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THE SKIFF

TRIPOLIS
CONFECTIONERY
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HOT DRINKS
H. N. Sideris, Prop.

VOLUME XVI

TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, OCTOBER 26, 1917

Number 6

COACH DANIEL'S YOUNGSTERS TAKE RIXMEN TO CLEANING

Christians Down S. M. U. By Count of 21 to 0; Methodists Make No Serious Threat of Taking the Game.

There must have been something wrong with the S. M. U. football team's sense when they announced through the Dallas and Fort Worth papers that they secured a victory over the T. C. U. team in the game which was to be played on the T. C. U. field here last Saturday. The S. M. U. boys were outclassed in every feature of the game, and it was easy to see that they were playing against a real football team.

From the very beginning of the game, the local boys took the jump on them and kept them on the defensive almost the entire time of the game.

It was very seldom that the forward passes or the long end runs by the T. C. U. team failed to gain the necessary ten yards.

The score of 21 to 0 does not near tell the tale of how the game really stood as viewed by the onlookers. Two other touchdowns were made by the T. C. U. team which were not counted because of the officials calling an offside play. Besides this, the numerous penalties which were given to the T. C. U. boys probably deprived them of at least one or two more touchdowns. The total number of yards of penalties given to the T. C. U. team amounted to about 135 yards.

The reason for so many penalties being given to the T. C. U. was that they in their anxiety to get off fast were many times off-side, and frequently in their excitement in trying to be sure that a man was kept out of the play, they held some man who did not have the ball. All these things will be worked out by the last of this week by the coach, and it is believed that the team will be in even

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LAWYERS TO HAVE CHARGE OF CHAPEL EXERCISES ON NEXT TUESDAY

The chapel services will be in charge of the members of the T. C. U. Law School next Tuesday morning. It had been planned that this law chapel should be held on Friday morning of this week, but on account of the dedication of Friday and Saturday, as student Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. days by the National associations, this date was given up for the other arrangements, which had been made.

Next Tuesday in chapel, the lawyers of T. C. U. will give some special numbers and are planning to make the students enjoy every minute of the time. Some special speakers have been arranged for, and there will also be some special numbers by the young J. A.'s, themselves.

GET READY FOR THE HORNEFROG

When one mentions the Horned Frog to an old student, there is no need for an explanation. He knows what it is and all about it, so it is not with him I wish to say a few words regarding our annual, but the new student who perhaps as yet, has not come to appreciate the value of the Horned Frog. This book is put out by the Senior Class, but is not a representative of the Senior Class. Neither is it a representative of the Junior, Sophomore nor Freshman Class, but it is a representative of the whole student body. No student should feel that this book is gotten out by such and such a class, but he should feel that the success of the book depends upon him doing his bit. It is through this book we are given an insight into all the activities of the different organizations and societies. Also if you like short stories, poems and orations, there is not an addition published that can excel the Horned Frog in this respect.

If you cannot help in a literary way, help in some other way. Talk the Horned Frog; begin sacrificing that you may be able to purchase a copy. If you have never owned your own

(Continued on page 4)

ORIGINATOR OF THE SKIFF SENDS SUBSCRIPTION AND WORD OF COMMENDATION

Mr. Ed S. McKinney, Who Started The Skiff, Writes Letter From California.

All of the T. C. U. students will be interested to hear from one of the old students who is making a success of life, and especially when that student was the founder of one of the most important institutions of the student life.

These little messages of good cheer and commendation are especially appreciated by all the older students in the University.

This week a letter was received by the editor of the Skiff from the man who was the originator of the Skiff, Mr. Ed S. McKinney. Mr. McKinney sends his love and best wishes for the prosperity of the school and all the T. C. U. students. Not only does he send his good will, but he also sent a check to cover his subscription to the Skiff.

There are probably some yet on the University hill who know Mr. McKinney, and who will be especially glad to hear the short account of what he has been doing since he left his Alma Mater in 1904.

After graduating from T. C. U., in 1904, Mr. McKinney entered the ministry in Oklahoma, where he worked for five years. His voice gave out on him and he was forced to give up his preaching. Immediately after this he took up a government claim in the new lands that were being opened up in that state. Before leaving Oklahoma he was a cashier in an Oklahoma bank for two years.

Later he moved to California, where he has remained up to the present time. He is now running a shoe store in Long Beach, California, and has a good business, known as the McKinney-Laraway Shoe Co., 10 Pine avenue.

As to his domestic affairs, he is married, has a wife and two children, and owns a nice home in Long Beach. He is still active in church, often speaks at the Mission points of the city and also at neighboring churches. He is an elder in the First Christian Church of Long Beach, and teaches a large Bible school class.

Mr. McKinney has made a record for himself, of which he may well be proud. He has not only made a success in a material way, and has made provision for his comfort and that of his family, but he has been engaged in work that results in the betterment of his community and the good of his fellow man.

In reading over the account of the experiences of this ex-student of the school in which we are now laboring, we cannot but wonder if we may be able to write back to our followers, in a similar manner, a few years hence.

