance, because of the very name it bears, is looked upon by the uninitiated as a rich institution. So far is it from being wealthy it is in need (not however, of Mr. Carnegie's proposed money, under the conditions imposed), for its present endowment of about two million dollars is but small account in fulfilling the purposes of that university, where a hundred professors, instructors of merit, must be paid.

Polytechnic, as already said, has enjoyed the liberality of friends who have bestowed gifts upon it, but it knows nothing of endowment worthy the name. It would be proud to enjoy in this respect the splendid condition of Millsaps College, the main Methodist School of Mississippi, which has never encountered a deficit. The founder of that college, Major R. W. Millsaps, has already made gifts amounting to \$350,000. The management of the Woman's College of Texas Methodism hopes for the coming of the day when the school on the hilltop will be so strongly reinforced, in a pecuniary way, through the munificence of Texas citizens in general, and of Texas Methodists in particular, that it may never in any sense be embarrassed, but may perform a broader work and fulfill a larger mission than was ever dreamed of by its noble founders.

throne of grace. They must burn for the salvation of teachers. No teacher is really fitted for his task who does not travail in pain for the conversion of souls. To meet with a class week after week and make no effort to win them to Christ is to cumber the ground. We need more Sunday School teachers, we need better trained teachers, but what we need most is teachers with the fires of Pentecost burning in their hearts. O, for a Holy Ghost revival that shall set workers on fire with holy zeal and sweep multitudes of scholars into the Kingdom of God.

But even then the teacher's work is not done. The doctrine of "once in grace, always in grace," has led many to conclude that when a soul is evangelized the Church's mission to that soul has been accomplished. But even our Calvinistic brethren are learning that the value of a convert to the Church depends largely on the training that he receives subsequent to conversion. Many educators are now insisting that education is simply the formation of habits, and that character itself is merely a bundle of habits. We are not disposed to enter that field, but it is certain that the habits formed in youth have a strong influence on all the after life. Hence it is vitally important that all young

converts be put to work for Christ. Plans and methods must vary with local conditions. But the wise superintendent and teachers will be forever planning activities that not merely give outlet to the social instincts of the Sunday School, but that develop and train their religious instincts. In a word, Sunday School work that is adequate and not superficial instructs, converts and trains in Christian service. Reader, how does your work appear when measured by these simple standards?

OBJECT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday School worker must realize at the outset that he is not a teacher in the mere secular sense, but that he is, rather, a teacher in the sense that Jesus was a teacher; he is a moulder of human souls. The object of the Sunday School is to impart the great truths of morality and religion and to translate them into action and character. To teach well in the Sunday School requires skill and experience. Trained teachers are as imperatively needed as in the secular school. Indeed, the need is greater. If he is skillful and magnetic the Sunday School teacher's limitations will disappear. Attendance can be won without compulsion; discipline is a matter of sympathy and the knowledge of one's pupils; the hour is merely an opportunity, and if it is used rightly it is ample. The Sunday School teacher must realize that for the moment he is like the Master, who "went up into a mountain, and when he was set his disciples came unto him." His attitude should be constantly this: These souls have come to me of their own accord for an hour; I may do with them what I will; I must use every moment of this precious time as if it were pure gold.—Fred Lewis Pattee in Elements of Religious Pedagogy.

CHILD STUDY.

Much has been written during the past ten or fifteen years of what some would call the new science of child study. Under the leadership of Dr. G. Stanley Hall every phase of child life has been investigated with modern scientific thoroughness, and that the results arrived at have largely influenced educational methods no one will deny. Dr. Hall has himself summed up the matter in this way: "It has almost re-created the department of juvenile criminology; has revolutionized and almost re-created school hygiene; made adolescence, a strange word ten years ago, one of the most pregnant and suggestive for both science and education; given us the basis of a new religious psychology, and laid the foundation of a new and larger philosophy and psychology." The basis of the science is the fact that children are not merely adults in miniature; they are not merely little men and women, but that physically and mentally they are peculiar to themselves. There are certain well-defined stages in their lives. The child of four is vastly different from the child of ten, and almost totally different from the same child at fifteen. There are certain periods of rapid growth that affect the whole nature of the child; there are periods when memory is specially demanded, when imagination is dominant, when play is the ruling force. There are the chum period, the awkward age, the bashful age, the smart age, and the show-off period. "Child study," says Kirkpatrick, "is properly concerned with all the changes that take place in human beings before they reach maturity. Most of these changes occur before the age of twenty, but some may not appear until ten or fifteen years later."

