

Columbia Union Visitor

"THEY REHEARSED ALL THINGS THAT GOD HAD DONE WITH THEM"

Vol. 18

Mount Vernon, Ohio, May 21, 1913

No. 21

GENERAL MATTER

NEVER BE DISHEARTENED

O, never be disheartened, nor with fear and trembling go,
The future will grow brighter if you strive to make it so,
If you but do your duty and go bravely on your way;
Many a dark and cloudy morn brings a bright and sunny day.
What need is there of sadness, or to look down in despair,
While Heaven smiles above you, and a Friend is ever there?
Why brood over fancied evils, or sit gloomy and alone?
The darkest hour that cometh is the nearest to the dawn;
We all have our trials and troubles, be successful as we may,
And if we bear up bravely, they will sooner pass away;
'Tis no use to be gloomy, nor to meet them with alarm,
No man ever fought down error with a weak and nerveless arm.
'Tis no use to be fretful should the sky be overcast;
The wise man waits with patience, and looks upward to the last.
He sees no need of sorrow nor in weakness to despond;
The clouds but veil the sunshine and obscure the light beyond.

—William Bunch.

The Passion and the Highways

"A certain man made a great supper and bade many, and sent his servants to say to them that were bidden, Come for all things are now ready; and they all with one consent began to make excuses."

Not a single guest in response to the invitation! What shall he do? Shall he give up the feast? Shall the preparations he has made come to naught? Certainly not. The guests must be secured. If the first effort fails, he will try again. If that prove inadequate, another method shall be employed. At any cost the supper must

be provided with guests. This is the determination of the Master of the house; it should be the spirit of every one who bears his name. We are called into fellowship with our Lord in the work of summoning souls to the feast. His word to us is the word of the Master to his servant, "Go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in." It is pre-eminently the message for to-day. It throbs with power. It ought to arouse every sluggish heart, and animate every feeble pulse, and quicken every faltering step.

First, "go"—a little word if measured by the number of its letters, but, if it stands for the obedience of faith, mighty enough to break through any obstacle, and conquer a host for God. It was this little word "go" that filled every seat at the feast. This is the word that sent the liberated demoniac back to his home to publish the tidings of Christ. This is the word that scattered the disciples abroad after the Saviour's home-going, with no ambition save to tell the story of redeeming love. The church to-day is juggling with this word. She is using too much license in her interpretation. She is not teaching her children to spell it aright. God knows we are all too willing to have it so. Some of us are spelling it, l-o-o-k. We turn our eyes toward the perishing multitudes, we gaze until the tears start, and we cry, "I'm so sorry for them; I wish they might be saved; but that does not save them. Some of us spell it, w-r-i-t-e. We sit by our desk in a comfortable chair and pen beautifully worded invitations, and speed them off by special messenger; but the lost ones press on toward their doom. Sometimes we spell it g-i-v-e. We convince ourselves that every obligation has been fulfilled when we have laid our meager offering upon the holy altar. Sometimes we spell it, s-e-n-d. We will do our part of the work by proxy. It is not perfectly convenient for us to go therefore we will send another to take our place. Let us understand once and for all that g-o spells "go." That is what it means—nothing less—

and it is the word which our Master is speaking to his church to-day.

It would be possible to press the significance of the Christian life into two little words. First, "come." The essence of the gospel is here. The Bible is full of it. Again and again did it fall from the lips of Jesus. It is the invitation that brings us close against the throbbing of his heart, where every need is supplied, every longing satisfied, where noble aspirations are kindled. But there is another word. It follows "come"; is inseparably fastened to it. That word is "go."

Here is one of the gravest mistakes in the service of the past. There has not been enough "go" in our religion. We have been sitting in our cushioned pews waiting for the people to come. We have been providing the best of pulpit oratory, the choicest of music, but we have not been willing to go out into the highways and hedges and compel the lost to come in.

The second word in this divine command also deserves emphasis, "out." The intimation is that something must be left, and the intimation is true.

We must go out from our prejudice. Too many of us are willing to harbor the idea that some of these wretches of the highways are scarcely worth saving. I bid you remember that Jesus died for them. He gave his precious blood for the vilest and the poorest. While in his flesh he often turned away from what we call the higher grades in society that he might win the outcast to himself.

We must go out from the flimsy thing we sometimes call dignity. I believe in dignity. I would guard with zealous zeal the honor of the church. We should turn with repugnance from anything that will dishonor Jesus or leave a stain upon his holy gospel. But I hate the false thing which is afraid to move lest it break some rule of etiquette or offend some tradition of the fathers. This is the dignity of the corpse—the dignity of the dry bones which Ezekiel beheld in his vision. It has no power, no life, no

possibilities. We must go out from it if we are to be used in winning the ost. It were well for us to measure the dignity of man over against the dignity of God. It was scarcely dignified, according to the world's estimate, to be lashed by a Roman scourge, or to be driven up the hill by an angry mob. There was no dignity in hanging upon a cross between two thieves. Yet these were the most sublime spectacles that earth or heaven has ever witnessed, and Christ was willing to endure it all that the lost might be saved. It was not entirely dignified for Peter and the other disciples to go out upon the streets of Jerusalem at Pentecost with the gospel of grace. Why did they not appoint some committee to engage a hall and send out invitations to the select in Jerusalem? This would have been the dignified way to do it.