We are all glad to hear of the success and happiness of this T. C. U. man, who not only did well while he was in school, but who has lived up to the standard set for himself while he was here in school, and we all join in returning to him all the success and best wishes which he extended to us as students of a school he holds most dear.

DAN CUPID AGAIN MIXES IN T. C. U. AFFAIRS

Miss Grace Buckley to Be Married to Mr. Dunkin S. Davis, November 8th.

Miss Grace Buckley, one of the popular young ladies in the T. C. U. art department, will be married to Mr. Dunkin S. Davis, of Dallas, Texas, at the home of the bride's parents, November 8, 1917, at 7:30 o'clock.

For the past two years Miss Buckley has been studying art in the T. C. U. art department, and has become one of the very popular girls of the institution.

The formal announcement of the wedding was made at an informal luncheon, given by Mrs. Raymond Buckley, sister-in-law of the bride, at the home of Mrs. Raymond Buckley, on Polytechnic Hill.

Those who will take part in the



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WASHER BROS.

T. C. U. HEADQUARTERS

wedding are: Miss Bernice Henry of C. I. A., brides maids, Mrs. Raymond Buckley; Matron, Mr. Freeman; best man; Mrs. Grdyon Terry of Dallas,

will sing. Miss Nora Sue Blandford

will play Lohengrin's Wedding March. The young couple will live at their home at 310 Oak Cliff boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

All the T. C. U. students extend

their hearty congratulations and best wishes to their fellow student and to her husband, and wish for them that the years grow brighter as they pass.

PURPLE AND WHITE WARRIORS PREPARE FOR GAME WITH TRINITY SAT.

All the Men Will Be in First Class Trim for the Game—Many T. C. U. Students Will Be At Trinity to See the Game.

The next game on the T. C. U. schedule will be with the Trinity University team, and will be played at Trinity University, this coming Saturday. The local gridiron men are being put through a hard workout every afternoon. They do not intend to let this old "Over-Confidence" bug get the best of them, so that the Trinity men might spring a great surprise on them.

According to the dope on the two teams as seen by the comparison of the games that have been played, the local team has the edge on the Presbyterians. However, Coach Daniel is not going to take any chances by letting the boys off light this week in practice. Coach Daniel works on the principle that dope amounts to very little in football, and the only thing that counts is to produce the goods when the time comes.

The Trinity team will be somewhat handicapped by having one of their best men out of the game on account of having his leg broken in the game with Baylor University. However, the T. C. U. team is looking for them to give them a run for the game, and are consequently working, according to the coaches' directions every afternoon, in order to be in the best of shape.

There will probably be many of the T. C. U. students down to Waxahachie to see the game. There has been some mention of the faculty granting a holiday in order that the whole student body might be at Trinity for the game. However, this has not been definitely settled yet.

In case there is a holiday declared, the T. C. U. student body will have a special train and will all go down in a body. It seems reasonable to expect that the faculty will grant this holiday because of the fact that there was no holiday given this year for the students to attend the fair.

Even if there is no regular holiday declared by the faculty, there are many of the students who are making arrangements to be at the game, and it is certain that there will be quite a number of T. C. U. rooters to see that the boys will not have to start the game without hearing old "Rip Ram," "Boomer Sooner," and "When that Old T. C. U. Team Falls in Line."

T. C. U. MEN TO ESTABLISH FORT WORTH NEWSPAPER

Fort Worth Tribune To Be Run by Former T. C. U. Students.

The Fort Worth Tribune which will be in circulation in Fort Worth in a short time will be managed and edited by former students of T. C. U. men. The president of the paper, Mr. Douglas Tomlinson, is a graduate of T. C. U., and is famous among the older T. C. U. students as one of the best orators that T. C. U. ever produced.

Mr. Horace Jones, another graduate of T. C. U. will be the editor of this new publication. Horace Jones was the editor of the Skiff in 1915. He has later been with the Dallas Church World, and will give up his work on that paper to take the position in Fort Worth.

Mr. Homer Tomlinson, who graduated from T. C. U. last year, and who was business manager of the Skiff last year, will be advertising manager for the Fort Worth Tribune. Homer has been with The Dallas Church World since last year.

All these men gained their first newspaper experience in T. C. U., working on the Skiff. Judging from the success that they have had in this kind of work since they graduated, we would form the conclusion that to have anything to do with The Skiff is a good training school for the students.

Every one in T. C. U. are glad to welcome all these former T. C. U. students back into our city and will be especially interested in the new paper because of their affiliation with it.

THE SKIFF

JESSE MARTIN Editor
WILLIAM JONES Manager

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A COSTLY KAISER.

Since the beginning of the world war the kaiser has bestowed 7,000 iron crosses upon his more fortunate subjects. Since the beginning of the war wooden crosses have been bestowed upon 8,000,000 of the soldiers of the central empires. To be exact, the German casualty list numbers 8,250,000—human atoms knocked out of commission by the allied armies of Europe. Kaiser Wilhelm lusted for a large place in the sun. He won a place in the sun as well as the honor of being the most successful undertaker known to fame since the beginning of time. He made a slaughter house of Europe and reduced his people from a proud position of affluence to a humiliating stage of bankruptcy and human misery.

