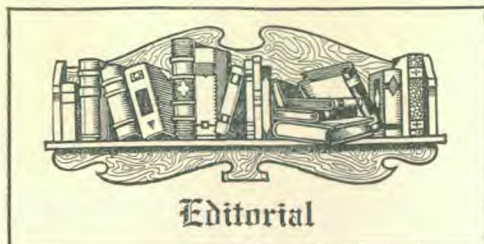


# The Educational Messenger

VOL. 5

COLLEGE VIEW, NEBRASKA, OCTOBER 28, 1909

No. 25



## A Plea for the Distribution of Offices

The students have now fully settled down into accustomed places; and that is the trouble—some of them have settled down into places to which they are only too well accustomed. We have collected a list of leaders of prayer and missionary bands, chairmen of committees, club presidents and secretaries, class officers, and young people who take part in public exercises of all sorts, in both school and church life. We notice the same names occur again and again. Why should they? A band or body of some kind meets for organization. They look around and "among those present" they see some one who has already proved himself to be efficient and faithful in whatever he has done, and so, without thought of the many burdens he may already be carrying, he is nominated, approved with enthusiasm, and elected.

It should not be thus. Is it that we fail to recognize worth in new people, are not willing to trust them, or is it just thoughtlessness? Surely the last cause. But let us take heed to be more thoughtful.

Now, do not understand by this, that we advocate rashly putting irresponsible people into important positions. But it is the purpose of this school to develop workers, and we insist that there are many new students who are as capable of filling offices as those who are already wearing

the "rushed to death" expression. There are as good fish in the sea as were ever pulled out of it. Even if we were inclined to think "perhaps that person is not capable," let us remember that activity is the very best way of fostering responsibility.



## Again the Gymnasium Call

A great deal of the domestic work done by the boys comes to them in a way to afford them exercise and fresh air. Furthermore, there is a class in drilling, open to all the boys. All the work done by the girls is work in which there is very little chance of getting healthful exercise. There is no reason why a girl should not have just as much exercise and fresh air as a boy. There most certainly should be a gymnasium for their use. In a school which professes to believe so much in healthful living, it can not but appear to be inconsistent that there should be no means of getting the students, particularly the girls, to stir up the blood which is sure to become sluggish by continued lack of exercise.

With one among us now who has been connected with the physical training department of the Walla Walla school, we feel that half the need has been supplied. Now for the place!

There is no question as to whether one would be used if it were fitted up. A very large majority of the girls have expressed themselves as being willing and anxious to avail themselves of it.

The question of where it should be, is beyond us as students. Be it far from us to dictate to the board.

We only know that it is the call of the hour.



## The Faculty Reception

ALFRED PETERSON

On Saturday evening, October 23d, the faculty held their annual reception for the students.

The reception, having been postponed on account of the General Conference Council and other important matters which naturally rise at the beginning of school, had been looked forward to for some time by the students.

At 7:30 the faculty began receiving the students. In the line stood the members of the faculty and their wives headed by President and Mrs. Lewis, the senior class, and the junior class. The line began at the door of the president's office, through which it extended; thence into the faculty room, out through the hall, and as it grew in length, up and down every chapel aisle, and twice across the front.

After a pleasant time spent in becoming acquainted by means of hand-shaking, and much "vain repetition" of names, the students and teachers gathered in the chapel for a short program. After the invocation by Elder Burg, and a piano selection by Professor Roberts, President Lewis extended a hearty welcome to the students in behalf of the faculty and the friends in the village. W. C. Flaiz, president of the senior class, responded to the address of welcome in behalf of the students.

The vocal solo by Mrs. Marion Crawford-Smith and a little talk by Mr. Rowell pleased the students greatly. Mr. Rowell, in his pleasing way, told a few well-pointed anecdotes to illustrate helpful suggestions.

Prof. Roberts closed the program with a piano selection, and the gathering broke up with every one feeling pleased with the evening's entertainment. It is hoped that the influence of the reception will be felt throughout the entire school year. School life is much more pleasant when

a spirit of cordiality pervades the school. A sincere, hearty greeting may be a small thing in itself but its influence is mighty, for the entire school as well as the individual. The secret of popularity and good-fellowship is sincerity and cordiality.



## East Hall Reception

The boys residing in East Hall, who were here also last year, gave a reception to the new boys on the evening of Oct. 17th. After a formal introduction by Mr. E. C. Rowell, Mr. Earl Ventling rendered an organ solo. The old boys numbered ten, and each one of them made a short speech of welcome and good-fellowship. Their leader, Mr. Arthur N. Donaldson, spoke on "School Spirit." Mr. Herman Martins gave a response for the new students. After a violin solo by Mr. Wagner, Mr. Rowell read a letter, supposed to have been written from a new student to his mother, recounting in a humorous way the pleasures, regulations, and customs of the school.

A short time was then spent in relaxation and games.

The boys were called to quiet again by a cornet duet by Mr. Gosnell and Mr. Martins.