—Selected.

To be continued

A Soul Winning Work.

"And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethern, ye have done it unto me." Math. 25 : 40

"Words of cheer and encouragement spoken when the soul is sick and the pulse of courage is low—these are regarded by the Saviour as if spoken to Himself. As hearts are cheered, the heavenly angels look on in pleased recognition." M. H. 159 : 1. Our Saviour rejoices when we appreciate His love for us to that extent that will work for the salvation of others. The faithful colporteur has many experiences in helping the needy and his own faith is always strengthened as a result. Let us begin anew, brethern and sisters, and obtain some of the blessings which are waiting for us in the canvassing field. Soon probation's hours will close, and then it will be forever too late to do the work that we might do now in the peaceful and prosperous times. Then we shall be judged according to our neglected opportunities, as well as to those we have used to His glory. Those who engage in the colporteur work in West Virginia, will find it a good field. There are a number of coal, gas, oil, and lumber producing counties. In several counties there are not any known Sabbath keepers. All who think of taking up the work in West Virginia let me hear from you soon.

E. R. Corder.

Clarksburg, W. Va.

Care Clifton H. Smith. Route 2

History of Music

As far as our records go, all the people who lived long ago showed a love for music. The Chinese claim that music commenced in their country three thousand years before the birth of Christ. Many records of the music of the older nations have been lost, but we know from carvings on monuments that both instrumental and vocal were known in Egypt, Assyria, Balylonia, Persla, and among the Hebrews.

The first music of a nation was probably vocal, and then the natural desire to tap time led to the making of instruments of wood, stone, metal, skin, or clay for that purpose. Then, in order to have a system, scales were discovered and from these foundations the musical systems of all nations have sprung. The Chinese had a scale consisting of five tones, each tone having an odd name such as emperor, prime minister, subject people, state affairs, and picture of the universe.

The Hindus had thirty six scales, although they speak of as many as sixteen hundred in their writings.

The Egyptians had the curious custom of putting the bodies of their dead in caves excavated in rocks, some extending six hundred feet from the entrance, and on the walls of these caves are paintings and decorations of the public life of the people, many of them being of a musical character. The Egyptians used a harp very much like our modern harp. They also used the lyre, flute, and banjo which were much the same in principle as our modern instruments. All princely households had their staff of musicians, while the lower class of people had to be content with the services of the street musicians, who played, sang, danced for weddings and festivities and even understood mourning for the dead if they thought a relative of the deceased needed assistance. We have no knowledge of how their music sounded but it was very interesting to them although they had no method of writing musical sounds. Because of their slow perceptions and limited opportunities, music did not advance much among them.

The music of the Hebrews and Assyrians is important although they never elevated their music into an art. Many of their instruments are spoken of in the Bible, such as the harp and timbrel which Miriam, the sister of Moses, prayed. Vast numbers of musicians were employed in the temple services, two hundred thousand spoken of in the book of Chronicles

as praising God with the kind of instruments appointed by David. This shows that music had a great place among that people. Their instruments were few in number and little change was made in them from the earliest days.

Music began among the Greeks about one thousand B. C. when the poems of Homer began to be chanted or sung by traveling minstrels called Rhapsodists. Their schools lasted about five hundred years. The training given was quite long, most of the time being spent in acquiring technic and mastery of the lyre. About five hundred B. C. every town had its body of singers who sang at festivals and other public gatherings. The added interest in the famous Greek dramas, which were given in large open-air theatres, and in this way the people became familiar with music.

The Greeks invented a set of scales similar to our normal minor scales. They also practised harmony and we must be grateful to them for many of the terms used in modern music. During the next one thousand years following the birth of Christ the music was closely connected with the church. The seat of the church was at Rome, and because of the Italian influence many of the musical terms we use to-day such as Allegro, Andante, Legato, etc. come from the Italian language. Great cathedrals were built and the foremost thinkers of the day gave their best to the church. Pope Sylvester established the first school for singers in three hundred thirty A. D. The church fathers invented a system of six tones called the Hexachord System. This music was applied to an old Latin hymn. The syllables do, ra, me, fa, sol, la, te, come from the first syllable of each line of this hymn.

The Gregorian style or Plain Song is supposed to have been invented by Pope Gregory I. This style of song is similar to a chant, and is ordered by Pope Pius X to be sung in the Catholic churches of to-day.

When we look at the staff, clefs and notes, used as musical signs they look very simple, but it took hundreds of years before this system of writing music was by using letters of the alphabet placed in different positions, to represent different sounds. In the sixth century Boethius divided a system of giving each notes from low A on the bass clef to A on the treble clef a separate letter of the alphabet. The next step was the invention of a kind of musical shorthand, the signs used were called neumes. There were about forty of these, and they were

placed over the words, and the singer was to judge the pitch of the tone by the distance the signs were from the syllables. A little later the plan of showing the pitch was by playing words on parallel lines.

Hucbald who lived in the ninth century was the first to use parallel lines. In the eleventh century a four lined staff was invented, the lines being four different colors. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a staff with eleven lines was used, middle C being on the middle lines. Later it was divided as we have the staff with middle C on the added line below the treble clef. The next important thing was the clefs which come from old Latin letters. And then notes were invented to indicate the length of sounds, but not until the fifteenth century were notes used as we have. With these came the invention of bars. These improvements were very important for the following centuries.