REAL POLITIK.

Ex-Ambassador Gerard said at a Washington luncheon: "The German policy for years has been frankly materialistic and selfish. 'Real politik,' they call it. Germany, in fact, works on exactly the same policy as the peddler.

"A peddler and his mate were crossing a bridge when they saw a notice stating that whoever saved a man from drowning in that township would get \$5 reward. The stream was swift and deep, but the mate did not hesitate an instant. He plunged right in, for, though he could not swim, he knew the peddler would save him and then divide up the \$5 reward.

"'Hurry!' gurgled the poor wretch. 'Hurry, pard! I'm sinking!'

"'Mate,' said the peddler, 'I've just been reading the other side of this notice board, and it says the reward for a dead body is \$10. Now do be reasonable.'—Detroit Free Press.

EXPLAINED.

This account of the three creeds was vouched for by the late H. W. Moss (headmaster of Shrewsbury:

"A long time ago they wrote the Apostles' Creed. Nobody believed it. So they waited a bit and wrote the Nicene Creed. Still nobody believed it. So they waited a bit and wrote the Athanasian Creed; and they had to believe that."—Nineteenth Century.

WHERE HE PUT IT.

"I thought you were working on Jay Krank's new house," said the housepainter's friend.

"I was going to," replied the housepainter, "but I had a quarrel with him, and he said he'd put the paint on himself."

"Did he do it?"

"Yes; that is where he put most of it."—Philadelphia Press.

For half an hour the working class audience had listened patiently to the talented lady who was speaking to them about economical and nourishing cooking. She had talked about egg-ess puddings and butterless cakes, and now said with a smile, "I will tell you about a splendid soup which can be made for next to nothing. Take the bones left over from your Sunday joint—"

At that a man in the middle of the hall rose to his feet with a disgusted look on his face and said to his mate, "Ere, Bill, let's get out o' this."

"What's wrong?" asked the other in surprise. "Don't you like soup?"

"Aye, I like soup well enough," was the grumbler's reply, "but how many bones does she think there are in a half a pound of liver?"

Miss Mosey (Goging down the hall in the main building in front of a student who saw Mr. Floyd sweet for the first time that day).

First Student: Hello, sweet.
Miss Mosey (Looking around with her most ingratiating smile): Hello.

Little Tommy had been fearfully naughty. His mother did not know what to do with him. She wanted to confine him somewhere, but he showed signs of breaking everything in any room she put him into, and he threatened revenge at every suggestion. She bethought herself of a place where there was nothing to break, and where he could not work any serious revenge—the fowlhouse. He was borne into the garden and locked up in the fowlhouse. He was silent—this was something beyond his capacity to talk about; but as his mother was going away his head appeared at one of the little openings.

"Mamma!"
His mother stopped.
"Mamma, you can lock me in here if you like, but I won't lay any eggs!"

JUDGE RALEY GIVES PARTY IN CELEBRATION OF BIRTHDAY.

On Tuesday evening Judge Rayley celebrated his birthday by giving a little informal entertainment to some of his closest friends from Jarvis hall.

After partaking of a delightful informal dinner, the entire party was taken to the Majestic.

Those present were Misses Grace Fancher, Ruby Jones, Beth Coombs and Judge Rayley, himself.

Judge said that it seemed mighty good to be back in society again after living the life of hermit for several weeks.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONCERNING LIBERTY LOAN.

As this is Liberty Loan week, it seems proper that everyone should be given an opportunity to know just the significance of the loan. This should be especially true of all college men. Therefore the following official questions and answers are published as issued by the United States government, for the benefit of those who are interested to know all about the Liberty Loan:

What And Why Is The Liberty Loan of 1917?

Q. What is the Second Liberty Loan of 1917?
A. It is a loan of money by the people of the United States to their government.

Q. Why does the United States government borrow money?
A. Because we are forced to defend ourselves against the attacks on American honor and American rights by the German government, and therefore must have money to equip and maintain our army and navy. We need money also in order to lend to those nations with whom we are making common cause in this war.

Q. Are not the ordinary receipts of our government from taxes, etc., sufficient to do this?
A. No; the ordinary receipts of the government are about one and a quarter billion dollars a year, while our expenses of the war for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1918, will be over \$10,000,000,000, not including the money which we will lend to our allies.

Q. How is the government going to raise this large amount of money?
A. By borrowing from the people and by increasing taxes.

What Is A United States Government Bond?

Q. When I lend my money to the United States Government, what do I get in return?
A. You get a promissory note given by the United States government and bearing interest. This note is called a "bond."

Q. What, then, is a United States government bond?
A. It is the direct and unconditional promise of the United States of America to pay upon a certain date a specified sum of money in gold, together with interest at a specific rate, payable at specific dates until the bond matures, or is called for redemption.

Q. In what form is this promise?
A. It is engraved upon a sheet of distinctive paper used only for the money and securities of the United States, and is executed by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Registrar of the Treasury and sealed with the Treasury Department seal.

