

# The Educational Messenger

VOL. 5

COLLEGE VIEW, NEBRASKA, APRIL 1, 1909

No. 12

## "Brotherhood"

- "If you have a friend worth loving,  
Love him. Yes, and let him know  
That you love him, ere life's evening  
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.  
Why should good words ne'er be said  
Of a friend till he be dead?
- "If you hear a song that thrills you  
Sung by any child of song,  
Praise it. Do not let the singer  
Wait deserved praises long.  
Why should one who thrills your heart  
Lack the joy you may impart?
- "If you hear a prayer that moves you  
By its humble, pleading tone,  
Join in. Do not let the seeker  
Bow before his God alone.  
Why should not your brother share  
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?
- "If you see the hot tears falling  
From a sorrowing brother's eyes,  
Share them. And, by sharing,  
Own your kinship with the skies.  
Why should any one be glad  
When a brother's heart is sad?
- "If a silvery laugh is rippling  
Through the sunshine on his face,  
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying—  
For both grief and joy a place.  
There's health and goodness in the mirth  
In which an honest laugh has birth.
- "If your work is made more easy  
By a friendly helping hand,  
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,  
Ere the darkness veil the land;  
Should a brother workman dear  
Falter for a word of cheer?
- "Scatter thus your seed of kindness,  
All enriching as you go;  
Leave them. Trust the Harvest-giver,  
He will make each seed to grow.  
So, until its happy end,  
Your life shall never lack a friend."



"Man is made up of ideas; and ideas guide his life."

## Valedictory

C. C. LEWIS

The transfer of the management of the MESSENGER to the officers of the new Association is accomplished, and the first number of the paper under the new management is before its readers. We are sure that all will be pleased with the return to magazine form. And we are confident that the conduct of the paper from the student standpoint will meet with general favor. The very thought creates a thrill of interest. A company of young people has been chosen whose zeal and ability, whose devotion to the cause of Christian Education, are well known. They are entering upon their work with youthful vigor and enthusiasm. They will not fail nor be discouraged, and under their management the MESSENGER will enter upon a course of great usefulness.

Personally, I have tried to do the best I could under adverse circumstances to edit the paper since its beginning five years ago. Many other duties and responsibilities have made it difficult to do this work well. As my official connection with the MESSENGER ceases I shall not lose interest in its welfare, but shall pray that it may ever hold noble ideals before its readers and may thus prove a great blessing to the educational work.



Believe in yourself, believe in humanity, believe in the success of your undertakings. Fear nothing and no one. Love your work. Work, hope, trust. Keep in touch with to-day. Teach yourself to be practical, up-to-date and sensible. You can not fail.

—Edward H. Griggs.





## General Articles

### Can I Do Something for Jesus?

GEO. R. E. MCNAY

Every Christian has been, and is being continually, confronted by the question, "Can I do something for Jesus?" and probably there is none which can be answered more surely and definitely. Let us consider our field of usefulness, personal work for individuals.

When man fell, our Heavenly Father and Brother formulated a plan by which His fallen creatures might, eventually, have restored to them their lost estate. We are told in Matt. 24:14 that the glad tidings of this wonderful plan of redemption is to be carried to the whole world, and then the end will come. This work the angels might have been delegated to perform, but God, in His infinite wisdom, saw that they, never having sinned, could not fully appreciate the trials and temptations of man, nor, therefore, the wonderful contrast between the depths of sin and the heights of His glory. Only he who has tasted of these can properly perform this most sacred duty.

Personal effort is the outgrowth of the workings of the Spirit of God on the heart of a humble and obedient christian who sees in another future possibilities and not present sin only. He who is continually walking with God will be ever on the alert for an opportunity to become the instrument in His hands for leading some soul to the cross. Of all the means placed within the reach of man for the heralding of this glad message, probably none is so important as that of personal contact and association with individuals.

Paul was an eloquent preacher and was, no doubt, used by God in saving many souls by public addresses and sermons, but we find that the All Wise One commanded him to go to Macedonia where, by laboring with individuals, he was the means of converting Lydia and the jailor with their households. Christ, our great pattern, left Gennesaret and traveled to the coast of Tyre and Sidon for what purpose? Merely to aid and relieve the sufferings of a single individual, and she too not one of his nationality or belief. His miracles were directly beneficial principally to individuals.

Some of the most successful workers in the Master's vineyard have accepted Christ as a result of the personal efforts of some one who loved a soul for Jesus' sake. John Williams, that wild London youth who accepted the passing but earnest invitation extended to him by his employer's wife to attend a church meeting where he was converted, is an example of the fruit to be borne by a simple but kind word. His wonderful success in the Society Islands as a Gospel light-bearer attests to his complete surrender to God. Many such instances might be cited, not to mention the hundreds of cases where persons have been restrained, by an encouraging, hopeful word, from committing suicide.

God gives every one an opportunity to do some personal work for Him, and, if our eyes were not so beclouded by our own sins and vanity, we would see these opportunities more clearly than we now do. We have been told that when our ministers leave the pulpit, their work has just begun. They should visit from house to house, as did Paul, and explain God's word, urging and encouraging the people to surrender themselves to Him. Thus we see our Heavenly Father has recognized the importance of His ambassadors, mingling with and influencing the people by personal effort.