During the twelfth century when people lived a kind of story-book life, they wandered from place to place, singing melodies which they composed. They were called Troubadours or Tronveres. These names mean discoverers of new melodies or poems. The troubadours were from southern France, their songs were love-songs, the troverses were from northern France and their songs were upon old legends or the deeds of some famous hero. The troubadours of Germany were called Minnesingers. Following these came the Meistersingers. They were mostly tradespeople and workmen who joined together and sang more for pleasure. The many melodies which they composed because so familiar to the people and were sung so often that they were called folk-songs. Many great composers have used these as parts of their own compositions by taking a melody and writing variations to it.

HISTORY OF THE PIPE ORGAN.

The Pipe organ had its beginning in the discovery by a barber who lived in Alexandria. He accidentally discovered that air passing suddenly through a pipe made a noise. After experimenting with his new idea, he succeeded in producing a very powerful sound and soon it caused so much admiration that it was consecrated in the temple of Venus. For centuries it created much curiosity among the unlearned. It is probable that the pipe organ was not used in church services only as it was sounded to assemble an audience and after services as a signal that they were ended.

Several years later a bishop built in Westminster Abbey a large organ having four hundred pipes. The organ required two men to play it and seventy men to blow the air through the pipes, which was done by bellows, similar to the kind now used by blacksmiths. The keys were six inches broad and the organist struck them with his fists or elbows. An ancient writer says they were frequently getting out of order. In the fifteenth century a device was invented, so that the wind could be cut off from any row of pipes by the use of an iron lever at the side of the organ. Separate keyboards were introduced so that chords of four notes could be played, two notes with the fists, one with the knee, and one with the foot; but the labor of playing was very great. Yet the people thought the Lord had been very good to give them such a grand musical instrument over which they had control with hands and feet.

In the sixteenth century the tremulant was invented which consisted of a spring valve causing a slight rising and lowering of the tone. This made very much noise and often the choir was dismissed because the noise of the organ awoke the interest of the people better than the singing. Many were opposed to the organ and thought it to be an instrument of unrighteousness.

In sixteen hundred sixty a man known as Father Smith gave much attention to organ building, and he made many important improvements. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Germany and Holland took the lead in the art of organ building. Many very large instruments were erected in those countries, some of which still exist. During the last century many important improvements have been made so that the organ of the present day is the most marvelous of musical instruments.

RUTH CASSELL.

Written as an exercise in the class in History of Music.

OHIO

Report of the Akron Institute

The promise "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power" was in some degree verified by the attendance of twenty-seven promising men and women at our Akron Colporteur's Convention. Each worker testified of having received that which will give power and efficiency in the work of God.

Elder E. K. Slade opened the Institute with an encouraging address on the Colporteur in the Third Angel's Message. Brother J. I. Cassell was also with us over Sabbath. His good spiritual talks as well as the business principles set forth enabled all to see the high calling of those who pioneer the way with the printed page. Dr. Venen joined us during the latter part to take charge of the evening services in the absence of Elder Patterson. His uplifting talks brought in a spirit of consecration. The last Sabbath was a blessed day, when not only the Colporteur, but almost the entire Akron church dedicated their lives anew to God. Several requests for prayer were made, and the joyful countenances following the service gave evidence of new found victory and peace.

After the service six precious souls followed Jesus in baptism. Two were of the Pleasant Hill church having been converted through the labors of Elder Bidwell last winter. Three of the Akron church, the ripened product of Eld. Fairchild's work as pastor, and one young man from Clyde whose heart was made tender by the earnest prayers of a godly mother.

We were disappointed, of course, in not receiving the expected help of Eld. I. D. Richardson of the Columbia Union. It meant much to take on the responsibility of the general instruction in addition to the class work and general oversight of the institute. The Lord, however, came very near to Brother Kirk and myself and proved to be our mighty Tower of strength. Every worker left the institute full of courage determined to stay faithfully by the work during the summer. The majority contracted to begin work this week, and those who have gone to General Conference will go to their fields of labor immediately upon their return. Next week we shall give the assignment of territory not only of the above twenty-seven but also of the student forces from Mt. Vernon College and Berrien Springs. Let us praise God for his blessing upon the work, and continue to pray for the new colporteurs just entering the work.

J. H. McEACHERN.

The thing for us to do is our duty, and not worry about whether anybody sees us or not.—Mark Twain.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

VIRGINIA

Lynchburg

A few lines from Lynchburg again may be of interest to the readers of the VISITOR. Our little company was much cheered and encouraged by having Elder Stone with us last Sabbath and Sunday. Elder Stone spoke in the church on Sabbath morning and also Sunday. The Sabbath discourse was on the fulfillment of prophecy and we saw clearly how rapidly God's word is being fulfilled and also where our nation is drifting and how it is being given over into the hands of the papacy. We can see clearly that which confronts the people of God in these last days.

At the close of the discourse a good social meeting was held. All testified to their belief in God's word and the testimony of Jesus and their purpose to be loyal to the third angel's message and to do all in their power for its advancement.