Q. When are bonds of the Second Liberty Loan dated?
A. November 15, 1917, is the date they will bear, because that is the date on which they will be issued by the government and the date on which interest begins.

Q. When will these bonds be paid by the government; that is, when will they become due?
A. November 15, 1942; but the government has the right to pay them any time after 10 years from date of the bond.

Q. Do I have to hold my bond until the date it is due before I get my money back?
A. No; you can sell your bond any

time you desire. There is always a ready market for United States Government bonds.

Q. How can such a sale be made?
A. Any bank, trust company, reliable bond dealer, or broker will be glad to sell your bond for you at any time.

Q. If necessary, could I borrow money on these bonds?
A. Yes; United States government bonds are the best security which can be offered in borrowing money. They will obtain for you the best term possible. Ask any bank if you desire to borrow money on your liberty bonds.

Q. Do I get any interest on my money while it is loaned to my government?
A. Yes; the government will pay you interest at the rate of 4 per cent a year.

Q. How do I collect the interest?
A. Attached to each bond is an engraved sheet of interest coupons, one for each six months' period. When the interest date arrives, you cut off the interest coupon of that date and take it to any bank, where it may be cashed or deposited.

Q. How often do I get this interest?
A. Every six months. This interest will be paid to you every May 15 and every November 15 during the life of the bond.

Q. Is there any way I can collect my interest without having to cut the coupons?
A. Yes; you can get the government to give you a "registered" bond; that is, a bond without any coupons attached and with your name written on the bond; and each six months, as the interest falls due, the treasury department will send you a check in payment of the interest.

What Kinds of Bonds Are To Be Issued?

Q. Then are there two kinds of Liberty Bonds?
A. Yes; bonds with interest coupons attached, which are called "bearer" or "coupon" bonds, and which do not have coupons attached, which are called "registered" bonds.

Q. To whom is a coupon bond payable?
A. A coupon bond is payable to bearer.

Q. To whom is a registered bond payable?
A. A registered bond is payable to the person whose name is written on its face and no other person. A registered bond can be transferred from one owner to another by the owner writing his name on the back of the bond in the presence of a witness authorized by the United States Treasury Department.

Q. Shall a married woman use her own name or her husband's?
A. Her own—Mrs. Mary Brown, not Mrs. John Brown.

Q. If I should sell my bond, how shall I transfer it to the new owner?
A. If it is a coupon bond, merely by delivery. Just hand it to the new owner.

Q. Supposing it is a registered bond?
A. You must execute the blank form on the back of the bond in accordance with directions there given.

Q. Suppose a married woman wishes to transfer a bond made out in her maiden name?
A. She should sign herself "Mary Jones, now by marriage Mary Brown."

Q. Can I lend any amount to the government and get a bond in return?
A. No; \$50 is the smallest amount that the government will accept in return for a bond. Coupon bonds are issued in the following fixed denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000; registered bonds are issued in fixed denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

What Is the Security?

Q. A United States Government bond is frequently spoken of as "best security in the world." Why is this true?
A. Because the promise to pay a government bond is backed by the faith and honor of the United States of America and by the taxing of this whole country, which is the richest nation in the world.

Q. Has the United States issued bonds before; and, if so, has it ever failed to pay all of its bonds when they became due?
A. This government has issued bonds before, and has never failed to pay every bond when it became due with all the interest on same. Even after the Civil War, when the country was suffering from a heavy debt and was not nearly so rich as it is today, all of the government bonds were paid when they became due.

How Far Are These Bonds Exempt From Taxes?

Q. Are Liberty Bonds exempt from taxation?
A. The bonds are exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxes imposed by the United States, any state, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except:

T. C. U. ENTERS THE LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

Tuesday Morning Chapel Devoted to the Liberty Loan.

President Waites and Dr. Cockrell Make Rousing Speeches—Committee Appointed to Get Subscriptions.

The entire time of the Tuesday morning chapel was devoted to the Liberty Loan that is being floated by the United States government. All the universities of the country are being appealed to, to not only give this great national proposition their moral support, but to give them their financial and material support as well.

President Waites opened the exercises of the morning by a rousing address, in which he set forth the spirit of the American people in this present struggle. He threw special stress on the duty of every American as a citizen of the greatest democracy of the world and also as a citizen of the world itself.

He spoke of the heroic career of the famous Frenchman, Lafayette and of the simple, yet striking tribute paid to this great friend to the United States, in her time of need, as paid by our own General Pershing, when he placed a beautiful wreath of flowers on Lafayette's grave with the words: "Lafayette, we have come."

Dr. Cockrell followed President Waites with an appeal to the students and faculty of T. C. U. to do their duty in this time of war. He stated that there were three ways which every one might help the country in making the "World safe for democracy": 1. We can go and fight; 2. We can give, and 3. We can loan.

He said that it did not seem exactly in keeping with the usual feeling of patriotism to make an appeal for financial support, but said, "There is power in money," and in modern warfare, it is absolutely necessary to have this money power in order to be able to use the man power in the proper way.