A lecturer, in demonstrating the phenomena of electricity, places a man on a glass stool, connects a wire to his body and turns on an electrical current. If the man were connected with the earth, the current would be conducted out of his body and into the ground, but, instead, it is being stored up within him. Thus the Holy Spirit works quietly and unobserved. But let some one come near to the man who has been charged with the electrical fluid and a spark will fly from his body to that of the man approaching. To just such a degree should we be surcharged with the Holy Spirit and love of God so that when we associate with anyone we will impart to him some of that power with which we are filled. But, in order to do this, we must be very careful to see that we are not connected with the world by love for it or its allurements.

We young people have great opportunities for doing personal work if we will only avail ourselves of them. Our friends and acquaintances are often ignorant of the love of God and it is our duty to teach them of Him. Probably some one with whom we are daily associated is thirsting for something, he knows not what, and will we refuse to give him to drink of the water of life? Student, is your room-mate firmly connected with the Living Vine? If not, it is your duty to see to it that he is. Will you become so absorbed in your studies as to forget the purpose for which you are in school and let your fellows drift on to ruin not knowing their condition? Our sins of omission as well as of commission will be charged up to us at that latter day.

It takes very little effort to place your hand lightly on the shoulder of some one who is in trouble or discouraged and direct him to Jesus, but the amount of good which such a simple act may do can not be determined in this world; only

eternity will reveal it. Who has not felt the blood coursing through his veins and had his heart gladdened and relieved of a heavy load as the result of a pleasant, encouraging word, a sympathetic smile or look, or a warm, earnest, heartfelt handclasp—that which costs so little yet means so much?

We are told in the Word of God to "love one another," and to "bear one another's burdens." Let us look at the problems confronting and staggering our fellows from their point of view, and then, asking God to help and direct us and relying on His promise to answer prayer, strive to divert their gaze from things here below, where all is sin and death, to that place prepared for us above where we will dwell with our beloved Saviour and Redeemer forever.



### Union College Bible Lyceum

The above is the name of an organization which has recently been formed in the College. Its membership is from the young men of all the departments, English, Danish-Norwegian, Swedish, and German, who are preparing for the gospel ministry.

Its object is to form a closer union between these young men who are working to the same end, and who because of their work in different languages and for other causes are debarred from the privileges and blessings of such association, as well as for spiritual improvement, and at the same time by study together and interchange of thought to become better acquainted with the most successful plans for evangelical work.

The Lyceum will meet each alternate Sunday evening at eight o'clock in the Scandinavian Chapel of the College. Bro. L. W. Cobb has been elected Leader and Bro. P. A. Field Secretary for the present term of three months.



### Christ as a Missionary

On Sabbath morning, March 20th, Eld. B. J. Cady, who is on his way from the South Sea Islands to General Conference, spoke on the subject of "Christ as a Missionary."

Text, Mark 10: 21: "Then Jesus beholding him loved him, and said unto him, one thing thou lackest: go thy way, sell whatsoever thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come, take up the cross, and follow me."

Jesus wanted to make a missionary of this young man; He knew just what it was necessary for him to do. The one thing he lacked was in service to God. A true missionary is one who truly serves God. The mother who rocks the cradle, the plowman who plants his seed, and the gospel-preacher in a foreign country are alike and equally missionaries. All can be missionaries, but of them all, Jesus Christ was the greatest, and most worthy of following after. If we follow Him, we ought to be willing to stay in the mission field as long as He did. Christ went on a longer journey and had more to leave than any other missionary ever on earth.

God's Son it was who left heavenly mansions, to be born in a manger, and to have no place to lay His head. In His missionary life, He had as many things to discourage Him as present-day workers. He did not become discouraged when His followers did not stick to Him,—we do not hear again of the young man mentioned in the text, but He went on working just the same.

By study of the gospels we learn much of Christ's manner of working. He went about, not disdaining to "meet with two or three." He had no large church and no pastorate, except that of the entire world. He did not confine Himself to one line of work,—He was teacher, preacher, canvasser and medi-

cal missionary all in one. Our directions for taking up our cross and following Him are clear. It may not be pleasant or accustomed work, but we should do it anyway, and not be afraid of being small or doing small things. They all help to make up the big things.

Christ taught a definite message even as we. In Mark 1:15 when Jesus said, "The time is fulfilled," did He sit down and consider His duty done? The very next verse is a record of further activity. He made the most of every opportunity; He did not wait until the next day, or the next Sabbath when he had more time for such things. He did them continually; thus His fame spread abroad and the people knew just where He stood, and what He stood for.

Christ's prayer seasons helped Him wonderfully. He "rose early in the morning and prayed," even after He had worked all the day and into the small hours of the night. In this and every respect we are safe in following His example only. He did not think of what the world said of Him, nor of His personal appearance. His will was to do the will of His Father.

The eighth chapter of Acts records the history of the early church after Christ had established it. His truest followers went everywhere scattering the message. We have as great a message as the twelve apostles, and there are a great many more of us. What a great deal we might do if we were as diligent as those few! Wherever we go we should carry the Third Angel's Message.

We should be cheerful and encouraging messengers, hiding our afflictions from others. After Paul's punishments and imprisonments, who did the comforting? Did Paul and Silas say to each other after their release from bondage, "How is your back?" "Are your



ankles very sore, Paul?" No, they praised God, and "comforted the brethren," making light of their own troubles. The angel of the Lord stands by the missionary in time of trouble to help him.