F. L. PATTEE.

That soulless, joyless countenance declares that the Holy Spirit is absent, in spite of the wordy testimony.

WHAT WE NEED AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Sometimes the complaint is heard that our Annual Conferences are being taken up with routine work, such as the reading of reports and the making of speeches, to the neglect of the spiritual elements of worship and service. Brethren are calling for that which will feed the spiritual life. But by the spiritual life is sometimes meant merely the emotional nature. Even preachers manifest a decided partiality for those elements in religion which have to do solely with the feelings. We must not neglect nor undervalue the emotions in dealing with the souls of men, but unless emotions and enthusiasms have intelligent direction they are liable to go like steam in the unharnessed engine that pops off through the safety valve and goes to waste. A perusal of the minutes of the conferences of John Wesley will disclose the fact that he had his helpers devote conference time, not to testimony meetings and preaching, but to the discussion of doctrines and plans of work. They dealt with their problems rather than their emotions. We may be spending too much time reading reports when few are listening and telling things that no one cares to hear, but surely we are not giving enough time to the discussion of Sunday Schools and Education and Missions and Church Extension. We were assured the other day by a sensible local preacher who is in close touch with the laity that the demand from the pew is not for men who love to stir the emotions, but for preachers who can give instruction in the things of God and the work of the Church. We might do much better for the good of the order, not by arranging for more preaching, but by giving more time to real conference concerning our enterprises and problems. How would it do to let the preachers simply hand their statistical reports to the secretary for insertion in the minutes and spend the time which we have been giving to telling what we have done the past year in discussing ways and means of improving the Sunday School, making the Epworth League go, developing a missionary conscience, procuring revivals of religion, taking the collections, and the like?

E. HIGHTOWER.

JIM, THE STOWAWAY.

Jim was originally a sea captain's dog and always accompanied his master on his voyages. When the captain died, he left Jim to his friend, who was a clerk in the offices of an Eastern steamship company. Jim stayed with his new master just one night. The next morning he had disappeared. When the boat which the dead captain used to sail was well out to sea, a gaunt, shaggy-haired dog crawled out from some hiding place in the pilot house whining piteously. The crew received him with delight, but Jim paid little attention to them. He was searching for some one he could not find, and it was long before he could be persuaded even to take food. He showed a decided dislike for the new captain, and growled whenever that officer tried to make friends with him. He seemed to feel that the captain was somehow responsible for the loss of his master. During the outgoing voyage Jim prowled incessantly about the ship, but on the return he crawled into his hiding place and remained there until the dock was reached.

When the ship started on its next voyage, Jim was not to be seen, but later he again appeared unexpectedly. This time he contented himself with sitting by the railing, his sad, intelligent eyes fixed far out upon the waters. Did he think that he was sailing to his master. The crew to a man believed that he did.

Faithful Jim continues to sail the seas; and who shall say but that some day he will find his master?—Our Dumb Animals.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

REV. E. HIGHTOWER, Editor, Weatherford, Texas.

All communications for this department should be sent to above address.

SUPERFICIAL WORK IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

"Superficial" is defined as "not sinking deep," "not learned or thorough," "not comprehending or connected with the essential nature or cause of things." By superficial work in the Sunday School we mean work that falls short of the results for which the Sunday School exists. We understand that the aim of the Sunday School should be instruction in the Word of God in order to the conversion of the scholar to Christ and the development of Christian character by training in Christian service and worship. Any Sunday School work may be said to be superficial that does not cause the scholar to know the Word of God. And much so-called teaching fails utterly on this point. Many thousands can be found who have been in Sunday School for years and yet know next to nothing concerning the structure, history or teaching of the

Bible. In many cases responsibility for this condition lies at the door of incompetent teachers and officers. Some Sunday School teachers were fitted neither by nature nor training for the teacher's task. Others, who could teach if they knew how, have never grasped the idea that they are to do more than ascertain whether the pupils have studied the lesson or not. Such teachers need to become instructors who can stimulate the sluggish minds of pupils and cause them to know.