Again, he stated that it would be absolutely impossible for every man to enter the trenches, personally, but this did not preclude them from the opportunity of doing their bit in one of the three ways that he set out.

After the conclusion of Dr. Cockrell's remarks, President Waites announced the following committee, which will wait on all the members of the student body and faculty in the next few days and give them an opportunity to buy a liberty bond, and thus be doing their bit in one of the prescribed ways; that of loaning to the government: Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Douthitt, Miss Anne McLendon, Mrs. Jennings and Mrs. McCarthy.

Up to the present time the committee reports that the subscriptions are coming rapidly, and they feel sure that a full report may be made by next week.

(a) Estate or inheritance taxes.

(b) Graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes and excess profits or war-profits taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of corporations, individuals, partnerships, or associations.

The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates, not in excess of \$5,000 in one ownership, is exempt from the taxes provided for in Clause (b) above.

Q. Does this mean that the bonds are free from all local taxation?
A. Yes; the local assessor or tax collector assess these bonds as personal property.

The First Liberty Loan.

Q. Has our country sold any Liberty Bonds before?
A. Yes; \$2,000,000,000, bearing 3½ per cent interest, were sold in June, 1917.

Q. Did the people generally subscribe for these bonds?
A. Yes; more than 4,000,000 persons bought all of these bonds and offered to buy a million more than were offered.

Q. Did all who subscribed for Liberty Bonds get their full subscriptions?
A. No; the government only asked to borrow \$2,000,000,000 from the people, and therefore only desired to sell \$2,000,000,000 of bonds. As more than \$3,000,000,000 were subscribed for, the Secretary of the Treasury cut down some of the subscriptions.

Q. Were those who desired to lend small sums to the government—that is, who subscribed to small amounts of bonds—favored?
A. Yes; all those who subscribed to bonds from \$50 up to \$10,000 were given the full amount.

Q. How about those who subscribed for larger amounts?
A. These were cut down so that some of those who subscribed for exceedingly large amounts received only about one-fifth of the amount of their subscription.

Q. Is the government likely to of-

(Continued on Page 3)

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FINE BOY.

Mrs. Pinker stared at Mrs. Murphy.

"You're looking quite festive today. 'Ad a fortune left ye?"

"No, Mrs. Pinker. But me son Pat comes out today, I'm bubblin' over wid prive av him!"

"Thought the judge give him seven months."

"Yez; but bedad he's bin sich a good lad they've lit him off two av thim!"

Mrs. Pinker gasped.

"Faith, ye've cause to be proud av a lad like that!"—Tit-Bits.

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Wm. Baker and his 6 MAGAZINE GIRLS 6

Exquisite New Neckwear

It is almost impossible to mention the new numbers so quickly do they follow one upon the other, and just as quickly are they sold. The styles become prettier as the season advances, and you will marvel when you see our neckwear, how much lovely conceits can be sold at such a low price.

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At no point does our glove store falter toward perfection. It is complete; it is comprehensive; it is exclusive. Not just a few styles--but every one mirroring the highest style in shapeliness, color and fit.

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The most exacting person can be suited from our immense stock of choice Toilet preparations. We carry a complete assortment of Richard Hudnut's Toilet Articles; ask the saleslady to demonstrate them to you. We are exclusive agents in this city for Perins, Racarma, Lillian Russell's and Gaby Delsys' famous Toilet Preparations.



When in Town Visit

Mecca Cafe

610 Main St. Ask Old Students

OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONCERNING LIBERTY LOAN

(Continued from page 1)

for other bonds for sale during the war?

A. Yes.

Q. Suppose the government offers bonds in the future which will pay a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent?

A. If so, the holder of a Liberty Bond will have the right to exchange this bond for one bearing the higher rate of interest.

Amount of Present Loan.

Q. What is the amount of the Second Liberty Loan?

A. The Secretary of the Treasury is inviting subscriptions for \$3,000,000,000 and reserves the right to allot additional bonds up to one-half the amount of any oversubscription.

Q. How was this bond issue created?

A. It was authorized by an act of congress and approved by the President of the United States.

How To Buy.

Q. How much do bonds of the Second Liberty Loan cost?

A. From \$50 to \$100,000, whatever their face value calls for. The law states that these bonds must be sold at not less than "par"; that is, their face value--100 cents on the dollar.

Q. How can I buy the bonds of the Second Liberty Loan?

A. By filling out an application blank and handing it to any bank or trust company, bond dealer or broker, or to one of the Federal reserve banks or to the Treasury Department at Washington.

Q. When can this application for bonds be made?

A. At any time from the 1st day of October to the close of business on the 27th day of October, 1917.

Q. In what form must applications to buy a Liberty Bond be made?

A. All applications must be in the form prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, obtainable at any bank or from a Liberty Loan Committee.

Q. Must the full price of bonds be paid on application?

A. No; only 2 per cent of the amount you want to buy is required when application is made.

Q. When must the remainder be paid?

A. In installments as follows: 18 per cent on November 15, 1917; 40 per cent on December 15, 1917; and 40 per cent on January 15, 1918.