We are all called to be missionaries in one way or another. If we do faithfully the things God has given us, He will call us to something higher. Take Christ as a pattern; remember Paul; be ready to suffer; be ready to die. A peace will come into the heart which passeth all understanding.



East Liverpool, O., Mar. 14th.—A Puritan Sunday was observed here to-day and all persons who were employed are expecting arrest to-morrow. No arrests were made to-day but the names of street car conductors, motormen, telephone operators, news dealers, motor car chauffeurs, and all others who were employed were taken by the police. Almost all the newsdealers placed their papers in the hands of a Seventh Day Adventist who had observed yesterday as the Sabbath, believing the law would not interfere with him for selling to-day.—*Exchange.*



An exchange says that alcohol will remove grass stains from summer clothes, says the Eustis News, and adds: The exchange is right. It will also remove summer clothes and also spring and winter clothes, not only from the man who drinks it but also from his wife and children. It will remove the household furniture from the house and eatables from the pantry, and smiles from the face of the wife, and the happiness from his home. As a remover of things alcohol has few equals and no superiors.



"Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God."



## Educational

THE EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER is now a students' paper, and the educational department will be conducted primarily from the students' standpoint. Not that there will not be much in it from the heads of the various departments of the school, and from the different teachers, but that special efforts will be made to get the students' expression concerning the many problems that confront the educational work in this denomination, and especially concerning the problems that demand solution in Union College. We hope that the students will feel free to tell us why they are coming to Union College, and what they expect to gain from the time spent here. This paper goes to young people of our church who are not going to school anywhere, and your experiences and ideals may help to start another on the path of progress. The editor of this department hopes to receive many such articles within the next two weeks. Get busy, and write. Remember that this is your paper, and that its success depends upon the interest and energy that you put into it. Remember that it is a part of your education to take a share in this kind of work, and that the experience you get in such work while you are in school will be of greater practical value than anything else that you may do while you are here.

R. N. S.



"Concentrate on some superior thought every day. Develop inner faculties into outward action."



"Read and re-read, and you will become acquainted with the deepest experiences of the race."



## What Studies Shall I Take?

WINNIFRED P. ROWELL

"What studies shall I take?" This question has to be answered by every student as he plans his mental dietary for a nine months' course. One takes the studies outlined in the calendar, year by year, without giving special thought to results; another chooses at random the subjects that most suit his inclination, or that promise to give him least work; a very few choose their studies with definite reference to the special training they wish to secure. It would be fortunate for all classes if they could be transported forward a decade or two and plan their work from their new viewpoint. Perhaps the next best thing is a bit of suggestion from one who has the advantage of the decade or two of experience. Outlined courses are intended to supply this lack for the student who has several school years before him. Teachers are usually ready to give advice. Unfortunately, however, Experience is a rather crochety teacher; she prefers to give her lessons in person.

Two counter questions the student must ask himself in order satisfactorily to answer the first: (1) "What is to be my life work? (2) What training do I need in order to do my work well?" The first, in a general sense, is easily answered; in a particular sense it can be answered only by each individual as he responds to God's call to him. Whether, as canvasser, Bible worker, medical missionary, teacher, minister, or as consecrated business man or farmer, the one object before the youth of this denomination is to give this gospel to the world by word and life. But whatever the specific calling, the fundamental training of the worker must be the same; for his object and his needs are the same.

Character, a knowledge of present

truth, ability to communicate that knowledge to others,—these are the three essentials. A sincere and steady heart, joined to well-disciplined mental faculties, is the tool God can best use to do His work. One is not dependent on school courses for this equipment. Life itself is one great school; the farm, the kitchen, the shop, only so many school rooms; every piece of work undertaken, a lesson to be mastered. But the school brings together a variety of tasks that by taxing all faculties will yield symmetrical development. By direct and incidental teaching it can do more in a few years to perfect the student in these essentials than could a lifetime of hap-hazard effort.

By direct teaching in the class-room one may gain a knowledge of the Bible, of history, science, and languages. The truths of God's word, the ways of God with men, the philosophy of history, God's laws in nature, animate and inanimate, especially the laws of one's own being,—this knowledge is essential to the man, or woman, who would adequately give God's message to men. He must also have a practical knowledge of the laws of expression, in order that he may not distort the message and by his bungling manner of presentation make the truth repellent. Inseparably joined with these mental requirements is the training in industries that will not only make him master of circumstances wherever he may be, but enable him to teach others the dignity of labor and the relation between mental and physical effort.

Character must be developed incidentally. It is not a subject for class-room instruction, except as principles of truth are there developed. Gradually as the power of truth takes hold of the heart, the insincere become sincere, the dishonest honest, the careless careful. By contact with men and women who are working unselfishly for the welfare of



others, the selfish student comes to see the beauty of the unselfish life, the superficial develops depth and stability. By mingling with his fellows the student who through unwise praise at home has come to think "more highly of himself than he ought to think," learns humility; the timid student whose real power has lain dormant, wakes to his possibilities. By learning obedience to constituted authority the lawless boy or girl becomes a trustworthy burden-bearer. In many respects this incidental training is the most important.

