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ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE.

The 16th day of ~~January~~ ^{February} was the fifty-seventh anniversary of the battle of Nashville, just sixteen days after the battle of Franklin. I want to relate a special providence (not a coincidence) connected with the battle. I was detached to guard the premises of my uncle, G. W. Hogan, lying next to the John Overton farm. On the evening of the battle I went to the front, where I left my regiment. I was informed that they had been moved west to the Granny White Pike. When I reached the crest of the mountain overlooking our line of battle, aligned on the Lee farm, I was met by an officer who was rallying a squad of stragglers to engage the enemy, who had turned our left flank, which rested on the Granny White Pike. After a sharp skirmish, we drove the enemy back. Just at this juncture our line was broken, and there was a general stampede. There was a general description, men by the thousands falling back to escape capture. Men reached the crest of this mountain in a desperate, gunless, and some capless.

The question now was how to get out of this dilemma. The way of the Granny White Pike was invested by the enemy; so was the Franklin Pike. It was now about four o'clock, nearly night. How to reach Brentwood through the Knobs was the question. Colonel Thimman, who was in command now of Strath's Brigade, came up. I said: "Colonel, how are you going to get out of this trap?" He said: "I don't know." I said: "I will take you out. Follow me; I will get you to Brentwood." I was the sole key to this enigma, for a part of my life was spent here. We took up our line of march. By nightfall we all got through. I was the only man who knew the topography of this section. So I was their "Moses."

This event "all in singular" was a special act of providence. Had I not appeared on the scene, many of these faithful, self-sacrificing men would have been captured and met a prison death.

In my recent article on "The Battle of Franklin" "Mr. Cunningham and I helped bear him from the field of battle" should read: "Mr. Cunningham helped bear him from the field of battle." "Cap Cossey" instead of "Captain Cossey."

HENRY D. HOGAN.

oper and called. In 1896 Dr. [unclear] coined the term "college." About [unclear] of California [unclear] As John W. Millon, Mexico, Mo., a [unclear] of Chicago, the Junior High [unclear] a Junior college. [unclear] are the [unclear] through sufficient [unclear] men made to state in 1907 California [unclear] of the [unclear] that date and [unclear] hundred Junior [unclear] Scores of [unclear] during the [unclear]

Claxton called a [unclear] presidents, [unclear] Mo., the [unclear] the first day of [unclear] F. Zook, Special- [unclear] of the Depart- [unclear] Washington, had [unclear] and Presi- [unclear] Stephens College, [unclear] At this meet- [unclear] Junior college men [unclear] to enter [unclear] to be per- [unclear] Chicago in Feb- [unclear] vid Mackenzie, of [unclear] president and [unclear] Reid, of William [unclear] Mo., was elected [unclear] seventy attended [unclear] where a splendid [unclear] and a constitu- [unclear] committee on Stand- [unclear] report this year. [unclear] id, of Wesley Col- [unclear] was elected presi- [unclear] a Mackenzie Reid [unclear] The next regular [unclear] e held at Memphis, [unclear] 125 of this year.

[unclear] ty clear evidences [unclear] has come to stay [unclear] part of our sys- [unclear] is sound from the [unclear] national standpoint, [unclear] ng the demands of [unclear] l of adolescence. [unclear] y well agreed that [unclear] d of adolescence [unclear] m about sixteen to [unclear] the average age at [unclear] is in this country [unclear] ay therefore gradu- [unclear] school right in the [unclear] h to be thrown on [unclear] a the larger institu- [unclear] herefore parents as [unclear] awaking to the ne- [unclear] having Junior col- [unclear] ch of just as many [unclear] sable, thereby keep- [unclear] a homes or in small- [unclear] reach the period in [unclear] [unclear]

great many young people are finishing high school now even at sixteen and seventeen, and the large per cent of failures in the freshman class of the university reveals to us the waste and folly of sending these young people away from home. The Junior college, which maintains usually at least two years of the high school course, fitting in above the Junior high school, also opens the door of opportunity to multiplied hundreds of mature young men and young women who have been denied the privilege of an early schooling. Here they can get the personal attention needed and be gathered in classes to themselves and thus be spared the humiliation of doing class work with children. In a new country such as ours, and especially in the West and Southwest, there is a very large company of this type of students who, given the proper advantages, become leaders in the various walks of life.

One of the most compelling arguments for the Junior college is that it is more economical. It costs a community only about \$100 per student to maintain a Junior college, whereas it costs from \$250 to \$350 to give the same instruction in a university. For the private institution it means that a lower rate of tuition can be charged or a smaller endowment is necessary to maintain the institution. Three-fourths of the income from tuition in a four-year college comes from the students of the freshman and sophomore years. Three-fourths of the expense is upon the Junior and senior years, and therefore anyone can see that it is more economical to separate the first two years and maintain a Junior college.

The Junior college holds a much larger per cent of young people to finish the first two years of a college course than will go from the high school to a distant college. The present tendency is to adapt the curriculum to the needs of the community in which the institution is located, and thus more effective work can be done through this type of institution than through the extension department of the university.

University officials, teachers of education, superintendents of high schools, as well as Junior college men and women, are urged to attend the Memphis meeting. At this meeting several men of national and international reputation will be present and discuss the problems and help set the standards for this new type of institution in America. Among them are Dr. Judd, of Chicago University; Dr. P. P. Claxton, Dr. J. J. Tigert, Commissioners of Education; Miss Chari O. Williams, President of the N. E. A.; and Prof. L. V. Koos, of the University of Minnesota, who is making a two years' study of the Junior college, visiting all sections of the country. Remember the date and place: February 24 and 25, 1922, Memphis, Tenn. G. F. WINTERFIELD, GREENVILLE, TEX.

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