Q. Can I buy a bond on the installment plan by paying for it weekly or monthly?

A. The Treasury Department will not accept payments in this manner, but many banks and a great many employers will sell you a bond and allow you to pay for it in partial payments. If you desire to pay for your bonds in this way, consult your employer or any banker.

Q. When will the subscribers know how many bonds they will receive on their subscriptions?

A. The Secretary of the Treasury will announce this about the 6th of November, 1917. This is known as making the "allotment."

Q. Must all subscribers to liberty bonds wait until the allotment is made to know whether or not they will receive their bonds?

A. No; a subscriber for bonds up to \$1,000 is certain to receive his bond.

Q. If I desire to pay for the bonds at the time I make my subscription, may I do so?

A. Yes; you can pay in full for any bonds you buy up to and including \$1,000; but subscribers for more than this amount must wait until the allotment is made.

What You Get.

Q. If I pay in full for \$50, \$100, \$500, or \$1,000 bond, do I receive the bond?

A. Yes; you will receive a bond dated November 15, 1917, and bear-

ing interest from that date. You will receive it, within a short time after your payment has been made.

Q. If this bond is a coupon bond, will it have the coupons attached?

A. The bond which you will receive will have four coupons attached, covering the semi-annual interest for a period of two years. After November 15, 1919, and before May 15, 1920, the holder will have an opportunity to exchange this bond for a new bond having a full set of coupons.

Q. Why are bonds issued in this way?

A. The work of engraving bonds with a large number of coupons attached is so great that bonds can not be ready for delivery to purchasers within a reasonable time except by reducing the number of coupons.

How to Pay.

Q. Do subscribers to Liberty Bonds receive particular recognition?

A. Yes; each subscriber is given a badge of honor in the form of an official button.

Q. To whom shall I make payments?

A. Payments can be made to the Treasury Department at Washington or to one of the 12 Federal reserve banks in cash, by bank draft, certified check, post-office money order, or express company money order, but subscribers are urged to make all payments on their bonds to the bank with whom they placed their subscriptions.

Q. What provision is made for the interest accruing on the bonds from November 15, 1917, to May 15, 1918, a six months' period when final payment on the bonds is not made until January 15, 1918?

A. Interest from November 15, 1917, to date of final or full payment must be made added to the last payment. Credit will be given the subscriber for interest at the same rate upon all the payments. Tables showing the amount of accrued interest payable on January 15, 1918, and on various interest days after payment has been made, will be distributed through the banks by the Treasury Department.

Q. As a practical matter, will I have any difficulty in attending to these details?

A. None at all. Any bank, trust company, bond house, or broker will gladly give you full instructions at any time without charge.

How Women May Aid.

Q. How many women aid the Liberty Loan?

A. First: By the purchase of Liberty Bonds. Second: By helping to sell Liberty Bonds to others.

Q. Can a woman own a Liberty Bond as her personal property?

A. A Liberty Bond is the personal property of the purchaser or of the person to whom the purchaser may sell or assign it. If it is a registered bond, the record of its ownership is a matter of governmental record. A Liberty Bond is therefore the property of the woman who buys it until she disposes of it.

Q. Why should women buy Liberty Bonds?

A. Because Liberty Bonds are the method adopted by the government of the United States to take care of the soldiers, sailors, and marines who are fighting America's war. The success of our men in this war will benefit women no less than men. Women may not fight; but women may aid men in providing the sinews of war for the fighters. To women, even more poignantly than to men, come the words of the Secretary of the Treasury, "Shall we be more tender with our dollars than with the lives of our sons?"

Q. What may women's organizations do to promote the Liberty Loan?

A. Every organization of women has a fund of some sort which may be used to aid the Liberty Loan. The money of this fund may be invested in Liberty Bonds. There is no better investment for the funds of an institution, a community, or of an organization. Every women's organiza-

tion in the country should be represented by investment in the Liberty Bonds.

Q. How does the purchase of Liberty Bonds express the patriotism of the American people?

A. Every citizen of the United States who buys a Liberty Bond registers his approval of our defending ourselves against Germany. Every citizen who buys a Liberty Bond testifies to his love of country. Every citizen who buys a Liberty Bond contributes toward victory.

T. C. U. STUDENTS BACK FROM MEETING

Following a two days' semi-annual meeting of the Fort Worth district Christian Endeavor League in Cleburne, several delegates returned to Texas Christian university Monday.

One of the young women, Miss Bonnie Eddleman, is president of the district. Those who had places on the program were Miss Marjorie Edgar, who spoke on the work of the Quiet Hour department, and John McLean, who represented the citizenship department. The delegates were Miss Margaret Forsythe, Miss Bernice Holmes, Miss Mary Lou Keirsey, Miss Florence Edgar, Miss Virginia McLean and Glen Hutton.

Among the most interesting features of the meeting was an address by Rev. J. B. Gonzales, director of religious activities at Camp Bowie, on "Christ's Call," Friday night, and a discussion of "Our Response to the Call," delivered by W. Roy Breg of Dallas, general secretary of the State Christian Endeavor Union, Saturday night.