But it is the mission of the teacher to cause the pupil to do as well as to know. Unless the teacher's knowledge of the Bible is translated into conduct it profits nothing. Scholars need to be evangelized. Unless the teacher's work results in the scholar's conversion it has fallen short of the mark. We are convinced that one of the greatest needs in our Sunday Schools just now is evangelism. Teachers themselves must know the way to the

BETTER FLOUR - Better Bread

RAINBOW

Better Flour at No Higher Cost

How can it be possible? Simply because we operate at a minimum of expense in Denton County, where the choicest Texas wheat is grown. No city premiums on choice wheat for us to pay. And we make Rainbow Flour better—by removing the "crusie diet" from the wheat by a special process that few mills have.

It's Pure, Clean, Wholesome, Reasonable.

ASK THE GROCER

FREE What is your dealer's name and does he handle Rainbow Flour? Answer this and we will send you a pretty souvenir.

MADE BY
KRUM MILL & ELEVATOR CO., KRUM, TEXAS
The Center of Texas' Greatest Wheat-Growing Country.

Obituaries

The space allowed obituaries is twenty to twenty-five lines, or about 170 or 180 words. The privilege is reserved of condensing all obituary notices. Parties desiring such notices to appear in full as written should remit money to cover excess of space, to-wit: At the rate of One Cent Per Word. Money should accompany all orders. Resolutions of respect will not be inserted in the Obituary Department under any circumstances, but if paid for will be inserted in another column.

Poetry Can in No Case be Inserted.
Extra copies of paper containing obituaries can be procured if ordered when manuscript is sent. Price, five cents per copy.

McEACHERN—Mrs. Marguerite McEachern (nee Hooker) was born July 8, 1832, in Tennessee. Her parents moved to Mississippi, where she was married to J. W. McEachern in 1857. Nine children blessed their home, three of whom, and the father, had preceded the wife and mother to the home above. In 1894 Brother McEachern and his family moved to Texas and settled in Johnson County. Grandma was baptized in infancy and in early childhood, at the altars of the Church, she assumed the vows of membership in the Methodist Church, where she spent a long life of joyous service. She was happy because she knew that she was a child of the King. On July 11, 1913, the Father said to the aged servant, "It's enough, my child, come home." Her last uttered words before leaving earth were, "I still love the Lord." It will be so happy to meet in the home that her Lord has gone to prepare. God grant that the circle may be unbroken there. Her pastor, JNO. W. HAWKINS.

HURT—James William Hurt was born May 16, 1847, in Polk County, Texas; moved from there to Lavaca County; moved to Williamson County in 1867, where he resided till his death, July 19, 1913. Brother Hurt was converted and joined the Methodist Church at the age of twenty-two and lived a consistent and devoted life till the very close. He was for thirty-five years or more a Sunday School Superintendent and an officer in the Church. He never had an enemy. There were many with whom he disagreed, but it was mostly because he was right and they wrong. To know him was to love him. He was a faithful and devoted husband and father both to his family and the Church which he dearly loved and served. He never knew what it was to murmur or complain. He bore his affliction very cheerfully to the end. Brother Hurt had been confined to his home for several months on account of his illness which finally resulted in his death. He is survived by a wife and nine children with several grandchildren. One son has preceded him on to the glory world. To the sorrowing wife and sad-hearted children we would say, "Look to Jesus as the only safe burden bearer in a critical hour like this." His remains were laid to rest in the Berry's Creek Cemetery amid a sorrowing concourse of friends and loved ones. May the Great Father above comfort the broken-hearted loved ones. His pastor and one who loved him, EARLY S. COOK.

HUDDLESTON—Pleasant Jim Huddleston, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Huddleston, was born August 16, 1886. While yet in the morning of life, with all of its opportunities, the call to a celestial abode came. On May 20, 1913, as a result of an accidental discharge of a gun, his spirit took its flight. Brother Huddleston was married to Miss Hattie Kelly on August 12, 1908. A devoted wife, two children, a host of loved ones and friends mourn their loss. About his sixteenth year at the old Bethel campground he gave his heart to God. We do not always understand, and it is not for us to question God's ways. In the sorrow occasioned by the departure of loved ones may often be seen the chastening from a loving Father's hand that makes other lives more devoted and true. The mint gives out the greater fragrance when it is bruised, and the life that is true, though passing under a cloud, is blessed of God. May his sorrow be an incentive to those who remain, to so live that there may be an unbroken family in heaven. The Comforter applies the words today: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me." R. S. MARSHALL.