As the final feature of the evening, a return to the school days of a few years ago was made, by an old fashioned spelling match. Mr. Gosnell stood his ground the longest.

The event was greatly enjoyed by all the boys, and goes to show that friendly feeling, properly directed, may promote college spirit and brotherly love.



A student may devote all his powers to acquiring knowledge; but unless he has a knowledge of God, unless he obeys the laws that govern his own being, he will destroy himself.



### A Remarkable Meeting

Tuesday, Oct. 12th, the General Conference Council met with the students at chapel hour. Elder Daniells presided at the meeting. Its purpose was to give the students opportunity to see and hear our leading workers. At the request of the students, the meeting was prolonged till twelve o'clock; during the two hours forty-one ministers addressed the school. Those taking part were:—

Elder Irwin, vice-president of the General Conference; Eld. O. A. Olsen, chairman of the North American Foreign Department; Elder Spicer, secretary of Foreign Mission Board; Prof. F. Griggs, chairman of Educational Department; Dr. Kress, field secretary of the Medical Department; Prof. M. E. Kern, chairman of the Medical Missionary Volunteer Department; Doctor Ruble, secretary of the Medical Department; Eld. K. C. Russel, chairman Religious Liberty Department; Eld. G. B. Thompson, chairman S. S. Department; Elder Haffner, superintendent of the German work. Of Union Conference Presidents there were:—

Eld. R. A. Underwood, Northern Union; Elder Santee, Southwestern Union; Elder McVagh, Southern Union; Professor Wilkinson, Columbian Union; Elder Guthrie, Eastern Canadian Union; Elder Hartwell, Central New England Union; Elder Westworth, Southeastern Union; Elder Shaw, Western Canadian Union; Elder Moon, Lake Union; Eld. W. B. White, Atlantic Union; Eld. E. T. Russel, Central Union. Of state presidents there were:—

Elder Terry, Texas; Elder Thompson, Kansas; Elder Andross, Southern California; Elder Kite, Eastern Colorado; Elder Kennedy, Western Colorado; Elder Robinson, Nebraska; Elder Hickman, Eastern Pennsylvania; Elder Jackson Minnesota; Elder Odgen, Northern Missouri; Elder Hennig, District of Columbia; Elder Kunkel, North Dakota; Elder

Haughey, Western Michigan; Elder Hale, Southern Missouri; Elder Kneeland, New Jersey.

In addition there were present: Eld. W. C. White; Elder Burden, of Loma Linda; Eld J. E. White; Eld. J. N. Anderson, of China; Elder Knox; and Elder Wyatt.



### Caught from the Chapel Talks

"What is the Spirit of Prophecy? It is God the Father communicating His infallible word and will to His people through fallible human beings of His own choosing." Elder Irwin.

"We are only prepared for the responsibility of the future by faithfully bearing the responsibility of the present." Prof. Frederick Griggs.

"Seventh-day Adventist young people are to be 'repairers of the breach'. Our duty is to keep our eyes on the dark gaps in the map." Elder Spicer.

"Our future depends more on the opportunities we grasp or miss than on heredity or environment." Eld. R. Underwood.



### To Our Readers

If we would survive in this "struggle for existence" we must advertise, but we can not secure advertising unless we can prove to our advertisers that our ads are worth something to them; they want something for their investment. Therefore we urgently request our readers to patronize those who advertise with us. We accept ads from none but reputable houses. But in patronizing these people there is one very important thing to remember—please say, "I saw in the MESSENGER, the Union College paper," etc. Otherwise the merchant will never know we furnished the customer. Please remember and help us in this way.





## Educational

### Scope and Nature of True Education

So long as man is finite, there must be differences of opinion, and so long as there are differences of opinion, there must be argument and exposition. There exist in the educational world differences of opinion, hence there must also be argument and exposition. The series of articles to be published under the above title will try to prove worthy of both of those high names.

But what are the differences of opinion that confront us in the consideration of this subject? Among Seventh-day Adventists, the main theme for discussion is, What should be the length of the course taken in school? Some contend for a long course leading to a degree, while others, by far the majority, uphold valiantly the merits of the short course. Their battle cry is, "Go to school and get there the things that you must have in order to make a respectable appearance, and then get into the work of the Third Angel's Message."

In the world at large, the same principles are involved in the discussions centering around the question, Is the utilitarian view of education the one best adapted to make the most out of men, or is that view of education best which sees in the cultivation of the liberal arts a valuable and necessary training? Each student in the course of his college career is confronted with the controversy, and he must take sides whether he will or no. The majority answer in favor of the first alternative. That is why the freshman class is always larger than the senior, and why there is a commercial school in every village large enough to claim the name of city. But is the majority right?

To answer the question properly we must ask and answer several others. What is education? Is it merely the acquiring of knowledge, or even the acquiring of efficiency to do some certain work, as to build a house or argue a case before the bar? Do these things constitute education? If they do, what is the object of education? and if they do not, what is its object?