While no special efforts was made to announce the meetings because of the shortness of Elder Stone's stay, yet on Sunday morning there were nine or ten outsiders present. The discourse was on the "Signs of the Times" and showed clearly the nearness of the end and that the world today is fast becoming as Sodom. Two men who have never attended any of our meetings before both said they enjoyed the sermon more than any they had ever heard; also that they could understand the Bible when its fulfillment was pointed out. Both expressed themselves as anxious to hear more. All were deeply interested.

Our churches who are blessed by having a minister with them often should be thankful for having the truth placed before them so plainly, and while our little company was truly thankful to hear, they are also anxious to live the truth and to present it to others.

I trust the brethren and sisters throughout the State will remember our little company in prayer and also pray for those who are seeking to know what is truth that they may, indeed, see light and take their stand upon it.

ANNA C. RICE.

Adversity is the diamond dust with which heaven polishes its jewels.

Errors like straws upon the surface flow; he who would search for pearls must dive below.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA

East Pennsylvania Camp-Meeting

Dear Brethren and Sisters:

I know you have been anxious to learn concerning the time and place of the Eastern Pennsylvania camp-meeting.

Your conference committee, after careful consideration of the entire field, and after counselling with the churches throughout the conference, decided to hold our camp-meeting and conference, June 19-29, in Emmanuel Grove, near Allentown. This was the most convenient and only practical place we could secure for the meeting, and I am sure that those who have attended in the past will say it is a very beautiful and in every way desirable place for a holy convocation for the people of God.

There are just one hundred cottages on the grounds and orders for them are coming in already, therefore you should order your cottage at once if you would be sure of securing one. It is very likely we shall be compelled to pitch a few tents in addition to the cottages.

We found some other camp-meeting grounds with cottages, but these were privately owned and could not be secured. Everything indicated that the Lord would have us hold our conference once more in the beautiful grove near Allentown. Accordingly the contract has been signed for the use of the same, and the owners have promised to make some excellent improvements for us this year.

The arrangements for the transportation of baggage, etc. will be the same as last year. The price of the cottages will be the same also; namely, \$4.00 for the entire time. There will be springs, cots, chairs, tables, etc. that can be rented at moderate rates, but it will be necessary to bring with you bedding, straw ticks, mirrors, dishes, etc. There will be straw on the grounds for the filling of ticks. There will be a dining hall where meals will be served on the Cafeteria plan; that is, one pays only for those dishes he chooses to take. The dining hall will be considerably enlarged, so that the service will be better than formerly.

This camp-meeting, coming so quickly after the close of the General Conference, will enable us to secure good General Conference help. We are planning to so arrange the program that the true object of our camp-meetings may be met. We have been told by the Spirit of Prophecy that the

main object of our camp-meetings is to teach the people how to lay hold on eternal life. Let us all come together with the desire and determination to lay hold on eternal life and God will fulfill His promise that they shall all be taught of God. Do not wait for the camp-meeting in order to secure the blessing of heaven, but seek God daily now for that blessing and come to the camp grounds with the assurance that you are the Lord's and that He has a blessing for you now and a still greater one awaiting you in this holy convocation. Make every attempt, and use every means in your power to bring with you to this camp-meeting those who appear to be honest in heart, but who are not yet in the light of the truth. In this way, by bringing them to the camp made holy by the presence of the Lord, many souls may be delivered from the darkness of error and brought into the glorious liberty of the children of God.

Do not fail to choose your delegates early, and send their names to the conference secretary, Elder S. D. Hartwell, 4910 Arch St., Phila., Pa. Each organized church in Eastern Pennsylvania is entitled to one delegate, irrespective of the number of its membership, and one additional delegate for every ten.

We are rapidly travelling down toward the day of God which is advancing fast toward us. Time seems to fly at lightning speed and prophecies thousands of years old are meeting their final fulfillment before our eyes, all heralding the fact that very soon we shall behold the falling of the seven last plagues and then the coming of the kingdom of God and the Lord of lords in judgment. Are you ready for that time?

If Israel anciently was required of God to come before Him in holy convocation three times in a year, how important it is that God's remnant church should meet together at least once a year to seek Him earnestly and plan together for the advancement and finishing of the last message of mercy a revolted world will ever hear.

H. M. J. RICHARDS.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburg

On Sabbath the third of May we moved our church services into a Baptist church, where we shall, for a time, worship on Sabbath. At the present we have no place for Sunday night meetings for the general public, but we hold Bible studies in the home

of an interested Baptist minister.

Since we have moved into the Baptist church, I have baptized seven persons, using the baptismal pool of the church. Four of those who were baptized will unite with the McDonald church, while the other three have united with this church. There are a few more deeply interested ones whom we hope to see unite with us soon.

At times we almost feel discouraged over the work for the colored people in this city, especially because we do not have a suitable place of our own, to which we can invite the public; but the work is the Lord's and He knows all about our obstacles. The constantly moving from place to place in rented buildings, does not help our work any. Pray for this needy work.