CHANCELLOR—George Henry Chancellor was born February 8, 1859, in Panola County, Texas. Departed this life July 5, 1913, at his home, one mile east of Gustine, Texas, where he had lived for twenty-three years. Brother Chancellor was sick for about ten weeks. Brother Chancellor was married June 7, 1877, to Miss Martha Helen Waldrop. To this happy union were born five boys and three girls; all are yet alive except one little girl. All the children and his father were by his bedside, doing all they could for him, and saw him pass away. Brother Chancellor put his first wife away

July 14, 1911. It has been said by those that knew her that she was indeed a great woman, a true Christian. He married again May 7, 1912 to Mrs. Carrie Hinke, who was by his side when he died. He was converted and joined the Methodist Church about thirteen years ago. Like many others, he did not live and work for Christ as he ought to have done, but before he died he called all his folks around his bedside and told them that he could not live much longer, and that he was ready and willing to die, but of course he hated to leave them. He told them what to do with what he had in the line of this world's goods, and for them to live right and meet him in heaven. We feel sure as to where to go to find him. Dear loved ones, do not let your faith in Christ be weakened, but "Be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." You cannot bring him back to this world, but we can go to where he is. May God bless you. His pastor, HENRY FRANCIS.

PETERS—Mrs. Mary Peters was born in Passaic County, New Jersey, April 1, 1842; moved to Texas in 1858; married to J. E. Peters 1861. Sister Peters was converted and joined the Methodist Church when a girl and lived a consistent member until God called her to be with him. Grandma, as she was familiarly known, was of the most cheerful disposition and loved by all who knew her. She always had a kind word for all. Often, when suffering, her thoughts were to make those around her happy. Truly can it be said of her, "She lived to bless mankind." She leaves an aged companion and eight children to mourn their loss. May God's richest blessings rest on them. Her pastor, A. L. BOWMAN.

STEWART—Dallas Stewart, son of Frank and Fannie Stewart, was born near Durango, Texas, August 27, 1879; died July 17, 1913; baptized in infancy and raised by Methodist parents. He had a good, kind disposition and was religiously inclined and ever ready to render assistance to those in need. To the sick and dying was this particularly true. He was married to Miss Sallie Harwell June 25, 1909. At once he erected a home in Durango where the preachers always found a welcome and were invited to pray with and for them. He attended Church and Sunday School as long as he was able. Before he died his wife asked him if he was a child of God, to which he replied, "Yes," also his father asked his hand in token that he accepted Christ as his Savior, which he extended, and soon his spirit took its flight to God who gave it. He leaves a wife and baby, father, mother and two brothers and four sisters to mourn his loss. They were all at his bedside when he passed away. Many friends ministered to his wants in his sickness. They will be rewarded of him who said that a cup of cold water given in his name should in no wise lose its reward. We mourn not as those who have no hope, but some sweet day we will meet him in the land that is fairer than day. His aunt, MARY GORDON.

MCDONALD—Miss Dollie Mollie McDonald was born December 19th, 1901; died July 15th, 1913, aged eleven years, six months and twenty-six days. She was a very bright girl, with a great future ahead of her. She seemed to be the darling of the home. She never made a public profession of religion, but one of her last declarations was that she was going to church next Sunday and join the Church. This is a good evidence that she had made peace with God and had not had an opportunity of telling it to the world. She was sick only a few days. Her remains were laid to rest in the Corn Hill Cemetery in the presence of a host of friends. To the sorrowing loved ones and friends we would say, Look away from the silent city of the dead and look to Jesus as the only one who can give comfort and consolation. May the Lord bless in this sad hour of bereavement. Her pastor and friend, EARLY S. COOK.

EVERHEART—The Bells Circuit, and community at large, has been called upon to mourn the death of Wm. Harvey Everheart. He was one of our most esteemed members. Uncle Harvey Everheart died at his home, south of Bells, June 26, 1913. Brother Everheart was born in Greene County, Tennessee, December 21, 1842; converted at a campmeeting and joined the M. E. Church, South, at twelve years of age. He was married to Miss Callie Heney December 23, 1877. To this union were born five children, four boys and one girl, all of whom have been received into the Church. Brother Everheart was a faithful steward for over twenty years.