After we have answered these questions to our own satisfaction, we have yet to determine upon the best way of acquiring that education, and of attaining the object towards which we are striving. We must know, too, what each of the specialized forms of study will do towards attaining that object. These questions and more, must be answered in dealing with our subject.

But it shall not be in the province of these articles to speak with voice prophetic. The author is too inexperienced, too much of a tyro to command the audience of the multitude. His opinions are worth no more than yours, only as they are corroborated by the experiences of mankind, and appealing to your good judgment, he hopes for a fair hearing.

The object of these papers shall be, not so much to impart information as to arouse thinking. If they shall in the least help some one to think in whole and not in parts, and especially if they shall help any one to think the widely separated parts of our existence into one whole, they shall have accomplished the highest hopes of their author.

Indeed, they are being written with a view of aiding the writer to formulate in his own mind a harmonious whole of the world's seeming discords. To accomplish this feat, and to make the Educational Department of the MESSENGER live up to its name is the immediate cause of these articles. The first paper will deal with "The Beginning of Knowledge."

R. N. S.



### A Word to the Wise

The opening days are over and the wheels of Union College roll merrily round, grinding out the sages of the future. Nearly every one has settled down to business and the long race for the end of the year is on. What kind of a path will it be that we shall blaze?

That will depend entirely upon ourselves and our attitude towards the things around us. If we have come for business and will stick to our knitting there is no doubt but that the year holds in store many precious things. No man ever yet put forth painstaking conscientious effort without a reward, and the world is too old now for the law of compensation to be reversed.

But if we are of a knocking disposition and have had the misfortune of being born with a hammer in our hands, it is going to be difficult to get anything out of school life. No one can do good work in his classes if he is continually running down the instructors.

Sometimes we, as students, get into a habit of knocking, and we go around the whole day striking at everything that comes our way. We do this mostly without thought, not realizing the string of evils that follow in its wake.

It will do us no harm to consider a few of the worst of the string. First of all, there is the injury that one does himself. The man with a grouch is never welcome, and he is never happy. We all despise him. But this same grouchy man was one day only a fellow who did a little kicking, but who, nevertheless, was a pretty good fellow. All the matter with him now is that he can't stop when he wants to. His usefulness in life is spoiled—all because he did not exercise a little self-control when things did not go to suit him. His habit of continually knocking has dwarfed his powers and warped his soul.

But our duty to ourselves is not the

only consideration. If we happen to be former students of the College we are looked up to, and that rightly, by those coming here for the first time, as examples of behavior; and if they find us in the habit of passing uncomplimentary remarks about this or that instructor or about this or that action of the faculty, they will soon get the idea that Union College is the repository for everything that is objectional, and they, too, hasten to join the band of kickers. Thus it goes on from one class to another, and the disease is hard to get rid of, when it once gets a good hold in a college community. As old students of Union College let us be careful, and do all that we can to create a spirit of college loyalty that will surmount every difficulty, and with a spirit of hearty cooperation let us put our shoulders to the wheel to make this the best year of our lives. R. N. S.



### Use Simple Words

"Big words are used by small thinkers to hide their little thoughts," and it might be added that many little words are used by people who do not think, to hide their total abstinence from thought. For instance I have just read a paragraph of a page in length, in which some one with aesthetic(?) taste for words has started out to describe a face. By all kinds of round about ways he finally lets you into the secret, that the face is one that belongs on a watch. His whole description could have been given in twenty words, but he must bungle it by using at least a hundred. Every time such a paragraph, either written or spoken, crosses my path, I want to get hold of the author and hang him up by the heels until so many words run out of his mouth that he will be positively stingy with the few that are left with him.



## Impending Removal of the Foreign Departments

At the recent Conference Council held here, it was decided to remove the foreign departments of our school to other localities; also that these new schools thus formed will be arranged for and built as soon as possible.

There are various and excellent reasons for this action. There is a great need of German and Scandinavian workers. The facilities here for their education, though equal to those offered in any English school, are not such as best meet the demands of the foreign fields.

In better equipped schools where only one language is taught, there would be a larger attendance of that nationality, and more workers would be continually going out into actual and active service. Our workers need a more up-to-date language and literature department than can be obtained where English is the major and foreign languages the minor branches. Could we English best develop our powers of thought and expression in a German-speaking school?

Besides the special benefit to those who are going from us, there will be the general relief from the congested condition which is decidedly apparent in College View. Sister White says dividing and subdividing should be done, and that each division should give concentrated attention to making our educational institutions more like the schools of the prophets.

The school of the Germans will most probably be located in Kansas or South Dakota, that of the Swedes near Chicago, and that of the Danish-Norwegian Department, near Minneapolis.

Each nationality will raise the funds for the erection of their own buildings.

Each institution will be owned thereafter by the conference in which it is located.