A. N. DURRANT.

AT THE COLLEGE

The class day exercises were held on Thursday evening in the auditorium at Hiawatha Park. Although the evening was cool, yet the attendance was good. A goodly number were out from the city. The class regretted that their president, Elder J. E. Shultz, was not able to be with them on account of sickness. The following program was given:—

Class Day

"Marsch" Holleander

Josephine A. Smith

Invocation Sevellon C. Rockwell

"Les Sylphes Waltz," Bachman"

Mary M. Herr and Josephine A. Smith

Salutatory James E. Shultz

Class History Robert B. Wheeler

Violin Solo "Simple Aveu" F. Thome

Clarence C. Morris

Class Motto Grace V. Purdham

Oration Howard J. Detwiler

Nurses' Demonstration

Ruth Shingleton, Helen Horner and

Wm. F. Trinkner

Recitation Annie M. Bennett

Class Prophecy Walter C. Moffett

Piano Solo Ruth Cassell

Valedictory Harry W. Miller

Class Song Class

Benediction John Z. Hottel

Class Reporters Arthur E. King,

Mary M. Herr, and Leslie S. Melendy

The graduates represent seven of the courses offered by the College. The class has twenty-eight members. Six are graduated from the Literary course; one from the advanced Normal; thirteen from the Academic; three from the Nurses'; four from the business; and one from the Mus-

Canvassers' Reports

District of Columbia, Week Ending May 9, 1913

Name	Place	Book	Days	Hrs	Ords	Value	Helps	Total	Del
C. I. Boyle, Montg'y Co.		CK	5	38	19	30 00	5 50	35 50	13 25
Mrs. L. Dennis, Washington		CK	2	15	5	7 50	1 75	9 25	8 75
L. A. Godwin, Fairfax Co., Va.		PPF	3	23	19	29 50	2 50	32 00	1 50
A. Taltamus,		PPF	2	3	3	5 50		5 50	32 50
Frank Smith, Londen Co.		PPF	5	47	45	74 50		74 50	
R. J. Urkens, Lancaster Co.		PPF	4	26	19	30 00		30 00	
W. A. Williams, Fairfax Co.		CK	3	21	20	31 50	3 25	34 75	38 75
Totals	7 Agents		24	173	130	\$208 50	\$13 00	\$221 50	94 70

West Pennsylvania, Week Ending May 9, 1913

Alva Davies, Pittsburg	CK	5	32	9	14 00	25	14 25	26 75
W. H. House, McKean Co.	GC	5	36	12	39 00	23 35	62 35	25
J. A. Kimmel, Fayette Co.	PPF	5	36	24	38 00	2 55	40 55	22 15
J. E. Perkins, Fayette Co.	CK	5	20	10	15 00	4 80	19 80	90
Edgar Rogers, Fulton Co.	CK	5	57					87 50
Totals	5 Agents	25	181	55	\$106 00	\$30 95	\$136 95	\$137 55

Ohio, Week Ending May 9, 1913

J. S. Randolph, Delaware Co.	ES	6	51	15	51 00	10 65	61 65	14 10
L. H. Waters, Miami Co.	CK	2	14					52 50
J. B. Reichenbach Montg'y Co.	BR	2	14	7	24 00		24 00	
F. E. Wilson, Hamilton Co.	CK	5	24	13	20 00		20 00	70
H. A. Rossin, Coshocton Co.	BR	5	32	3	9 00		9 00	22 00
Mrs. S. D. Phillips, Lucas Co.	BR	4	19	1	3 00	5 35	8 35	3 75
Totals		6 Agents	24	154	39 \$107 00	\$16 00	\$123 00	\$92 15

Grand Totals: 18 Agents Value of Orders, \$481 54 Deliveries, \$324 40

ic course. This year's class is the largest in the history of the institution.

In a few weeks these young people will be scattered to the four winds. Duty has called Dr. Miller and Elder J. E. Shultz to China. Elder Moffet has accepted the pastorate of the church at Jersey City, New Jersey. Miss Grace V. Purdham will be editor of the VISITOR and act as assistant in the English Department of the college. H. J. Detwiler, the class orator, will connect with the ministerial work in Pennsylvania, Miss Florence White will teach at Takoma Park next year. Others will continue their work in school.

The baccalaureate sermon was spoken by Prof. B. G. Wilkinson. He based his remarks on Luke 4:16-30. Among others the following thots were emphasized: Jesus was not ashamed to go back to the place where he had been brought up; the Saviour came with the Scriptures; the Spirit of God prepares for service; all must have a

standard; one's home must be brought back to a better condition; each individual must be surrendered to God in order to bring his fellowmen to a higher level.

Elder I. H. Evans of China gave the class address. He took for his theme what was near to his heart; China. China is the oldest nation in the world. One out of every four persons in the world is a Chinaman. The Chinese are a very intelligent people, yet only five per cent. of the men can read, and only one out of every twenty thousand of the women. It takes a Chinaman twenty times as long to learn his language as it does an American to learn English. The Chinaman is in a degraded condition. China needs the gospel. In religion it is heathen. The great awakening in China to-day is no doubt the call of God for his people to press to the front and fill the many openings that are constantly being made. The address was very appropriate in as much as several of the class have already made definite arrangements to enter that field.