He was one of the founders and trustees of Everheart Memorial Church. He never missed service unless caused by sickness, a Quarterly or a District Conference. Before moving to Texas he took the Nashville Advocate. For the thirty-five years he has been in Texas he has been a constant reader of the Texas Christian Advocate. His religious life found its most beautiful expression in his home life. Ever since he married he has always had prayer twice each day in his home. His funeral was conducted by one of his beloved pastors, Rev. J. D. Whitehead, assisted by Revs. K. G. Mood and Frank M. Richardson. There was not a cloud in the sky when his call came. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." FRANK M. RICHARDSON, P. C.

DAVIS—William Franklin, the little son of Will S. and Mable Davis, was born April 26, 1912; died April 26, 1913, making just one year this darling babe was spared to the fond, young parents. It seemed that we could not give this babe up, but God's will be done. It is hard, ah, so hard, to live without our darling, but we are submissive to the will of him who doeth all things well. We have the sweet consolation that our baby is in the city of God, awaiting papa and mamma and sister's coming. As we stand and gaze on that little mound the tears come to our eyes. We think of the cherished one that it hides from our misty eyes. Jesus said, "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." We will meet again some day, never to part any more. His father, WILL DAVIS, Itasca, Texas.

HOGG—On July 3, 1913, our Heavenly Father sent forth his messenger and gathered to himself our precious darling, Janey Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hogg, just six months and nine days old. Oh, how we miss our precious baby. We can see her dear little face, her sparkling brown eyes and her sweet smiles yet; but Oh, how sad to know she has gone from our midst and we can see her no more in this life. Did her precious life accomplish its mission on earth? When we looked into her dear face, so beautiful even in death, our thoughts turned to the Father's house above, who hath said in his own blessed Word, "In heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father in heaven, and we could but think, what a happy exchange an earthly home for a mansion above with our blessed Savior and all the loved ones gone before. Yes, we will meet our baby again, till then good-bye, precious darling. Her grandmother, MRS. L. G. GRIFFIN.

THE CALL AND WORK OF THE MINISTRY.

2nd Cor. 5:20.

"We are ambassadors, therefore, on behalf of Christ, as though God were entreating by us."

The importance of being an ambassador is the greatest office a man can hold. It is that of a king, and next in point of importance is the office of ambassador of a kingdom.

Phillips Brooks said, "I would rather be a Christian minister than anything else." David Livingstone said, "I have never ceased to rejoice that God appointed me to such an office." Every man truly called to the office of God's ambassador will be able to say, "I would rather do this work than anything else to bless humanity." I believe the Christian ministry offers a greater field of usefulness and individual development than any field of labor in the world.

The call to the ministry means at least three things to everyone:

- (1) A call to the ministry is always a call to prepare. God never yet has called a man who was prepared to do the work at the outset. Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, yet, when God called Moses to service, he claimed that he was unable to do the work. The same might be said of Isaiah, Jeremiah and Paul. Man is insufficiently prepared to do service for God when first called.
- (2) A call to the ministry is a call for recognition or approval of the Church. I have no patience with a class of men going over our country, claiming to be preachers of the Gospel of Christ, that do not represent some Church. If you ask them what Church they belong to they tell you, "We don't believe in the Churches." Not having any Churches, they have nothing for their converts to join as a means of grace for their growth after salvation. I think we should "string our fish."
- (3) A call to the ministry is and must be a call from God. Martin Luther said, "Only he who made the

ADDRESSED TO WOMEN

IS YOURS A Case of "Nerves?"

Hot flashes, dizziness, fainting spells, backache, headache, bearing-down pains, nervousness—all are symptoms of irregularity and female disturbances and are not beyond relief.

—Dr.—
Pierce's

Favorite Prescription

is that of a famous physician unusually experienced in the treating of women's peculiar ailments. For forty years it has been recommended to suffering womankind. Thousands of women can bear witness to its beneficial qualities. Perhaps its aid is all that is required to restore to you perfect health and strength. Now is the time to act, write Dr. R. V. Pierce's, Buffalo.