But with all the acknowledged improvements which the change offers, it is with regret that we think of the departure of those who have so long and so pleasantly been associated with us. Among them are to be found some of our best students. While with us they have proved themselves to be good moral agents for the uplift of the school, diligent students, and true Christian characters.



## Why We Are Late to Classes

The bell gives three taps. The classes are dismissed—that is, some of them are. Professor Blank is in the middle of an important explanation, upon which depends tomorrow's lesson. "Attention just a moment please," and he continues. When he finishes, his students rush to their next class rooms just as the door closes and the lesson begins.

But we will not place all the blame on the teachers. More than one student must go from the basement to the third floor, or from the third floor to the basement, between several class recitations. These are necessarily late, and often too tired to think connectedly for a minute or two after the lesson begins.

No, I am not forgetting the friendly chat in the chapel or hall after the last bell rings, nor the listless dallying on the stairs, nor the girl who finds her hair needing attention at the last minute, nor the young man who has fooled away an entire vacant period, and then waits five minutes after the last ring of the bell, to "cram" a few points of the lesson into his mind before going to class.

Sometimes extra help is needed in the kitchen, or some one is sick and must have attention. Yes, sometimes, once or twice a year perhaps, we are late for a really good reason.



Time wasted is existence, used is life.



## Leaves from Students' Notebooks

### In Tune with Nature

To one who has lived among the trees of the northern states, this autumn weather brings an almost insatiable desire to go back and wander about among the fallen leaves and listen to their friendly crackle beneath his feet. And having satisfied himself with their nearness and the whining drone of the of wind through the trees, one would saunter off to a little valley below, and there where the grass is still and green, he would throw himself down and feast his eyes on the waving mass of sunset colors, with the amber sky above. There with the blackbirds hurrying past him to a near-by corn field, and the squirrels chattering merrily, as they prepare for their long winter rest, he would dream of the flowers hidden away among those leaves, ready to respond to the touch of spring, and deep in his soul he would discover other buds—buds of truth and purity, ready to burst and bloom at the touch of Heaven. There with the birds and squirrels and trees, his heart would open wide to the Creator and be quickened by the love that makes all the year spring.

### Reasons For Poverty

Any night during the theater season, one might stand on the curbstone of a certain street in Omaha and watch four streams of humanity pouring into as many theaters, and might imagine the rivulets of change, trickling steadily into the coffers of the amusement companies.

When the audiences have gathered and the play is about to begin, by walking up the street one may meet in the first block, fifty men, of whom thirty-eight are smoking cigars, and six, pipes, and the surrounding atmosphere savors of a tobacco plantation. There are three saloons in this block with ten to forty men in each, wasting their

manhood as well as their money. On every corner are the ever-present and disfiguring billboards; in every paper, predominating in the bulk of each magazine, not only in the metropolis and and large cities, but in the country places, as far as the limit of the rural route, are invitations attractively displayed and alluringly designed to appeal to every taste that is needlessly and wrongfully gratified.

Six thousand years of yielding to temptation has not increased the size and stiffness of the moral backbone of the human race, and as these attractions reap their harvest, hard earned wages are spent for "that which is not bread and that which satisfieth not."

### Would You?

If you were a man working one hundred and eighty hours a month for twenty-five dollars, fourteen dollars and fifty cents of which went for board, room rent, and laundry, as pay-day rolled around; if on top of your one hundred and eighty hours you were asked to place from thirty minutes to two hours and a half each day without any extra pay for it; if you positively knew of four men who were out of work, all anxious for a chance at your particular job; would you vote for a cooperative profit sharing system which would give everybody work? Especially when the institution you work for boasts of clearing several thousand dollars a year.



A class in Language Methods has been organized this year. At present its members number only five, but it gives promise of being a most interesting, as well as beneficial, study. For schools expecting to train workers to carry a message to every country, the need of teachers trained in proper methods of foreign language instruction is certainly obvious and pressing. These five students have all shown special ability and are planning to specialize in this line.





## Our Message

### The Work of Mr. and Mrs. Wightman

The religious liberty lecture-tour and special work carried on in the central west by the Religious Liberty Department of the Central Union Conference, we feel sure, has not been without wholesome results, and will have, it is hoped, a telling effect upon certain Sunday law movements now in process of development. The writer, accompanied by Mrs. Wightman, left St. Louis June 19th, and up to Oct. 20th—when the tour closed—had traveled considerably over three thousand miles, reaching a large number of cities and towns in Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado, and getting as far westward as Grand Junction, at the time of the West Colorado camp-meeting. In some respects, this lecture-tour has been more satisfactory than the tour in 1908, though, of course, the work did not attract as much attention in the public press as during the political campaign year. During the four months of travel, we reached, and attended for a portion of the time, the North Missouri, South Missouri, East Colorado, and West Colorado camp-meetings. At the North Missouri, and West Colorado camp-meetings, Mrs. Wightman gave her lecture, "The Rise of Religious Liberty in the United States," on a dray placed at the principal street corner of the city where the camp was located. Immense audiences turned out to hear. Inviting the people to come to the campground, it was found that the largest audience of the meeting was present the following evening. The largest congregation of

the Boulder meeting was that which came to hear the lecture on religious liberty. Nearly every meeting of the summer was conducted in the open air, resulting in large and attentive audiences.