At the close of the convention, the following members declared their intention of dedicating their lives to religious work: Miss Margaret Forsythe of McKinney, Miss Stella Hovey, Miss Porter Lou Calhoun and Miss Linnah Mae Johnson of Fort Worth, and Marion Elliot of Weatherford.

The next meeting will be held in Arlington.

ARRANGING CARNIVAL FOR BABY HOSPITAL

An afternoon of fun and frolic is promised by the social service of the Fort Worth Federation of Women's Clubs on the occasion of the carnival, Saturday, Nov. 3, from 1 to 10 p. m. The affair will be given for the benefit of the baby hospital which is being erected on a beautiful site between Forest Park and Texas Christian university.

It has not been decided where the carnival will be held, but several places are being considered by the committee, of which Mrs. J. H. Strayer is chairman. The different clubs of the city will occupy booths where they will sell home made chile, tamales, hot coffee, cake, pies, candies, ice cream, soft drinks, fruit, tobacco and cigars. There will also be gypsy fortune tellers, a "fish pond" and other entertaining features.

GRADUATES OF ARMY SCHOOLS IN U. S. ARE EARNEST SOLDIERS

Reserve Officers With Commissions As First and Second Lieutenants Are Working Harder Than Any Private in France.

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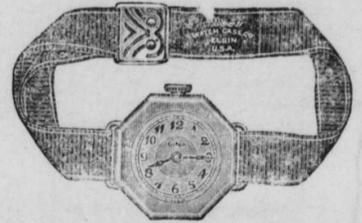
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the graduates of the training camps who recently arrived in France in large numbers and have been distributed through the various military schools where they are undergoing intensive instruction which will assist them to command and train the platoons and divisions of the new American army.

The reserve officers with commissions as first and second lieutenants, are working as hard if not harder than any private soldier that ever donned the American uniform. As a matter of fact they are actually going through drills and exercises in which later they will be called upon to train the men who will serve under them. It is an inspiring sight to see them digging trenches dressed in full equipment. First they study the ground, then outline a trench system, then dig it. When finally they take command there is nothing they will ask their men to do that they have not themselves done.

At home they learned the basic principles required of an officer—administration, sanitation, care of men, military justice, international law, discipline and the general rules of war. Here they are learning the practical application of the various theories of war studied beforehand.

Even when they are graduated from the schools they now are attending, there will be much to be learned in common with their men. It is the idea of the general commanding these particular schools that the young officers shall be given such training as will put them on the right road; that they shall be given tools with which to proceed, their future success depending upon how they

apply their knowledge and follow up the instructions received. Modern war runs always through systems of schools. Men who have been in the trenches for two years still have to attend the schools when resting. There is never an end to the school days when victory at arms is the goal that lies ahead. Officers and men alike have to apply themselves indefatigably to school work. The reserve officers work out of doors during most of the daylight hours, then attend lectures in the evening at which they listen to actual stories of battle from men who have been engaged in the war from the first. Two of the lecturers are Americans who served in the British armies, one with a famous Canadian battalion, and the other with a Royal Scottish division. These officers also lecture on life in the trenches and in their talks take the reserve officers from distant bases by degrees right up to the front line showing every phase of the work in between.

Among the reserve officers are quite a number of men who were raised from the ranks of the regular army. At first there was a tendency among these men to consort by themselves but this was soon remedied by the distribution of them to various messes for it is believed that a combination of men with practical army experience behind them and with a higher technical education, will prove exceedingly valuable in fitting all for command. Schools are located in French training barracks near different cities in France. Much of the instruction is being given by French officers who are delighted with the aptness of their pupils.

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COACH DANIEL'S YOUNG- STERS TAKE RIXMEN TO CLEANING

(Continued from page 1)

better condition than ever when they meet the Trinity University team at Waxahachie on Saturday of this week. The following is an account of the game as seen from the side line:

The Texas Christian University football team held the Southern Methodist University eleven of Dallas scoreless yesterday afternoon in the annual gridiron battle played on the T. C. U. field. The score was 21 to 0. The game was the best played on the local university football gridiron this year, and despite the Texas-Oklahoma game at the Dallas State Fair, was attended by at least 1,000 people. There were about 100 Dallas rooters present.

The Christians outplayed the Methodists from the very start of the game to the last minute of the final period. Few fumbles and disputes occurred.

T. C. U. Quarter Stars.

Byron Miller, the Christians' little quarterback, was easily the star of the game. In this man, Coach Daniel is developing a second John Nelson. Miller is an accurate man in making long forward passes, and by this mode of attack the Christians made their most consistent gains. Bradley, the sensational last year Central High man, made a good showing on the left wing, on both the defensive and offensive. Bradley was twice penalized for holding. Kiker and Lockman were two other big ground gainers for the local team. The punting of Johnston, the Methodists' fast fullback, and line plunges of Pierce, quarter, was the feature work of the Methodist gridsters.

T. C. U. scored each of its three touchdowns during the first three and one-half minutes of the first, second and third periods.

Score Of Forward Pass.

