

# The Educational Messenger

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## Editorial

### Revival of an Old Injunction

In former college days, the advice delivered at the chapel talks was, "Above all, get your lessons." Then the scope of school study was so broadened, and so many things besides the actual study of books were brought into connection with school life, that the burden of advisory visitors came to be, "Remember that there is something more than the mere getting of your lessons. Take part in the life of the school that falls outside of the two covers of a textbook." Some of us have listened with such wide-open ears to the latter advice that we have so many things to do outside of preparation for class recitation, that, actually, it is seldom we have time to get all our lessons well. For some of us, it is high time to return to the old way. We need to study our lessons intensively, however, instead of extensively; let us do this first, and then these other duties will be added unto us only too quickly.



Fit, square, polish thyself. Thy turn will come. Thou wilt not lie in the way. The builders will have need of thee. The wall has more need of thee than thou hast of the wall.—*Richard C French.*



"Our influence takes no holidays and keeps no Sabbaths."

### Stop that Thought

As gradually as passed away the heat of summer, thus gradually and as painlessly died that worthy organization known as "The Cool Club." But although there are no doubt too many clubs now in existence, yet there is one whose membership should be increased many fold. It is the "Stop That Thought Club." When you find yourself brooding over your mistakes or the mistakes of others, when you begin to worry over inevitable circumstances—past, present, or future—Stop That Thought. It is not necessary even to pray repeatedly over unavoidable or irrevocable occurrences. When you have taken your cares to the Lord, know that you have been heard, and then pray for the future, not over the bitter past. Keep the name of your club in mind—Stop That Thought.



### The Entertainment Committee

We were interested in an announcement made in chapel one day last week, concerning a meeting of the faculty entertainment committee. We have been listening for some sound of their activity since the opening of school. Being restricted, and rightly, in many of the ways for social enjoyment that other young people have, we nevertheless, feel the need of some sort of entertainment. We have the entertainment committee to thank for the invitation extended to Mr. Bryan. From the student standpoint, we suggest an entertainment where the different students, out of the home and in, may be brought more closely together.



"Success will surely crown all noble effort."



### The Sophomore Class

And there is a Sophomore class! It is the liveliest class in school. Like all young things, it is buoyant and optimistic. Juniors and Seniors there have been since the dawn of Union's history, and it is rumored that there was once a short-lived Sophomore class. From present indications, the class of 1912 is going to be something more than a rumor in this, its sophomore year. It is little wonder that they walk about with smiling countenances and eager elastic step. They have accomplished the unexpected! What may they not do next?

Plodding Juniors, bluffing Seniors, sit up, take notice! There is some one else in school.

Treat them well, these new arrivals,  
Greet them with extended hand;  
See in them the fresh revivals  
Of the ancient viking band.

Strong and sturdy, noble-hearted,  
Make a place for them with you;  
So from Union be not parted  
Much that's generous, brave, and true.

Give them room to spread their heads in;  
They'll not always be so large.  
Give them space to cool their thoughts in,  
For they have an overcharge.

Hurt them not, these vigorous saplings;  
Time will make them wise as you.  
Elfish now as Celtic changelings,  
Years will teach them what to do.



### Class Officers

Of the Seniors, Walter C. Flaiz is president; Mary Leona Tuley, vice-president; Annie Laurie McCutcheon, secretary; Etta Bickert, assistant secretary; and N. C. Bungor, treasurer.

Of the Juniors, Leo F. Thiel is president; Anna Hullet, vice-president; and A. G. Goude, secretary.

The Sophomores' officers are Eugene C. Waller, president; Eva Lynn Seaward, vice-president; and Lulu Hiatt, secretary.

### Bryan Speaks in College View Church

Last Saturday evening, Nov. 6th, Mr. Bryan favored College View people with one of his most popular lectures, "The Prince of Peace." A large number had gathered to hear him before he arrived; and when President Lewis presented him to the audience in a few well chosen words, as one man they arose in respect to a man who knows not only how to charm the multitude with the magic of his oratory, but how to win the love and confidence of his neighbors by the sincerity of his life.

In his address he showed that storms of a score of years in political life have not deadened his sensibility to the things that will not fade when this earthly course is run. He appealed to young men to abandon the foolish idea that it is manly to be skeptical. We do not hesitate to eat because we do not understand the mysteries of the growth of our food. Why should we hesitate to enjoy the blessings of religion because we can not understand all of its mysteries?