After all, the student discovers that it is not so much the course of study he chooses as the way he studies; not matter but method. Most of the facts so laboriously collected by the faithful student, so dexterously avoided by the indifferent, have an unfortunate way of escaping from the pigeon holes in which they have so carefully been distributed for future use. But the faithful student has this advantage over the indifferent. He knows where to find that fact again when he needs it, with the least expenditure of time and effort. The habit of accurate observation and painstaking research gained in the history and science classes will give accuracy and solidity to his whole life work. The power of concentration of the mind in close, careful reasoning developed in his class in Bible or mathematics will be just as effective when applied to the difficult problems of the mission field. The habits of punctuality, accuracy, concentration, and perseverance gained in the daily performance of his school tasks have their own reward in a constantly increasing efficiency of service.

"What shall I study?" is a good question with which to begin a year's work, but let the student's daily question be, "How shall I study to become a workman that needeth not to be ashamed?"

## Visit of Professor Griggs

C. C. LEWIS

Union College was favored Tuesday, March 23d, with a visit from Professor Griggs, chairman of the General Conference department of education. He came Tuesday and left Wednesday, intending to make brief stops in Chicago and Indiana on his way to Washington. He had been making a two-weeks' trip among the schools of the Lake Union Conference principally, calling at South Lancaster, Mass., Tunessasa, N. Y., Berrien Springs and Holly, Mich., and Bethel, Wisconsin.

Tuesday afternoon he addressed a special meeting of the Union College faculty on the relation of our schools to those of the world, the connection of industrial studies with our school work, and the proposed industrial-academic course of study. He thought our courses of study should be framed to meet our wants as a denomination, and only such affiliation should be made with the state school systems as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the law in the preparation of medical and educational missionaries. The industrial features of our schools should be greatly increased and developed. The very best teaching skill should be employed. The work should be made so valuable that students would be anxious to take it. Teachers should work with the students some time each day; and their literary burdens should be lightened so as to make the industrial work possible. He favored a well-balanced industrial-academic course on the basis of two literary studies, one Bible study, one industrial study as strong intellectually and educationally as the literary studies, and said that if Union College would take hold of this matter and make it a success it would be a great thing for the educational work of the denomination.



## A World-wide Movement; Its Rise and Progress

INEZ L. HOILAND

To be permitted to live in the twentieth century and have a part in the last act of the world's great drama is no small privilege; but to be a Seventh-day Adventist in such a time as this is a far greater privilege, and one for which we should be deeply thankful.

From the day that sin first marred the purity of the Eden home, there has ascended from the despairing lips of mankind the cry, "Come, Lord Jesus." For six thousand years this has been the joy-inspiring hope of all the ages, the soul-thrilling theme of poet, patriarch, and prophet. Enoch, only the seventh in descent from those that dwelt in Eden, declared, "Behold the Lord cometh with ten thousands of his saints, to execute judgment upon all." Jude 14, 15. And Job in the midst of affliction, exclaimed, "For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand in the latter day upon the earth." Job 19:25. The Savior, before his ascension, comforted the hearts of his sorrowing disciples with the promise of his second coming, and upon His sweet assurance, "I will come again, and receive you unto myself," have hung the hopes of His true followers through all the centuries down to our own time. When we realize that we are living in the generation that is to witness the fulfillment of this hope,—the consummation of the ages,—and that we are to give the final message to the world which will usher in the "King of Kings, and Lord of Lords," and that we shall see Him coming in the clouds of heaven, surely we must rejoice that God in His good providence has placed us in the Kingdom for such a time as this.

While appreciating, in general, the privilege of being a part of this world-movement, we often fail to estimate it at its true value, as a direct fulfillment

of prophecy, a definite message for a definite time. We are apt to call ourselves Adventists much the same as other people call themselves Methodists, or Presbyterians, or Unitarians. But the term Seventh-day Adventist stands for more than a mere denominational name; it stands for the greatest reform since Luther's time, a reform of gigantic proportions and world-wide extent.

The rise and progress of the Second Advent Movement is a matter of great historical interest and to every believer in the Third Angel's Message should be as familiar as the ABC's. There has been a sad neglect in this respect. The names of such pioneers as Wm. Miller, Joseph Bates, Elder James White and wife meant to the Second Advent Movement what Luther did to the Reformation in Europe, and Wyclif in England, and should be as familiar to us. It is well, sometimes, in the midst of the phenomenal growth of this message to pause and review its history during the past sixty-five years to see "what hath God wrought."

In tracing the rise and development of this movement, it will be well to keep in mind the words of D'Aubigne, "God, who prepares His work through ages, accomplishes it by the weakest instruments, when His time has come. To effect great results by the smallest means, such is the Law of God." Earth's mighty Redeemer came not as a throned monarch, heralded by the blare of trumpet and shouts of hosanna, but as a tiny babe, in a manger, in the obscurity of the little town of Bethlehem. And so it was at the time of the Reformation. "Zwingli emerged from an Alpine shepherd's hut; and Luther from the cottage of a poor miner." Then we need not be surprised if the great religious awakening of the nineteenth century had a humble beginning; it is God's way of working.



Over twenty-four hundred years ago the prophet Daniel was permitted to witness in vision the rise and fall of nations and kingdoms, a world panorama ending in the deliverance of the saints and the setting up of Christ's Kingdom in the earth. But he was told to "shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end; many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased." The questions which especially perplexed the prophet were the "when" and the "how long" relative to the vision of the days which he had been shown. These points were not further revealed unto him, but closed up till the "time of the end," when these very questions should be understood, for men should "run to and fro" through the Scriptures and search out the sense.