I AM NOW CURED

Mrs. DOMINIC RODGERS, of San Francisco, Calif., writes: "I take pleasure in recommending your wonderful remedies, and wish to say in behalf of your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery' that through their use I am now cured of the various troubles that a woman is heir to. These remedies cured me when others failed and I therefore resolve to take no other. I thank you for your advice."

YOUR DRUGGIST CAN SUPPLY YOU IN LIQUID OR TABLET FORM



MRS. RODGERS

world can make a minister of the Gospel."

I want to call attention to Paul's letters of instructions to Timothy on this subject of the works of an ambassador. We are to represent God and his kingdom to the world (the kingdom of Satan). We are not to deliver our own message, but the message of God, and this message is called the Gospel. If we will ever keep this truth in our hearts we will never become selfish and proud ministers.

(1) The relation of our work to the King (Christ). Teach no words but those of Christ's, according to godliness. "Do not dote on questioning," says Paul to Timothy. This will keep us humble as ambassadors. Do not take your text from newspapers and works of fiction.

(2) The relation of our work to the brethren of the Church means to be an example to them in word, manner of life, love, faith, purity. Preach the Word, reprove, rebuke, exhort, be gentle to all and forbearing. According to Paul's statements above we have a great work to perform for the brethren and no one can do it but a called man of God.

When Ralph Waldo Emerson was still exercising the functions of the ministry in an uncertain fashion he was called to console a soldier. When Emerson betrayed his embarrassment the soldier cried out in his wrath: "Young man, if you don't know your business you had better go home."

(3) The relation of our work to sinners is to do the work of an evangelist. A man that is called of God to preach should be able to hold revivals. I feel inclined to doubt a man's call that cannot do the work of an evangelist.

(4) The relation of our work to ourselves means to "take heed to thyself and thy teaching so as to save thyself and others; neglect not, but stir up the gift within you (to a flame); exercise thyself unto godliness, follow after righteousness, faith, love, patience, meekness; fight the good fight of faith, lay hold on eternal life, give heed to diligence and give thyself wholly to reading, exhortation and teaching; be apt to teach, fulfill thy ministry" says Paul to Timothy.

Every preacher has a great work to do in life. May God be with us, and may we receive the needed power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon us. L. A. ALKIRE, P. C., Oakville, Texas.

WATCHING THE CROSSING.

Day by day he is at his post. In the cold days of winter he is there. In the days which bear a tinge of tropic breath he is there. When the rain is causing vegetation to smile as a result of its reviving touch he is there, and when the skies are cloudless in their illimitable expanse he is at his post. His hair and beard show the touch of the fleeting years in a past of which we know nothing whatever, nor do we know his name, even; but day by day we have passed near to him in going from the quietude of Fountain Heights down into the turmoil of the city, and as he "flags the crossing" where the street car tracks cross the railroad. No car must pass without his signal. Sometimes he is walking upon the tracks and sometimes standing or seated before the small structure which is his place of abode so many hours each succeeding day. In his hands are two flags—one red, which indicates danger; and the other green, which signifies safety. At night, when he will be relieved, the flags will be replaced by lights of the same colors. He must be ever upon the alert. He must see every train which approaches upon more than one line; he must observe the pedestrians of all ages and persons in various vehicles—in other words, human lives, as well as valuable property, are in his keeping. He must be watchful. His is a position in which no mistake must be made, or human lives may pay the forfeit.

Brother, sister, have you ever stopped to consider that here in this life God sets us to "watch the crossings" that to each of us a task is given? That often into our keeping are given, in a sense, the destinies of immortal souls? Let us be careful. Let us watch those crossings as God would have us watch them. Eternal destinies are at stake.—Alabama Christian Advocate.

Sunday School and Epworth League Conference

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

Lake Junaluska, Waynesville, N. C.,
AUGUST 6th to 17th, 1913,

REACHED VIA

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South.

Short Line! Direct Route! Fine Train Service!

Lake Junaluska is 2800 feet above sea level. The climate is charming, the air dry and bracing, the water pure, and the scenery sublime. There are eighty peaks over 5000 feet high within a radius of fifty miles of the Assembly Grounds.

Dr. W. B. Palmore, Editor of the St. Louis Christian Advocate, says: "There is nothing in Switzerland to compare with the scenic beauty of Lake Junaluska."