We were all glad to hear Mr. Bryan, not only because he is a man of international repute, but because he has shown himself the friend of Christian education and the cause of religious freedom.



### The Tennis Club

The tennis club has been taking advantage of these beautiful days. Two courts on the play-ground east of South Hall are in good condition for use. The officials and their active committees deserve credit for the speed with which the courts were made ready. Arthur N. Donaldson is president; Lulu Blanche Hiatt, secretary; and Eugene C. Waller, master of the schedule. Now if good backstops were up, we would have courts as good in every way as are to be found.



## A New Plan for Serving Supper in South Hall

An entirely different plan for serving supper in South Hall has been successfully worked out this year. A long window has been cut at a convenient height in the partition between the lunch room and the old trunk room, and a rail placed in front, which does not permit the grand charge which was usually made through the door and up to the counter at opening time last year. Each person must fall into line and await his turn. Lunch is served regular cafeteria style, each, as he moves along, collecting on a tray what he wishes, the worth of which is torn out of his coupon book by the waiter at the end of the window. Hot soup and coffee, and an abundance of cold food and fresh fruit are served, a variety being offered. Nothing but fresh fruit may be taken to the rooms, thus placing temptation out of the way of stray mice.

Tables are spread in the serving room. Each may come and go as he will, no regularity as to place being required, and supper is eaten in a civilized, sociable way, which is certainly an improvement over the "yellow sack lunch" of last year.



### Let's Be Sociable

W. C. FLAIZ

Did you ever meet a person who seemed to carry an atmosphere of sociability and good nature right with him? And did it not make you feel better all day to have heard his "Good morning?" Have you not, in a vague way, wished that you could be as optimistic as he seems to be? On the other hand, have you ever met the man who seems to have just come from a grave yard? His look will almost haunt you. We all belong, in a general way, to one or the other of these types.

The evening of the faculty reception, each student was introduced to every other stu-

dent, and yet we often meet each other on the street without even exchanging friendly glances. Out of a dozen or more whom I met on my way down town the morning after the reception, I spoke to only four, and one of them turned around for a second, after I had passed, seeming to think I had done some unusual thing. Are we so busy that we can not look pleasant and say good morning? Of course not. We are simply out of the habit of being sociable. Most of us rush along as though we were catching the last car, or go along with our heads down as though out of a job. Let's quit it. We are all brothers and sisters, children in the same big family. Why not treat each other as brothers and sisters should? We can not speak without looking pleasant, and we can not look pleasant very long without feeling pleasant and carrying an optimistic atmosphere with us. Let us begin right now to make it part of our regular work to speak to every one we meet—not to be bold or forward, but to create a spirit of helpful comradeship.

Nothing less than a good letter from home does a new student as much good as to be spoken to by those who have been here longer than he—who are really "on the reception committee," whether they realize it or not. It makes him feel that he counts, that he is one of the family. Let us form a fraternity with "good morning" as the password, the student body as members, and the sole object of the organization to be the transformation of Union College from a refrigerator into a radiator.



### Knocking

Is usually prompted by one of three motives—fear, envy, or revenge.

Fear is cowardly; envy pays tribute to the one who is "knocked"; vengeance is not for man.

Knocking usually harms none but the knocker and often greatly helps the one aimed at.





## Educational

### The Beginning of Knowledge

Knowledge is the perception of facts and the inferences we draw from them. The infant has no knowledge, it has simply the capacity for knowledge. The senses are the mediums through which a knowledge of facts is brought to the child. At first this knowledge is very elemental. Education increases the scope and power of observation, and by storing the brain with certain observed facts, makes possible the beginning of thought. Thought is brain activity. That activity is originated in the brain of the child by sense impressions. With the beginning of thought we have the beginning of knowledge.

From this small beginning has been reared all that vast extent of knowledge which the wisest of men have ever attained. All our ideas come from without, or else are manufactured within the brain from other ideas that have come from without. These later ideas are our inferences from observed facts. They are the product of thought.