The year 1798 closed the twelve hundred sixty years of the rule of "little horn" of Daniel seven, which began in 538. At this time the civil power of the papacy was taken away "at the time appointed," and it marked the beginning of the period which prophecy terms the "time of the end." Sometime after 1798, then, we would expect to find definite light on the prophecy of the twenty-three hundred days in particular, and a marked impetus in prophetic research in general. Such was exactly the case. Previous to this date students of prophecy had understood that the prophecy of the seventy weeks began B. C. 457 and thus identified Christ with the true Messiah; but as yet they had no clue either as to the beginning of the twenty-three hundred day period or its end. This knowledge, which up to 1798 had been sealed up, was now made plain; and many writers, without knowledge of one another, came to the same conclusion about the same time—that the two prophecies began at the same time, 457 B. C., the twenty-three hundred days thus ending in 1844. Thus

the way was prepared for the great awakening of the nineteenth century and the speedy proclamation of a message "to every nation, kindred, tongue and people."

*(To be continued)*



## Submission to Constituted Authority

RAY NASH STUDDT

We hear much, in school and out of school, about submitting ourselves to constituted authority. We are told that the spirit of lawlessness is on the increase in our country. We know from our own experiences that we are disinclined to do the thing we are told to do, for no other reason, perhaps, than that we are told to do it. We know that all this is wrong, and that for the peace and happiness of any nation, organization, or individual, there must be a respect for law. When a nation loses respect for law there is anarchy, when an organization or institution develops the spirit of lawlessness there is confusion and disorder, when an individual exhibits these traits there is rebellion and lack of self-control. We need no instruction to tell us this is wrong. What we need is a remedy for the evil.

This problem is by no means a dead issue in Union College. As a student body we are more inclined to chafe under the rules and regulations of the school than we should be. We do not have due respect for our superiors. It is not for lack of instruction that we are so, nor yet because we do not see that we are in the wrong. These facts have been a subject of thought of the writer for some time, and in a very general way he wishes to inquire into the underlying principles of the matter.

In the first place it seems to him that undue emphasis has been laid upon obedience in the abstract. It may be all very well for the "noble six hundred"



to ride into the jaws of death at the command of some blundering officer. Army discipline demands blind obedience, but in a school where the end to be attained is the training of workers who shall be able to meet with emergencies, and solve, alone and unaided, the problems of a new mission field, blind obedience will count for little. The Saviour said: "If ye love me, keep my commandments." We sometimes get the cart before the horse and make the commandment-keeping part the more important of the two. But in any true obedience love must be the motive principle. In rendering obedience we are not blindly yielding ourselves to obey simply because some power has thus decreed, but we obey because we love, and we love, because "He first loved us." We know that our God is all-powerful and all-wise, and that He knows what is best for us, and knowing this, we yield ourselves in loving submission to His commands. We obey, not because constituted authority has issued decrees, but because we recognize the rightness of the submission, and realize that in so doing we are carrying out the intents and purposes for which we were created.

Obedience rendered in this manner does not compromise our independence and individuality. We, of our own free will submit ourselves to obey; not under force of discipline or any sort of coercion. There is in every true man a feeling of independence, a tendency to resist any coercion of his will by any force whatsoever. This tendency is good. There is no really strong man without it. The aim, then, of education should be, not to break down that tendency but to educate that man so that he will see that it is the right and proper thing for him to submit himself to law, that it is the only thing that he can do and retain his manhood. The aim, then, of education should not be to teach men obedience to

constituted authority (if it were, the pope of Rome would be a model teacher), but to teach men that they can only properly relate themselves to the divine order of things by yielding themselves to law.

If we as students in Union College could get this fact firmly fixed in our minds, and if we would always remember that in coming here we have given our approval to the rules and regulations, we would not have so much trouble in yielding obedience to the powers that be. The rules and regulations of the school are ours. In coming here we have adopted them, for the time being, as our own resolutions for the conduct of our lives, and in keeping them we are only exercising self-control, than which there is no nobler element of manhood and Christian character.

It is the great province of education to develop character, but character can be produced in no other way than by self-control. We are each responsible for the kind of characters we build. All that the school can do is to propose wise rules for the conduct of life. We ourselves must see to it that those rules are carried out. Any form of coercion will not only be of no avail, but it will also be of positive injury. Man is independent. God made him so, and because he is independent he alone can be his own educator. Others may suggest, he decides whether he will or no. Law is the order of the universe. This is the lesson we must learn. Having learned this we yield ourselves to law, and exercise over our actions a wholesome self-restraint.



"We have faculties and powers capable of almost anything, but it is the exercise of these powers which gives us ability and leads us toward perfection."



'Tis infamy to die, and not be missed.



## Progress at Hillcrest School Farm

F. BRALLIAR, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Doubtless some have looked ere this for a further report of the progress being made in the work here, but with so much to be done, and so few to do it, this has been delayed. We are glad to tell you our work is onward, and that every day brings more and more evidence of God's leading and care for his work here.