At Ft. Scott, Pittsburg, and Independence, Kansas; Salida, Grand Junction, and Leadville, Colorado; and other points, the street was entirely closed to traffic, by the crowds. In the Joplin mining district a series of meetings was conducted with a very interesting experience, which has already been related in the *Review*.

At Independence, five consecutive night meetings were held. The subject of the last evening was "The State of the Dead and Modern Spiritualism," which seemed to create as much interest as the regular subjects. Newspapers everywhere have treated us with courtesy and generally given excellent "write-ups" of the work. It is significant that in not one of the ninety newspaper articles of the tour, has one single line, or word, of adverse criticism appeared, showing, it seems to me, that the public is beginning to appreciate, in a measure, the religious liberty message, and to sense the danger to be apprehended from the conquest of the civic in the interest of the religious by the various religious organizations of the country. Several of the most influential newspapers reporting our work published strong editorials heartily endorsing the movement of public enlightenment we have inaugurated, and calling attention to the danger of incorporating the Christian religion, or any other, in the American fundamental law.

Leaving Salida, we crossed the famous Marshall's Pass, and dropped down into the Uncompaghere Valley and Montrose just in time for the ceremonies incident to the opening of the great Gunnison tunnel project, which, it is con-



templated, will transform the great bleak desert of sand—200,000 acres or more—into a garden of fruits and flowers. Thousands of persons had gathered for the event—the opening of the tunnel by President Taft. Our lecture was given at the Triumphal Arch in the very heart of the city. And nowhere have we had a larger or more interested audience this summer. The following day kept us busy calling on representative citizens who had requested an interview. At Leadville, the highest city in the world, the interest was peculiarly important. The state senator, and other prominent citizens, took an active interest in the two lectures, and promised further aid to us in Denver when the legislature meets a year later. The newspapers here published eight strong articles, in all, reaching 75,000 readers. A lieutenant-governor, a number of state senators, a large number of assemblymen, prominent civic officials, a Standard-Oil magnate, prominent railway officials, and others, have been met, and the letters that are coming to us, and the letters that are appearing in the public prints over the signatures of those whom we do not even know, all this is encouraging, and shows what may be accomplished in the work of reaching the masses and educating public opinion along right lines of civil government. A summary of our joint work—that of Mrs. Wightman and my own—follows: Number lectures given during the 120 days' tour, 142; aggregate number of persons hearing the lectures, upon carefully made estimates, approximately 25,000; total number of newspaper articles, 90; actual circulation of these, based on figures given in Ayer's Newspaper Annual, 418,386; actual reading circulation, 1,255,158 (newspaper authorities say each paper on an average reaches three persons); number of pages of religious liberty literature put into circulation, 137,670.

During this period, over a thousand letters upon the question were written, and 1,002 personal visits made. Certainly, good results ought to come from this. Indeed, I am very hopeful of permanent results for good from the 137,000 pages of literature scattered over the territory. The literature combined with the lectures becomes especially a power for good. Mrs. Wightman, in her lectures, has spoken to the point, and has hidden nothing; she has plainly shown the injustice of Sunday laws, and the iniquity of the legal persecutions that arise under their enforcement. Despite this, not a single word of adverse newspaper criticism has appeared, and the public in general has endorsed our position—"Keep the church and the state forever separate." This warning message and protest in the name of liberty, is, in my opinion, rising to the "higher ground". May God bless these feeble efforts put forth to help stay the tide of evil—the storm of intolerance and oppression, is my prayer. From here we go to Kansas City, Mo., where winter headquarters will be established, and the press bureau department be put upon a still firmer and better foundation. Our department may be addressed at any time at 1109 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

JOHN S. WIGHTMAN.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 22, 1909.



Did any of our readers miss that report in the *Review*, about a sister in Portland, Maine, seventy-three years of age, selling 1,000 copies of the September number of *Life and Health* in less than four weeks?

This same sister has placed an order for 500 copies of the October issue for another month's work. Think of it—seventy-three years old, selling 1,000 papers a month, and earning \$70, and bringing blessing to thousands of homes besides. None are too old nor too young for our periodical work.



## On the Lives of the Apostles

[On Sabbath morning, October 23d Mr. Rowell took up the time given to the review lesson, in the young people's Sabbath-school in the chapel, with the following interesting notes on the lives of the apostles.—Ed.]

As was learned in the Sabbath-school lesson for Oct. 16th, Christ sent forth the disciples as "sheep in the midst of wolves." The following notes on their subsequent lives show that they fully realized the persecutions and hardships which He had predicted for them.