But, says some one, are not the ideas of God and of right and wrong, born in the child? I think not. It seems to me more reasonable to conceive of a child as being born without any ideas, than to think of it as having stored within its brain somewhere, somehow, the seed germs of knowledge which await only the stimulating influence of external facts to develop them. If it were true that the idea of God is implanted in the human brain, that idea ought not to vary, no matter what the training of the child might be. But we know that that idea depends wholly

upon the training of the child. The child of Christian parents subjected to the ideas of heathenism will have only the heathen's conception of God. Then too, if there is something to man more than his physical organism, as so many people so firmly believe, and if it is in that something that these seed germs of ideas are contained, we have another problem on our hands. For that something is either matter or it is not matter. If it is matter, it must by definition of terms be a part of the physical organism. But it can not be by hypothesis. Then it is not matter, and if not matter, then the man that thinks must be what Mrs. Eddy calls him, "a beautiful thought." But few thinking men will concede that. That something, then, can not be not-matter. It, therefore, does not exist, and man is merely a physical organism obtaining knowledge through sense.

But how can we know God through sense? That question will be answered more fully in later papers. It will be enough now to say that supreme manifestation of God through Jesus Christ was, and is made apprehensible to man through his physical senses, that nature, the great storehouse of knowledge and next to the Bible the revelation of God, is knowable to man only through his senses, and that thought, conception, reason, judgment, are possible only after the brain has stored away a considerable number of facts brought to its attention by the senses. Perception, then, is the beginning of knowledge, but simultaneous with perception is the beginning of thought, and thought adds to our knowledge certain facts not directly apprehensible. Among those facts is a knowledge of God.

The third article of this series, "Investigation and Revelation," will appear in the next issue.

R. N. S.



## Leaves from Students' Notebooks

### What is a Hero?

A hero is a man who possesses courage. I almost said, a man who shows courage; but that is superfluous, because a man who has courage will show it, sometime, in some way.

Usually the name "hero" is won by some single act of bravery. Occasionally, however, we find a man like Abraham Lincoln, for instance, to whom we give this title, not for any single deed, but for a life filled with strength and courage. Such men seem more like heroes, to me, than those who gain the name at a single bound; because it is more difficult to let a spirit of courage extend throughout a lifetime than to concentrate it into one hour or moment.

Sometimes I think our ideas of courage are perverted as are our ideas of other things. Man's standard is not God's standard in this any more than in anything else. I am going to draw two pictures for you, two rude pencil sketches, showing only the main outlines.

Hundreds of years ago, a child was born of aristocratic parents. He grew to be a man of indomitable will, a man of no scruples. He became a mighty warrior, an eminent man of letters, a politician who had no equal, and a statesman without a superior. The world almost worshipped him. Men cried, "Great is Caesar!" He was what men call a hero.

Not a hundred years after him, lived another boy. Born of humble parentage, the world hardly knew of his existence. He grew to be a man of prayer and courage for the right. He became a great and wise teacher, a kind and fearless preacher, and a powerful and gentle physician. The world hated him. Men cried, "Away with Him!" He was what God calls a hero.



Time gives himself and is not valued.

### A Character Sketch

He was a midget of a man, not more than four feet tall and of less than a hundred pounds weight. His stiff, black hair shaded broad eyebrows, underneath which were two squinty black eyes. His feet, shod with white tennis shoes, moved noiselessly about. His quick easy movements made one think of some lively business-like boy of twelve. But this was the doctor from Japan who, after taking a year's post-graduate work in a German medical school, had spent a year in St. Louis, studying American methods, and had now come to get our ideas of healthful living and the treatment of disease as exemplified in the Nebraska Sanitarium.



### Inevitable

You can not rob Nature; she will not be robbed. You may borrow or steal from her all you please, but she always keeps account of how much goes and just who gets it, and her methods of collection always get the amount called for from even the worst paymasters. Overeat, and you lose your appetite and pay interest in headache. Miss your sleep, and you will doze when you need to be widest awake. Overwork, and be all fagged out when the nip of the game comes, and unable to do your part. Persist in any offense against Nature, and pay for it in shattered nerves, weak body, and enforced idleness. The doctor's bills which come are a gentle reminder of your debt.



Pardon the suggestion, but without any disrespect to our teachers, would it not be well for faculty members who expect to do guard duty Oct. 31, 1910 to begin preparing for it now by taking a course in club-swinging with Miss Henry, our new Physical Culture instructor.