IT'S ON THE "SKY LINE"

Special Summer Fares Now on Sale by All Roads

For Detail Information, Address R. B. GREAGH, District Passenger Agent
Southern Railway,

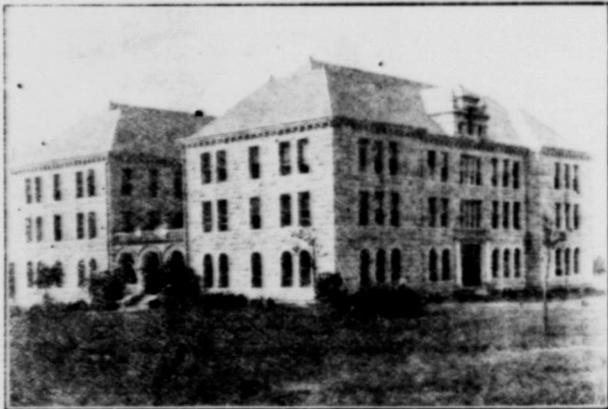
1311 PRAETORIAN BUILDING

DALLAS, TEXAS.

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

GEORGETOWN, TEXAS

CHARLES McTYEIRE BISHOP, A. M., D. D., President



MOOD HALL.

MOOD HALL.

Mood Hall is a splendidly equipped dormitory for young men of College rank. It is at all times under the supervision of the President and faculty of the University. An officer of the University will reside in the building. This is the newest dormitory owned by the University. It has every modern convenience, including steam heat, electric lights, baths with hot and cold running water, etc. Rooms will be assigned only to young men of College rank, all fitting school students will be provided for in separate buildings, no expense will be spared to make the board the very best that can be provided.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

This Dormitory is under the personal supervision and management of President and Mrs. Bishop. It is situated on an elevation and has beautiful and spacious grounds with tennis courts, basket-ball courts, croquet grounds, etc. The building is equipped with every modern convenience, steam heat, electric lights, baths with hot and cold water, etc. The architecture of the building is such that all of the rooms have outside exposure. Matrons, chaperones, trained nurse and Director of Physical Culture are at all times at the service of young women occupying rooms. Parents are invited to visit Georgetown and personally inspect the building. At the time this goes to press over four-fifths of the space in the building has been reserved by payment of deposit fees for session of 1913-1914. Non-resident women students are required to room and board at this dormitory.



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

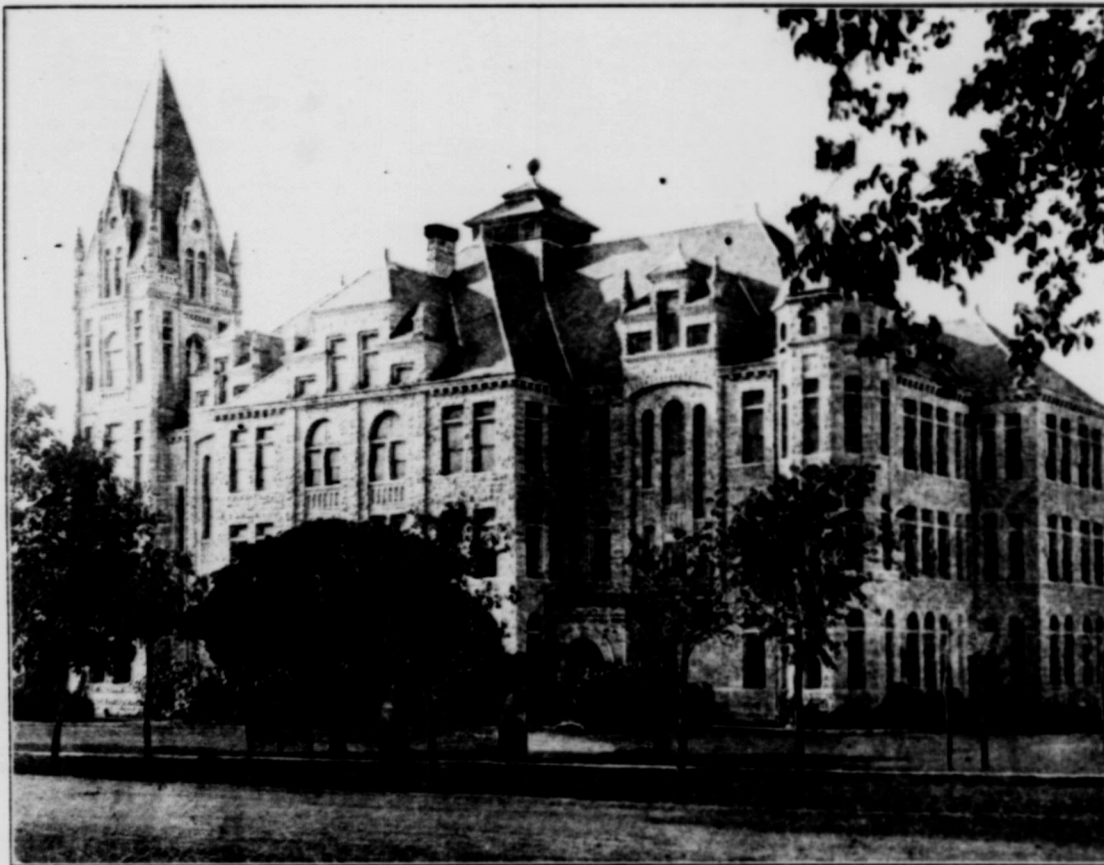
The most radical believers in heredity grant that the environments of a young man or woman largely determine habits of life. The environments of the Southwestern University student have only one possible equal—the environments of a cultured Christian home. Georgetown is a beautiful old college town, located on the picturesque San Gabriel River; the air is pure with an abundance of ozone. There has not been a saloon in Georgetown for seventeen years.