Following the kick-off the Christians started the ball toward the Methodists' goal. A thirty-yard forward by Lockman to Bradley, who was waiting in an open field for the aerial play, carried the ball behind the Methodists' goal. Miller kicked goal. The only time the Horned Frogs were in danger of allowing the Rixmen to score was when a field goal was attempted in the latter part of the first quarter.

The Christians' second touch down was registered when Miller made a line buck across the S. M. U. goal from the five-yard line. Lockman kicked goal. A fifteen-yard right end run by Lockman in the third period netted the Christian their third count. Lockman again kicked goal.

The Methodists, in a belated attempt to stage a rally, brought the pig skin to T. C. U.'s ten-yard line. A short forward pass that appeared as if it would reach its destination was intercepted by Miller, when the final period was ended.

The Christians' next game will be with the Trinity University at Waxahachie next Saturday.

The lineup:

T. C. U.	Position	S. M. U.
Bradley	Left End	Brooks
Hare	Left Tackle	Maxwell
Bradford	Left Guard	Ford
Bralley	Center	Combs
Sharp	Right Guard	Descrner
Spikes	Right Tackle	Hines
Kiker	Right End	Hickney
Miller	Quarterback	Pierce
Prinzing	Right Half	Renshaw
Hale	Left Half	McKnight
Lockman	Fullback	Johnston

Summary—Substitutions: T. C. U., Dutton for Hale, Graves for Meyers, Kiker for Graves, Hare for Sharp, and Acker for Bradford; S. M. U., Adams for Hickney, Barnett for Adams, Beavers for Ford, and Allison for Barnett. Touchdowns, Bradley, Miller and Lockman. Goal kicks, Lockman, 3. Time of quarters, 12½ minutes.

Officials—Braun (Sewanee), referee; Clay (Missouri), umpire, Pixlee (Missouri), head linesman.

GET READY FOR THE HORNED FROG

(Continued from page 1)
Horned Frog you can't realize what a real source of pleasure you get from it. Long, long after you have left the halls of old T. C. U. the Horned Frog stands out as a kind reminder of the pleasant days and the pleasant associates you had while a student of T. C. U.

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T. C. U. ART STUDENTS WIN THIRTY-TWO PRIZES AT STATE FAIR EXHIBITS

The T. C. U. Art Department may well be proud of the record being made by its students this year as shown by their winnings at the State Fair Art Exhibit.

Although all the prizes have not been awarded by the judges of these exhibits, it is already known that thirty-two of the prizes, offered by the State Fair Association, for entries in the different art exhibits were won by T. C. U. students.

This is indeed a very commendable showing, and a thing of which all people may well be proud.

As far as may be learned by reports up to the present time, the T. C. U. artists have won a far larger number of prizes than any other group of Art students in the state.

Those who won prizes were: Miss Bernice Holmes, Mrs. Priest, Miss "Dick" Darter, Miss Pattie Richardson, Miss Hogle, Miss Dura Louise Cockrell, Miss Ruby Parks, Miss Ruby Parks, Miss Grace Buckley, Miss Ruby Jones, Miss Anna Lee Harris, and Miss Nancy Kate Nash.

FRESHMAN CLASS GETS TO-PETHER.

The Freshman class held their first meeting under their new president, last Thursday in the chapel of the Administration building.

The first business brought before the house was the election of a representative from the Freshman class to the honor class. After nominations were declared open, Mr. Bowlinghouse assuming the dignity and oratorical ingenuity of Speaker Clark, and after spending some five or ten minutes in elaborating on the qualities of a man, finally at length nominated Mr. Hardison. Then some one took in his hands the authority of nominating Mr. Sanders, who recently spent some six months in the State University. After a brief discussion of the two men, Mr. Sanders was elected.

The next business was the election of a class reporter. Mr. McCutchen was nominated by Mr. Day, and was elected by acclamation.

After this Mr. Wm. Jones, president of the student body, made a short speech to the class in regard to their gift in the senior year. Some suggested the taxing of each student one dollar, but this did not seem very successful, while another proposed the buying of a Liberty Bond.

All of these ideas of the Freshmen are just a little wild, but nevertheless, we believe that the class of '20, the largest in the history of T. C. U., will clear the way to higher ideals and perfect manhood and womanhood.

F. Mc., Reporter.

ART STUDENTS TO HAVE CHRISTMAS SALE

The Art students are planning to have a sale of some of the work that they have been doing during the year. This will enable them to realize some of the money they have spent in learning to do this kind of work, and besides, this will make it possible that many of the students may buy some of their Christmas presents at a reasonable price, and yet get things that are really and truly worth while.

The complete plans have not been made for this sale, but it is certain that it will be held. It is not yet exactly decided what will be done with the funds realized from the sale.

The sale will be held about two weeks before the beginning of the holidays. Therefore, if any of the students are planning to give any presents such as hand-painted pictures or hand-painted china, they should wait until after this sale. By so doing, it may be possible that they can save money on their purchases, and also the articles which they buy will have been made by one of their school mates, which will add to the attractiveness of the present.

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