As soon as the teachers completed their own cottages the old home was turned over for school purposes. Though it is a small old building it serves for school-room, office, dining-room, and kitchen, and also affords two sleeping rooms. Of course the same room has to serve for a number of purposes.

We are conducting class work only three hours a day—from three to six p. m., the students studying evenings.

This leaves much of the day free for work, making it easier for the students to earn their way. Though few in number, we find that our students study well, and that they are making as good advancement as the average white student under the ordinary program. We hold regular services each Sabbath, and receive much blessing from our studies.

The old kitchen is a brick building about twelve feet in the rear of the old home, and was connected with the main building by a narrow walk. This space has been floored, roofed, and screened, and makes a desirable addition that is used for preparing vegetables in summer, and as a storm-house in winter. One of the kitchen walls was about to fall, but this has just been rebuilt, a sash door added, and the whole replastered, making a light, comfortable room that will do permanent service. The church school teachers of Iowa provided the means for a cream separator, which is installed in the kitchen.

Early in November, Nelson Cottage—our first student cottage—was completed. It is a neat, inexpensive two-room building, sixteen by twenty-eight feet, and cost a little less than three hundred fifty dollars complete. Through the kindness of a sister, another student cottage is now being built.

The old barn being beyond repair, a neat little stable, twenty-four by thirty feet with ten-foot posts and gambrel roof, was erected at a cost of a little less than three hundred dollars. This affords room for our horses and cattle, and considerable room for feed. This stable has called forth much favorable comment from our neighbors, as have our other buildings. Many of the old fences have been repaired, and new ones built. Considerable has also been accomplished in cleaning out underbrush, and in putting things in better shape generally. We have seventeen acres of fall wheat which is looking well. Our meadow is also in good condition. A good hot-bed has been put in, and a fine lot of early plants are coming on. Our Irish potatoes are planted, and we are planning on a liberal general garden this year.

You will rejoice with us in knowing that we were able to meet our first of January payment promptly. The Lord, however, tested our faith, as that morning we lacked one hundred ninety eight dollars, but the day's mail brought us enough to enable us to meet the payment with a balance of just seventy-five cents.

A number of our brethren and sisters have visited the school since our last report, and their words of cheer and counsel have been much appreciated.



"Work until you are tired—then you know the joy of labor. Give until you feel it—then you know the joy of sacrifice."





## News and Notes

What is a personal news note? Did you ever stop to analyze one? If so, you have probably noticed that there is not much in one of these little items—just a place, date and name, with a sentence or two telling where some person is and what he is doing, or that some good or bad fortune has come to that person. Do you know why the personal news notes of a student paper are always read first? Is it not because we are especially interested in our old friends and schoolmates that we can not correspond with personally? Did you ever stop to think that there are dozens of students who would be glad to hear from people who write to you? Do you know that the MESSENGER wants to make its news department better and more up-to-date than it has ever been before, and that you can help make this department just what you and the MESSENGER want it to be?

D. E. P.



Eugene Dunham, who was in school '06-'07, is working on his father's farm, at Darien, Mo.

S. J. Quantock, of Minatare, has accepted the position of cashier in the College View Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Curtis, and D. R. Callahan were among those who spent Sunday at Hastings, Nebraska.

H. L. Friend spent a few hours at the college, Wednesday, March 25th, visiting his children, Dennis, Robert and Mabel.

Ernest Presnell, who has been dangerously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, is now able to be out of doors in his wheel chair.

N. B. Emerson is spending a short time in Topeka, Kansas on business.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Del G. Eno Wednesday morning, March 31st.

Jas. Johnson and Miss Ida Johnson, of Omaha, recently visited at their home in College View.

Elder B. M. Garton recently visited his sister, Miss Hattie Garton, at the Nebraska Sanitarium.

We sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Carl Graf, of Elida, N. Mex., in their loss of an infant daughter.

Mr. Cline, representing the Carpenter Paper Company of Omaha, called at the college one day this week.

Miss Truby Kelley, of Wisner, Neb., has been visiting her cousin, Miss Ada Madison, for the past week.

Seth Mohr and Louis Anderson have gone to their respective homes in Shafter, Kansas, and Ruthven, Iowa.

The Sanitarium Bakery has recently installed a new Lambert peanut roaster. The new machine will save much work.

Mr. Fowler, representing the Underwood Stereoscopic View Company, spent some time here last week looking for agents.

Miss Mary Moore gave her graduating recital from the Sacred Music Course in the German chapel, Sunday afternoon, March 28th.

A letter from J. J. Nethery announces the birth of a son, Ronald Jay, March 16, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Nethery are now living at Portsmouth, England.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Pearson are at their home in Pitkin, Colo., this winter. Mr. Pearson is still bookkeeper of the Gold Links mine and Mrs. Pearson has most of her time occupied with little Bonarta and Raymond.



Mr. Oscar Emerson, of Scandia, Kansas, has been visiting his brother, N. B. Emerson, of College View.

C. T. Cavaness, of Chiles, Kansas, is in College View auditing the books of the various Central Union Conference institutions located here.

Word from Sister Alice Wammack, in Beloit, brings the news that two more have begun to keep the Sabbath there. She and her sister Agnes have all the Bible readers they can possibly attend to.—*Kansas Worker*.

C. A. Crichlow is teaching school in Mobile, Alabama, under the Southern Missionary Society. He says although there is little hope of his ever seeing Union College again, he is still taking long lessons in the school of experience.