Class History—1913

The class of nineteen hundred thirteen, which appears before you, is the largest in the history of the school. Just sixteen years ago, the first graduating class of the Mount Vernon Academy received their diplomas. The first class contained ten members; and from that time the school progressed until the Mount Vernon Academy became Mount Vernon College in 1905. The largest previous class was graduated in 1909, when diplomas were given to eighteen students. Although we are proud that our class is the largest, we hope that from this time forth it may be the smallest in the history of the school.

In this class we have the various departments of the College well represented. Six college students will be granted the degree of "Bachelor of Arts," one completes her preparation for teaching by finishing the work in the Normal Department. The Academic Department, which is gradually preparing more and more students for the college courses will send forth thirteen graduates. The Nurses' Department sees three complete their work, the Commercial Department four, and the Music Department, one. The fact that seven of these before you are to receive their second diploma, shows the desire that Mount Vernon College instills into her students, to cause them to make the most thorough preparation possible to go "Where Duty Calls."

As we look over this group of young people, we find various talents manifested. Among these may be mentioned orators, doctors, nurses, musicians, teachers, preachers, missionaries, stenographers, and book-keepers. The class organization dates from March 26, 1913 until the present time, and that signifies to each member of the class six of the busiest weeks they have ever experienced. The time might be spent in narrating interesting incidents from meetings which have averaged almost four times a week; but we believe a few facts concerning the individual members of the class will be of greater interest to all.

These members, by birth, represent the following states: Delaware, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin; while two hail from the neighboring Dominion of Canada. When we remember that up until 1907 the field of Mount Vernon College was chiefly confined to the limits of Ohio, it is interesting to note that for the first time in the history of the school, an-

other state claims the largest number of graduates. That state is Pennsylvania, which is the native state of nine members of the class. Ohio has seven representatives.

First is our president. Elder James Earl Shultz was born in Ohio. He was reared on an Ohio farm, and first attended this school in eighteen ninety-eight when he spent three years here. He has done creditable work as a school teacher, editor, minister, and missionary; and has labored in Ohio, the District of Columbia, and Korea. Elder Shultz in spite of his success, felt that he needed a more thorough preparation, and so returned to Mt. Vernon College, and in the year 1909 and 10, completed the Advanced Normal course. After another year spent in the field in the educational work, he again entered school in the fall of 1911. Since that time he has acted as preceptor, and at the same time continued his study, until he is now ready to receive his degree.

Next, here is our secretary, Miss Grace Virginia Pundham. Miss Purdham is a "Hoosier" born in Denver, Indiana; but she swears allegiance to the "Old Dominion." Her parents moved to Virginia when she was but one year old. It is interesting to here her tell how her childhood playmates called her "Hoosier." Most of her life, however, was spent in Virginia, and we believe she is a true representative of that state. Miss Purdham first attended Mount Vernon College in the year 1907 and 1908, when she completed the Academic course. After some time spent in teaching public school, she returned in the fall of 1910, and has since completed the College Literary course, and will receive her degree. Miss Purdham has had good success in her teaching. When a vacancy occurred in the English Department of the college last year, she was called upon to take up the most of that work. She carried the work so well that she was appointed as assistant in the English Department for this year.

Dr. Miller was born in Laura, Ohio; and was the first member of the class to attend school here. He first entered Mt. Vernon Academy in 1895, and in 1898 was graduated from the Biblical course in the first graduating class. He next took the medical course, and after working some in this country, he went, as a missionary, to China. Dr. Miller labored faithfully and earnestly in China, until, he was forced to return to this country because of his health. When he entered the school last fall as Bible

teacher, he decided to improve the opportunities afforded, and so he is ready to receive his degree. We are glad that Dr. Miller has so well recovered his health, that he is in hopes of returning to China soon.

Elder Moffet is another member, who has seen practical experience in the ministry, and has returned to school to finish the course, and receive his degree. He is a native of Delaware; but his work as a minister has been carried on in Ohio. While Dr. Miller was a member of the first class of the Academy, Elder Moffet, in 1905, was a member of the last class of the Academy.

Then there is Mr. Rockwell, our mathematician. He is a native of the Keystone State, which has been his home all his life. He first entered Mount Vernon College in 1910. He completed the Ministerial course the following spring. This, however, did not satisfy him, and so he returned after the vacation and continued to work on the College course. Mr. Rockwell grew weary of life in the college dormitory, and so made arrangements to dwell down by the spring. Here he has had his own private dormitory, and his own cook. Mr. Rockwell will also receive his degree.

Next comes our church school teacher, Miss White. She is a loyal Canadian. Miss White first attended our school in 1907. In 1909 she completed the Academic course, and in 1910 the Elementary Normal course. After proving her ability by a successful year's teaching in Pennsylvania, she returned to Mt. Vernon and for the past two years has had charge of the model school of the Normal Department. She too has improved her opportunities while here and is now ready to receive a diploma from the Advanced Normal Course.