The student body as a whole is made up of young men and women from the best homes of Texas. The faculty is composed of scholarly, Christian gentlemen who personally know and associate with the students.

Student organizations furnish a wide field for individual activity and development. Among these organizations are: Four Literary Societies, strong Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Self-Government organizations, four Fraternities, four Sororities, Athletic Association, Press Association, etc.

THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

Prof. Arthur L. Manchester, formerly of Spartanburg, South Carolina, has been secured as director of the Fine Arts Department. Prof. Manchester is known as one of the most distinguished teachers in American musical circles. He was at one time editor of *The Musician* and also associate editor of the *Etude*, has held the office of President of The Music Teachers' National Association, and is the author of several well known musical works. Every effort is being made to offer at Southwestern the very best musical advantages to be found in the State and it is expected that under the direction of Prof. Manchester the Fine Arts Department will continue to increase in strength and efficiency. Course is offered leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music, the degree representing four years of work in the Department of Music in addition to the college entrance requirements.



MAIN BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

State First Grade and Permanent Certificates are granted by the State of Texas to those students of Southwestern who complete the required courses in the college and in the Department of Education. A Teachers' Bureau helps students to secure positions. Southwestern University trained teachers are in demand; in fact for the past two years the demand for teachers has been greater than the supply. Practice teaching, required of graduates of this department, gives actual teaching experience under careful supervision and direction.

ATHLETICS.

Student athletics are encouraged in the belief that sound physical development is necessary to a well-rounded mind and manhood. Athletics are under faculty supervision and control. Efficient coaches and gymnasium. Directors are provided. Freshmen are required to take gymnasium unless excused by certificate from a physician. A notable feature next year will be the admitting of the entire student body without gate fee to all athletic events. This is made possible by the athletic fee charged each matriculate.

THE FITTING SCHOOL

Renewed interest is being taken in making the Fitting School a more effective instrument in preparing students for efficient college work, not only in providing for a more complete curriculum but also in attempting the formation of habits which will count for scholarship and manhood both in college and in life.

Special supervision and personal attention is being provided for younger students by men and women who know boys and girls and understand their needs. This year all students who have not the twelve entrance units required for entering the University will be required to board in such boarding houses as have been designated and specially prepared to give such supervision and assistance as may be found necessary. No exceptions will be made without the personal approval of the Principal.

The building, the campus and equipment have all been greatly improved. Athletics for both boys and girls is to be given a definite place in the school. The greatest care has been taken in providing a faculty specially equipped to meet the needs of boys and girls of the Preparatory School age.



THE SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY FITTING SCHOOL.

For general catalog, illustrated bulletins, and complete information concerning all departments, address

WILBUR F. WRIGHT, Registrar,
Georgetown, Texas.

For information concerning the Fitting School, address

W. B. McMILLAN, Principal.



METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.