D. K. Nicola and family left College View for Attleboro, Mass., March 21st. For some time Mr. Nicola has been cashier of the bank in College View, but he goes to Massachusetts to join his brother, Dr. C. C. Nicola, in Sanitarium work.

Have you noticed the looks of satisfaction which Peter Collins and his broom shop boys wear? They are due to the fact that the old upright engine which went through the power-house fire, Oct. 6, 1907, has been repaired by our engineers and is now running the broom thresher at the shop.

Walter Jensen and wife are teaching school in neighboring districts, at Flusser, N. Dak. Walter says that his pupils are Russian Germans who have not been in America long enough to learn our language, and that he finds good use for his Union College German in making his explanations. His school room is his lodging house, and in spite of the fact that he has a wife, he is his own cook. Mrs. Jensen boards with one of the families in her district.

Prof. C. C. Lewis attended a convention at Blair, Neb., over Sabbath and Sunday, March 20th and 21st, delivering addresses on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Albert Segebart writes that he is attending the canvasser's institute at Ottawa, Kansas. He has sold two hundred dollars worth of books since February 1st, and feels that the Lord has been with him and blessed his work. Best regards to all inquiring friends from Albert.

A card from Mr. and Mrs. Clement Harvey, who left school to answer a call from the West Indies, says they will soon be in New Orleans, and that their next address will be Bonaca, West Indies. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have been in Kansas City since leaving here, waiting for their delayed transportation.

There are two unfailing signs by which Union College students know when the end of school is near. One is the coming of the birds, grass, and flowers; the other the coming of the bookmen. Three bookmen, H. H. Hall, of Mountain View, Cal., Jas. Cochran of Pacific Press, Kansas City, Mo., and W. L. Manful, general agent for the Northern Union Conference, paid us a visit Monday, March 29th. At the chapel period Brother Hall told us of his recent trip visiting the schools of the denomination. He spoke especially of the schools in Canada, and of the sacrifices that teachers and students are making to advance the work in that field. When teachers are glad to live in houses where the thermometer often drops to twenty degrees below zero, in order to prepare men for a certain work, and when students will live in a tent in such winter weather in order to get a preparation for a certain work, they show spirit that will make that work go.



Miss Lulu Pearson is attending school at Fort Collins, Colo.

"Reinforce your mind and body with fresh vigor for its needs."

Miss Rose Nelson, of Minden, Nebr., is visiting her sister Emma, who is attending college here.

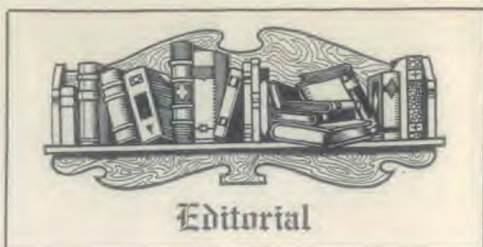
Prof. B. E. Huffman starts to Sheridan, Wyo., April 1st, to arrange for a new intermediate school at that place.

Word has come that Mrs. McCamly and Rachel Johnson, both formerly of College View, have just arrived in Washington, D. C., from India.

From the *Kansas Worker* we learn that Eld. J. F. Huenergardt, president of the Hungarian Conference, is visiting relatives and friends at Hillsboro, Kansas. After spending twelve years in the mission field, Elder Huenergardt has returned to this country to attend the coming session of the General Conference. He finished the German Biblical Course in Union College in 1897.

Present indications point to the cleaning and leveling up of the two or three lots back of the Sanitarium laundry and power house, which have been a kind of "catch all" place for rubbish. The Sanitarium business manager knows that a nicely growing garden adds more to the beauty and profitableness of a piece of land than do brush, weeds, tin cans, broken buggy wheels, and old lumber.

When Professor Lewis was asked to use some of our advertising space in the interests of the Union College poultry yards he replied: "Yes, we will want a place as soon as we get something to advertise. We have sold every bird we can spare and I have some money here now that I must return because we can not fill the order." Truly the poultry yards put out good stock when the demand for it is so great,—and it pays to advertise in the MESSENGER.



In receiving the work of the EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER into their own hands, the students to whom the principal duties have been assigned, appeal to all the other students and to all our readers, to help make the paper a live, interesting visitor. It is the intention of the present board of managers to make it truly representative and expressive of college spirit and ideals. It has for its purpose the furtherance of Union College interests, consequently the spread of the truth. We want it to help propagate the ideas of a christian education, and to act as a stimulus to our young people to prepare themselves for the work of finishing the work of God in this generation. We ask your co-operation in carrying out our plans. Send us your ideas, your suggestions, as to what you would like to see appear on the pages of the paper, and also send us your subscription.



### Union College Spirit

An impression prevails with some people that "college spirit" is under the ban here in Union. What is college spirit? Is it pennant-waving, giving college yells, and hazing freshmen? Or is it not rather being loyal to our college by collectively and individually doing our best to support her and advance her interests? We best show true college spirit when we stand up for the aims of the college, when we show a helpful interest in what she does, when we do everything that lies within our power to improve the opportunities she gives us.



Taking interest in class-room recitations and chapel exercises is a simple, direct way students may manifest their college spirit. We often go into a class room where two-thirds of the students are not trying to make the most of the lesson, not cooperating with the teacher to make the recitation interesting; in such a room not even the shadow of college spirit can be seen.