We now come to our thirteen Academic graduates. They are thirteen of the class of 1913, but they are not superstitious. Miss Atwell is the baby of our class, and is a Buckeye girl, and was born in Jefferson, Ohio. She has been with us for two years. Miss Bennett was born in Toronto, Ont. and she is another loyal Canadian. During the two years and a half which she has spent at Mt. Vernon, her cheerful, lively disposition, has won her a place as one of the favorites. Miss Benson is another Ohio girl. She has been with us for two years. Mr. Detwiler is our orator. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and comes from the sturdy Pennsylvania German stock. Mr. Detwiler has chosen the ministry for his career,

and we are confident of his success. He has been with us since the fall of 1909, and has made a success of everything he has undertaken. For the past two years he has had his own home, where he has lived with his wife and brother and sister. Mr. Hill is another representative from Pennsylvania, and is our Bible student. We are sure his good steady plodding will win him success. Mr. Hottel, from Virginia, has been with us for two years. He is the ball player of the class, yet it must be said to his credit that his love for the national game has never carried him away from his purpose in attending the school. Mr. Klopfenstein is our absent member. He was with us from the fall of 1906 until a few weeks ago, when he was called to a position in Washington, D. C., where he is now living. He is a native of the Buckeye state, and during his stay at Mt. Vernon College, his mechanical turn of mind, made him the "handy man," and his jovial good nature made him a general favorite. Last summer he too made arrangements similar to those made by Mr. Rockwell; and when he left for Washington he took a former Canadian student with him. Next comes Mr. Morris. Perhaps our friends will be surprised if I called him a "Hoosier," but that's what he is. If you like to here of thrilling adventures, ask him to tell you "How to Lasso a Calf." Mr. Morris has attended Mount Vernon College since the fall of 1906. Miss Pettit is another school teacher. She has been with us for three years, during which time she has earned her way by canvassing during vacations. She is a "Wolverine." Then there are the two Porters sisters. The fact they are from Pennsylvania gives them a good recommendation. They spent three years in the college home; but finally persuaded the rest of the family to move where all could have the advantages of the school, and so for the past year they have been residents of Academia. Miss Smith is a native of the Badger state, but has lived most of her life in Ohio. We shall leave it to the class prophet to tell of her plans for the future. Last of the academic students is Miss Wilma Leora Disney Walter. She, too, has spent a large share of her life in Academia, although she is a native of Michigan. She has been a student in the college since 1908.

Our three nurses are representatives of as many states. Miss Shingleton was born "among the West Virginia hills." Miss Horner comes from southwestern Ohio. Mr. Trinkner, who joined our class yesterday, is our

third representative from Indiana, and although he has not been with us long, we are glad to have him here to-night. These three have decided to devote their lives to aid those less fortunate than themselves, and we are glad to have this good work so well represented.

The progressive Commercial Department sends out four graduates this year, three of whom are Pennsylvanians and one a native of Michigan. First of these is our treasurer, Mr. King. Everybody knows Mr. King, except when he and Mr. Morris get together. Then sometimes people get confused to know which is which. Mr. King and his wife have been here for three years. During the past year this couple have become better known because of their excellent services in the culinary department. Mr. King has a unique way of identifying himself. If you would like to know, ask him. He is a native of Pennsylvania. Misses Herr and Humphrey are quite chummy and both are Pennsylvanians. Mr. Melendy is another married man, but one would hardly know, for he's as happy as can be. He is a piano tuner, but has lately turned his attention toward stenography. This is his first year here, and he is our third representative from Michigan. He too holds some of the musical talent of the class.

Last, but not least, is our music student, Miss Cassell. She is the second youngest of our class, and was born in Laura, Ohio, which is also the birthplace of the oldest member of the class. She has devoted her efforts toward the development of her musical talent, and plans to cheer the world with music.

As we consider the past history of this class, and see their earnestness and enthusiasm as they approach this point in their life history, we feel confident the future will prove even more interesting than the past, as each goes forth to work "Where Duty Calls."

ROBERT B. WHEELER.

Both the faculty and the students of Mt. Vernon College were glad to meet their new president, Professor E. G. Salisbury, before the closing exercises of the school. Professor and Mrs. Salisbury and daughter arrived in Mt. Vernon Saturday evening.

You should learn by mistakes how to avoid them.

Do what you would wish to be found doing when Jesus comes.

Tuesday evening about sixty of the students and residents of Academia left Mt. Vernon to attend the General Conference.

Elder Irvin stopped off, at Mt. Vernon, to visit his old home and relatives on his way to the General Conference.

Mr. W. J. Walter was agreeably surprised Saturday evening, upon the arrival of his mother and sister from California. Professor and Mrs. Lucas and Mrs. Walter were on their way to the General Conference.

Do not forget that the summer school commences June the eleventh. Why not begin to plan at once on coming?

Last Meeting of the Ministerial Band

The temperance rally held by the Ministerial Band at the South Vernon school house Sunday night, May 4, was a decided success, if we permit numbers and interest to speak. About one hundred and twenty-five adults and children were present, and all paid good attention to the very close, although two full hours were occupied by the meeting. The program was instructive and inspiring throughout. In addition to addresses and recitations by students, stirring talks were given by Dr. Fisher and Elder W. C. Moffett on "Temperance" from the physiological and Bible viewpoints, respectively. At the close of the service, Elder Lindsey made a touching appeal.

From the words of approval coming from residents of the vicinity, the band believes that the rally has strengthened the faith of the people in the truth, and that it will aid the students in getting the schoolhouse next fall, when they expect to resume their efforts by presenting the main points of the message.