In Acts 15 we find Peter in Jerusalem, a member of the apostolic council. He is supposed to have taught at Babylon, Corinth, Rome, and Cappadocia. He arrived at Rome during the persecution by Nero, and was martyred. There is a prison in Rome, in which, it is said, he was confined, and the shrine which was erected for his tomb. About a mile outside the Appian Gate is a small church connected with Peter's last days. His heart failed him, and as he fled from persecution, he met the Saviour. In his amazement he could only cry, "Lord, where art thou going?" When the Master replied, "I am come to Rome, to be crucified afresh," he turned about, went back to Rome, and gave himself up to death. He was crucified with his head downward, for he so desired.

Andrew was first a disciple of John the Baptist, and was one of the two who followed the "Lamb of God," and he told his brother, Simon, "We have found the Christ." He brought to Jesus the lad with the five loaves and two fishes. The incident of the coming of the proselytes to Philip who took them to Andrew, that Andrew might go with him to Jesus, indicates that Andrew was the best one of the disciples to introduce strangers to Jesus. He afterward went into Scythia, and because he made so many converts, including the wife of Egeas, the pro-consul, he was scourged, and crucified on a cross shaped like the letter "X"—the St. Andrew's cross.

James, the Great, was a son of Zebedee and Salome who is considered the sister of the virgin Mary, by some writers. He and his brother, John, were fishermen, companions of Peter and Andrew. At the time of the miraculous draught of fishes, James went with the others to follow the Master. He and John wished to call fire down from the heavens upon the Samaritans, and later their mother asked for them that they might sit on either side of Him in His kingdom. After the establishment of the church, James, it seems, filled an important place in Jerusalem until he was beheaded by Herod.

John was saintliest of the twelve and the apostle whom Jesus loved. He was one of the three in the garden with the Lord, and followed Him into the judgment hall. At the cross, Jesus gave His mother into John's care. There is little record of John given in the historical part of the Scriptures. During the reign of Domitian, he was banished to Patmos, where he wrote the Revelation. After Domitian's death, John was recalled to Ephesus, where he wrote the Gospel of John. The epistles of John were written before the Revelation or Gospel. When he became too infirm to preach, he was led to church where he said only, "Little children, love one another." Upon being asked why he said only this, he replied, "Because the Lord commanded it." John died a natural death.

Philip's first meeting with Jesus was abrupt and short. Jesus found Philip and said, "Follow me." Philip first went and found Nathaniel, thus giving us an example of missionary activity. He said to Jesus, "Show us the Father," and received the gentle rebuke, "Have I been so long time with you, and yet thou has not known me, Philip?" Philip, the apostle, is not Philip, the deacon or the evangelist, who is mentioned in Acts 6:5 as being elected deacon, and in Acts 8,



as preaching the gospel in Samaria. Ecclesiastical tradition says he went into Phrygia, where he found the people worshipping a serpent. He held up a cross, and commanded the serpent to disappear. It did so, and because of this he was crucified.

Bartholomew is believed by many to be the same as Nathaniel. The first three Gospels make no mention of Nathaniel, while the fourth makes no mention of Bartholomew. He was precious in the sight of our Lord because there was in him no guile. It might be said of him, "Blessed are the pure in heart." Tradition says that he carried the gospel to India, and having returned to Phrygia, was with Philip at the time of his martyrdom. He is said to have met his death on the cross.

Matthew, the publican or taxgatherer, belonged to a class hated by all Jews. Like the other disciples, he obeyed the call, "Follow me," going immediately with Jesus. A hint of his humble spirit is given in his enumeration of the apostles, calling himself "Matthew, the publican." On one occasion he gave a supper for the Lord. Tradition is uncertain in regard to the death of Matthew. He is said to have gone into Egypt, where he raised the king's son from the dead, and founded an order of maidens dedicated to God. Some say he died a natural death; others, that he was martyred.

Thomas is shown to us as a doubting apostle—the skeptical one. He was not unbelieving, but simply wanted to investigate, and have proof; this being given, he was satisfied. He is said to have taken the gospel into India. A community of St. Thomas Christians, it is said, was found recently by travelers, on the coast of Malabar. Some say he died from natural causes; others, that he was pierced by a lance.

St. James, the Less, is supposed to be James, the Just, Bishop of Jerusalem.

Paul calls him the Lord's brother, and according to Matthew, the Jews of Nazareth referred to him as the brother of Jesus. He presided over the council at Jerusalem, mentioned in Acts 15, which decided the question of the admission of Gentiles. In this he showed good sense, charity, and forbearance. He was martyred by the Jews about 62 A. D., being thrown from the battlement of a temple.

Simon Zelotes, as the name signifies, was a zealot, one of a sect who adhered strictly to the Mosaic ritual, and opposed bitterly the Roman rule. Tradition varies in regard to him; he is said by some to have gone into Persia and to have been martyred there, by others, to have gone into Britain and suffered there for Christ.