The success of a school does not rest entirely with the students, however. Teachers should be the promoters of every evidence of college spirit. It extends even further than to students and teachers. Ex-students and whoever is in any way connected with the school or wishes that he were, may help. They may tell others about the school and get them to come; they may also help by subscribing for her paper—THE EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER.

This is for you, reader. Do not be a "leaner"—be a "lifter." Show your "college spirit" and be a lifter for the college.

Do for her what you would do for any friend to whom you are really loyal—sacrifice your personal considerations, if need be, that you may help in the good cause.



Robins are calling from the trees all around the campus. What cheerful little messengers they are! Not more surely are they the signs of spring's coming than are events transpiring in the world about us signs of Christ's coming. We arrange our school year's work according to a definite plan; the merchant buys his goods long before he expects to make his summer sales; the farmer plants his corn before reaping time; but often we neglect to prepare for Christ's coming, an event of all-importance. Let us heed the signs about us, and plan for an Eternity with God.

### Nelson & Conser General Merchandise

Call Phone 7 for first class goods and quick delivery

### NELSON & LORENZ SHOE, BICYCLE & HARNESS SHOP

We carry all kinds of repairing supplies  
Quick and good work done. Work guaranteed  
COLLEGE VIEW NEBRASKA

### Presnell, The Optometrist

We fit glasses correctly without the use of drugs

College View - Nebraska

### Graves and Odren Barber Shop

Remember the New Location just East of the Bank

Agents for Merchants Laundry

Shirts 5 to 10 cents, Collars 2½ cents, Pair Cuffs, 5 cents  
COLLEGE VIEW NEBRASKA

### ICE and FEED

Wheat, corn, oats, hay, straw. Feed of all kinds  
A Specialty in chick food

Phone 127

H. E. Collins, College View, Nebr.

### Dr. M. O. Fraser DENTIST

At College View every Sunday

Lincoln, 11th and O Sts. over Harley's Drugstore

### ABEL'S

Ice Cream and Lunch Parlor  
Soda Fountain and Confectionery

S. W. Abel, Prop. Health Foods Served. Ice Cream  
Delivered. Auto Phone 11

### College View Bakery

Sanitary baked goods. No Lard used

Any size special cake baked to order

M. J. Brown, Proprietor



## THE EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER

Representing the Educational Department of the Central Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

Published bi-weekly by the Central Union Conference, College View, Nebraska.

**To Subscribers:**—Terms 50 cents a year (25 numbers) for the United States and Canada and 75 cents to foreign countries. Paper stopped unless renewal is received within three weeks after close of subscription. A blue cross over this paragraph shows expiration. The coming of the paper is evidence your money has reached its safely. Address changed on request. Make remittances to EDUCATIONAL MESSENGER, College View, Nebraska.

**Ad Rates:** Advertising rates furnished on application.

Application made to enter at the Post Office in College View, Nebr., as second-class matter under Act of Congress of Mar. 3, 1879.

### Board of Managers

A. R. Smith	-	-	-	President
Annie Laurie McCutcheon	-	-	-	Secretary
T. C. Nethery	-	-	-	Treasurer
Eva Lynn Seaward	-	-	-	Editor-in-chief
Mertie A. Wheeler	-	-	-	
D. E. Pettis	-	-	-	Associate Editors
R. N. Studt	-	-	-	
H. G. Bayley	-	-	-	
Frank R. Isaac	-	-	-	Business Manager

## NEBRASKA SANITARIUM FOOD COMPANY



### Makers of Health Foods

#### A Few Leading Products

Cereal Coffee	per pkg	\$0.10
Tri-Grano	" "	.10
Nut Cere	1 1/2 lb. can	.30
Nut Loaf	" "	.30
Nut Butter	" "	.30

Send for complete food list. We prepay freight on bills of \$5.00 or more within a radius of 300 miles.

COLLEGE VIEW - - - NEBRASKA

### Agents Wanted to sell

## Scripture Mottoes

in great variety

Address: L. N. Muck, College View, Nebr.

## H. E. VANSYOC & SON

Agents for farm land in the Gulf Coast of Texas.  
Write for full particulars or information.

Office Phone 102

COLLEGE VIEW. - - - NEBRASKA

## Knowlton's Livery, Sale and Feed Stable

PHONES Auto 9 Bell Black 561  
Will drive to all towns reasonably.

College View, - - - Nebraska

## D. J. WEISS *Manufacturer of*

### Peanut Butter and Superior Salted Peanuts

College View Phone 55 Nebraska

## H. E. Van Syoc & Son

We have a fine 14-acre Tract with new 7-room house, good barn, well, elstern, and other small improvements. Five blocks from college campus, sidewalks, gas street lights. This is a snap for someone. Write for information. Phone 102 College View, Nebr.

## A. W. HERRICK

Dealer in

GROCERIES  
DRY GOODS  
SHOES and  
HARDWARE

College View - - - Nebraska

## EVERYTHING BUT THE GROUND—

Come to College View to live

We can furnish you all the material for your house, and VanSyoc, Teeple or Horning can sell you a place to put it.

H. D. Enslow, Manager

COLLEGE VIEW LUMBER & COAL CO.

Please mention The Educational Messenger when replying to these advertisements