It is encouraging to see that the band will be well represented in the field during the summer. Mr. Detwiler and Mr. Harvey Gauker will engage in ministerial work in Pennsylvania, while Mr. V. D. Hagmann and Mr. H. E. Bisel will be connected with tent efforts in Ohio. Fifteen other members will be actively engaged in carrying the printed page to the homes of the people, and hope, at the close of the summer's work to resume their work at Mt. Vernon.

E. R. CORDER.

COLUMBIA UNION VISITOR

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of the Seventh-day Adventists
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GRACE V. PURDHAM - - - EDITOR

Entered as second-class matter March 25, 1908, at the post-office at Mount Vernon, O., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Address all subscriptions and make all money orders payable to your tract society.

The check mark here indicates that your subscription has expired. Kindly renew at once.

Our Patrons of the Columbia Union Conference:—

My ideal of the Seventh-day Adventist school location is nearly met in the case of Mount Vernon College. The school is located in a quiet place, away from the dangerous environment of city life; it is in a healthful place, and surrounded by beautiful natural scenery. The rolling hills, the large campus, and the background of woodland, set off the buildings beautifully. There seems to be no reason why the students should not enjoy themselves here, with the hope of good health during their residence.

My family and I reached the college in time for the closing exercises of the school, so that we were privileged to meet the students and to see how the commencement program was carried through. I presume others will write of the exercises, but I wish to state that we greatly enjoyed the piano recital, the chapel exercise on the last morning of the school, and the final graduation exercises in the auditorium in the park back of the college.

I believe that there is no reason why the standard of work of this school should not be on a par with any school of like nature. I had the privilege of meeting the faculty and am convinced that all are determined to make the college what God would have it be, in every respect. I believe that harmony and consistent effort will mark the work of the school. All the faculty are to be retained, so that the work will not be broken into in any radical way.

Respectfully,
E. G. Salisbury, President.

"A man that hath friends must show himself friendly." Prov. 18:24

Misses Annie Bennett and Florence White left for Washington last Wednesday. They expect to canvass along the way. Each started out with seven hundred and fifty magazines. We are confident they will soon be in Washington with their papers all sold.

Professor Irwin, of California, called at the College Wednesday.

A goodly number of visitors were present at the graduating exercises. Perhaps more than in any previous year.

About ten of the young people who have been studying the Standard of Attainment during the school year have successfully passed the examinations sent out by the Missionary Volunteer Department.

The Watchman Appreciated

The publishers of the *Watchman* feel very much encouraged with the splendid growth in circulation of the magazine.

The following extracts from a letter received from Brother and Sister H. G. Miller, two of our faithful workers, will serve as a sample of what is coming to us from all over the country. They say:—

"We wish to express our appreciation of the May *Watchman*. It is full of the message and this is a great incentive to us to sell it. We think it the best number published since it has been a magazine. We ordered 50 for our little company here and most of them are sold and I think we will need more. May God bless our dear editor and publishers."

As publishers we feel to say from out hearts, "May God bless our faithful people in their efforts to extend the circulation of this most excellent magazine."

Your tract society will be glad to supply them to you at the following prices and allow you forty cents on each yearly subscription. The subscription price for one year is only \$1.00.

Rates in quantities: In the United States, five to fifty, five cents per copy; fifty or more, four cents. Single copies, ten cents.

Rates to Canada; five or more copies, five cents each. THE WATCHMAN.

People do not lack strength; they lack will.

Romanism and the Bible

With regard to the attitude of the Roman Catholic church toward the Bible, the fourth rule of "The ten rules of the congregation of the index of prohibited books, enacted by the council of Trent, and approved by Pope Pius IV in a bull, issued on the 24th of March, 1564," according to Dr. Dowling, reads as follows:—

"Rule 4. Inasmuch as it is manifest from experience, that if the Holy Bible, translated into the vulgar tongue, be indiscriminately allowed to every one, the temerity of men will cause more evil than good to arise from it, it is, on this point, referred to the bishops, or inquisitors, who may, by the advice of the priest or confessor, permit the reading of the Bible translated into the vulgar tongue by Catholic authors, to those persons whose faith and piety, they apprehend, will be augmented, and not injured by it; and this permission they must have in writing. But if any one shall have the presumption to read or possess it without such written permission, he shall not receive absolution until he have first delivered up such Bible to the ordinary. Booksellers, however, who shall sell, or otherwise dispose of Bibles in the vulgar tongue, to any person not having such permission, shall forfeit the value of the books, to be applied by the bishop to some pious use; and be subjected by the bishop to such other penalties as the bishop shall judge proper, according to the quality of the offence. But regulars shall neither read nor purchase such Bibles without a special licence from their superiors."—"History of Romanism," by John Dowling, A New Edition, 1870, book 7, chapter 2, par. 14, pp. 492, 493. Edward Walker, Pub., New York.

The sin which is indulged to the greatest extent, and which separates us from God and produces so many contagious spiritual disorders, is selfishness.—Mrs. E. G. White.

Success is the result of endeavor.

OBITUARY

WOOD.—Gladys was born January 6, 1913 and died April 30, 1913. Age three months and twenty-four days. She contracted pneumonia a few days before her death. She leaves father and mother with an anxious desire for the coming of the Life Giver when they hope to meet her again. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer from I Thess. 4: 13. F. H. HENDERSON.