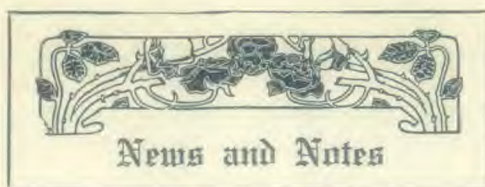
St. Jude, called by Matthew, Lebbeus, and by Luke, Judas, brother of James, is carefully distinguished from the traitor Judas. He is the author of the Epistle of Jude.

Judas Iscariot. The life of the betrayer shows that even though one has been with Jesus, he still may be of sinful heart. His being chosen with the twelve, shows that Jesus calls all manner of men. D'Alembert says that only two things can reach the top of a pyramid—an eagle and a reptile. So there are only two characters that gain notoriety—the good man and the villain; the one on the wings of inspiration and genius, the other on the belly of meanness. So the deed of the woman who anointed Jesus will be told everywhere as a memorial; and so will the wicked treachery of Judas.



"Determine by the help of God to be a positive uplifting force in this school. Determine that there shall be stars in your crown for this year's work." Prof. M. E. Kern.





C. E. Dixon is nightwatch and janitor at the Post Office.

Miss Mertie Wheeler went to Omaha, Friday, Oct. 22d, to attend the W. C. T. U. Convention at that place.

Plans are being made for some much needed improvements at the Sanitarium powerhouse. A new smoke stack will probably come first.

James Johnson, class of '08, has gone to Walla Walla, Wash., to assist in teaching in the Danish-Norwegian Department of Walla Walla College.

The College Board has voted a new steel lathe for the engineers. Good! It is a much needed machine and in addition to being almost indispensable in repair work, it will be a great help to the class in engineering.

In a personal letter, Oscar Frank says, "I have been preaching hard in tent meetings all summer. I have helped to hold four. Fifty persons, mostly adults, have made a stand for the truth as the visible results of the labors of my co-laborer and myself."

On Sabbath, Oct. 23d, the wife of Professor Hirschmiller, of South Lancaster, Mass., was burned to a crisp from her feet to her waist. She was pouring kerosene from a can onto some wood, when the whole thing exploded wrapping her in flame. She was still living Oct. 24th.

The "box in the corner by the Library door" yielded a good crop of news notes this week. Many thanks to the good people who remembered it. And you who did not think of it this time, please remember after this, that your news notes are as interesting as any one's and that we are always glad to get them.

D. E. P.

S. M. Farrar drives an automobile of his own lately.

Kent Wallace expects to return to U. C. "as soon as corn is picked."

Mrs. D. R. Callahan returned from a visit at Curtis, Nebr., on Wednesday.

Mr. Loyd Small has been compelled to drop his school work, on account of his health.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Wilson returned to their home at Rising City, Nebr., after a few days' stay at the Sanitarium.

Miss Ethel Benson has been compelled to drop her school work on account of her health. She is now selling *Life and Health* in Lincoln.

C. D. Smith spent a few hours at the College not long since. He is engaged in real estate business, working between Nebraska and Texas.

The new air-pressure tank in the west end of the College powerhouse basement has been in use for some days past. Those in charge of it say it is lacking in just one point—capacity.

Dr. Kress gave an illustrated lecture in the chapel, Wednesday night, Oct. 13th, on the cause of contagious diseases. His audience was impressed with the importance of cleanliness and carefulness in the prevention of disease.

W. D. Mitchell writes from Lisbon, Iowa, "I am still here in the brush, on the old homestead in Cedar County, working hard and enjoying good health. I am farming, and going to the school of experience. Some of my lessons are very expensive."

The Bell Telephone Company has had a crew of men at work on its new line here in the village for some time past, and will soon install a large number of instruments. Competition is the life of trade and promoter of public service. With both the Automatic and Bell systems in town, and both looking for business, the people will be able to get almost any one "by phone."



Miss Selma Schramm is teaching at Brenham, Texas.

Miss Pearle Irvine is at Walla Walla, Wash., this fall.

Mrs. Ora Stacy returned to her home at Queen City, Mo., last week.

The Sanitarium Food Company shipped an order of bread to Hastings, Tuesday.

Ross Flaiz writes from Walla Walla, Wash., that he arrived there after a pleasant trip.

Still the wanderers return. Frank Doll and Raleigh Andrews are among the latest comers.

Miss Wavie D. Tubbs and Miss Gertrude Thompson, both Union College graduates, are teaching at Maple Plain, Minn.

On Monday, Oct. 25th, Professor Witzke was called away to attend the funeral of his mother, who died at Grand Island, Nebr. The MESSENGER extends its heartfelt sympathy.

Eld. J. E. White has a choice collection of lantern slides on Bible subjects, good for use in tent-meetings. He showed these to a large audience in the chapel, Saturday night, Oct. 16th.

Many of the older students will hear with regret of the death, from consumption, of Miss Ruth Kane, who was among us in '01-'02. She was in California at the time of her death, October 6th.

Bergman and McNay have moved their office from the College bookstore to the basement of East Hall, where their fireless cooker factory is located. There isn't much machinery in sight, but the boys are turning out some fine looking cookers.

We were glad to meet Mr. Herman Neuman at the Sanitarium one day last week. Mr. Neuman is located at Hygiene, Colo., but having to come to McCook, Nebr., on business, he could not resist the temptation to come to College View and spend a few days with old friends. Come again, Mr. Neuman.

Mrs. Peebles is here from Omaha.

Miss Anna Isaac has gone to Leola, S. Dak. to teach school.

Elmer Lindholm orders the MESSENGER sent to him at Plattsmouth, Neb.

Miss Mamie Dunbar's mother and little brother, from Dunbar, Nebr., are visiting her.

Mrs. Mary Lawrence and daughter Emiline are visiting at the home of Professor Grauer.

Mr. H. A. Hebard has been at the Sanitarium putting up grape juice. About 1200 quarts were bottled for winter use.

Miss Gertrude Grant will not teach in Minnesota during the coming winter. At present she plans on staying at home in Rosalia, Kans.

Miss Henry, of St. Louis, Mo., who has been connected with the physical culture department at Walla Walla College, has entered the Normal Course at Union.

Tom Nethery, treasurer of the MESSENGER Board, has gone to Washington, D. C. If satisfactory arrangements can be made, he will connect with the Sanitarium there.

Mrs. G. E. Wills, of Rockford, Ill., sends greetings to all of the MESSENGER family. Mrs. Wills was a member of the class of '01, and will be remembered by her friends as Esther Sylvia Johnson.

David Field, class of '09, and Miss Addie Hindbaugh, of Enid, Okla., were quietly married Wednesday evening, Sept. 22d, at the home of the bride. They left the next morning for Keene Academy, where he will act as preceptor during the coming year.

Stamps.—If those receiving letters or papers from foreign countries will save the stamps, and give them to me, I will see that they are sent where they can be sold to the stamp collector and the proceeds will be turned over to the Foreign Mission Board to promote missionary work in foreign fields. L. L. Caviness, College View.



Mrs. Nelson Soucy has returned from a visit to Colorado Springs, Colo.

Eld. J. A. Burden, of Loma Linda College of Evangelists, spoke in the chapel Friday morning, Oct. 22d.

Fred Herzer writes from Omaha that he is hard at school work, having enough to do to keep him more than busy.

Miss Grace Sutton, of Kaycee, Wyo., a former student of Union, has entered the nurses' class at the Sanitarium.

Mrs. J. Barrack, of Salmon City, Idaho, has come to College View to be with her daughter, Alta, who attends college here.

Eld. W. W. Prescott took as the text of his address, Sabbath morning, Oct. 9th, Matt. 22: 42, "What think ye of the Christ?" This is the personal all-important question for each of us, and on our answer depends our eternal destiny.

The elocution class gave a successful program in the German chapel, on the evening of Oct. 19th. Those taking part were G. W. Offil, Orrel Graham, A. E. Thorp, O. O. Ward, John Strahle, Lincoln Black, F. G. Hallock, Harry Hilliard, Jacob Webber, Olive Krum, Louise Tucker, and Darling Nesty.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Nagel stopped in College View a short time on their way to the Pacific Coast, from Mrs. Nagel's home, in Iowa. They sailed for China Oct. 20th, with Dr. Selmon's company. Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Hall and Dr. and Mrs. Larson, who are all students of Union, were in the company. Mr. and Mrs. Cush Sparks will sail on the next boat.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Stansbury, among the first settlers of College View, are now living at New Decatur, Ala. In writing to inquire about old friends they say, "We are well; our health is much improved since coming here. We are of good courage and are getting ready for the 'In-gathering Work.' The people here are very kind and polite. The climate is very nice. We are learning how to farm here."

The young people's hour, Sabbath afternoon, Oct. 9th, was occupied by Elder Irwin who spoke impressively of the nearness of Christ's coming.

Miss Viola Tillotson, a former graduate from the Nebraska Sanitarium, has enrolled in Union for special work. She comes from Republican City, Neb.

We were favored with a double sermon Sabbath, Oct. 16th. Eld. W. C. White and his brother, J. E. White, both spoke on the work of the Holy Ghost in the life and in the preparation for the advent of Christ.

The Young Women's Personal Work Band gave an open program in the Scandinavian chapel, Oct. 14th. A piano solo by Miss Jessie Seaward was followed by a statement of the purpose of the band by Mrs. Benson. Some past experiences of the band were told by Miss Mary Moore. A recitation, "He Careth," was given by Miss Agnes Lewis. "What Young People can Do for Young People," was the subject of the paper read by Miss Irma Lewis. A ladies' quartet closed the program. After a successful summer, the band is hoping for a still more successful winter; for on the faithfulness of the Personal Work Bands, depends in a measure, the spiritual life of the school.

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