### Nebraska State Teachers' Association

Last week, Nov. 3, 4 and 5, the teachers of Nebraska held their annual session in Lincoln. The sessions were open only to members of the association and those procuring badges. Among the roll of speakers were: Earl Barnes, author and lecturer—one of the famous group called by David Starr Jordan to establish Leland Stanford University; James C. Monaghan, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education; Gilbert B. Morrison, school executive of great power—one who knows and can tell the educational value of manual training in the high school; Margaret J. Blair, gifted as a speaker and advocate of domestic science; and Booker T. Washington, among educators one of the greatest of the great of any race of all times.

One of the most prominent features of the association was the industrial exhibit held at the auditorium. There the various schools of Nebraska displayed the arts of each department of industrial work. University of Nebraska, Alliance, Peru, Crete, Bethany, Lincoln Public School, Union College, etc. were represented. The display showed talent, good and thorough work in dress-making, wood-work, drawing, painting, cooking, stencilling, pyrography, etc. The Lincoln school deserves special mention for its splendid specimens of mission furniture, the work of the seventh and eighth grade pupils. In looking at the various exhibits we were proud to see that Union College was in full array. Yes, and still prouder at the close of the session when we learned that she had won the first premium. An interesting feature of the Union College display was the demonstration of broom-making in full operation. The MESSENGER had a prominent place. Fine collections of contributions from the penmanship,

drawing, painting, wood-work and pyrography departments were on exhibition, also photographs showing the treatments given in the hydrotherapy class. In the middle of the apartment was a table spread with tempting goodies—products of the cooking class. Big frosted cakes, made without baking powder; delicious flaky pies, without a taste of lard; and buns and biscuits testified to the capabilities of the domestic science class.

The crowning event of the session occurred Friday evening when Booker T. Washington gave an address. Notes on his speech will be found in other columns.



### How to Read

ANNA ANDERSON

First of all, when you have made up your mind to read a difficult selection or book, stay by it. Do not cast the book away because you can not understand all you read; do not pronounce it uninteresting or worthless, but read it to the end. When you have finished, recall definitely the impression you have received, noting carefully where your mind fails to make any further connection with the story or idea. Now read the selection again, and observe more critically the details leading up to the point which you missed before, and try this time to make a connection. Having once more found your thread, grasp it, and if possible, carry it with you to the end. You will find the selection, at the close of the second reading, much clearer than it appeared to you the first time, and if you must needs go over it again, do not become discouraged; the result will be well worth the effort, and you will be master in the end.



"You must be good before you can do good."



### Booker T. Washington Speaks

Mr. Booker T. Washington addressed a session of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association, Friday evening, Nov. 5th, at St. Paul's church.

Preceding his address, Haydn's "Creation" was rendered by the University Choral Society, assisted by several talented singers from Chicago. So great was the desire of the people of Lincoln to hear Mr. Washington that the seats were not only occupied but a part of the aisle as well, while many were forced to stand.

Mr. Washington gave a brief sketch of his life, statistics concerning the Tuskegee school, and pictured the conditions among the negro race. He assured his audience that he must have been born, but when and where he has not been able to ascertain. When a mere lad, he heard of a school where one could attend by working his way. Eager for learning, he started out on foot and finally reached Richmond, where he obtained employment which brought him enough money to enter the school. Booker's first night in Richmond was spent in a hole by the side of a pavement. His last visit to Richmond found him addressing the Legislature, which had adjourned purposely to hear Mr. Washington speak.

When he reached the school, he possessed just fifty cents to begin his education. His college examination consisted of sweeping a room, which he did so thoroughly that the preceptress upon entering was unable to discover an iota of dust. When he had finished this school, he went to Alabama, where he started the school of Tuskegee. School opened with one building, which was so full of holes that it was necessary to hold an umbrella over the teacher when it rained, one teacher, and thirty pupils. At present, Tuskegee has ninety-six buildings; three thousand acres of

land, valued at \$2,000,000; 1,500 students from thirty-six different states of the union; and 166 teachers. Mr. Washington is a staunch supporter of industrial work. He says, "If any one should ask me why the colored race has advanced in the manner it has, I should attribute the progress to their knowledge of the industries." Industrial work is the main feature of Tuskegee. He tells us that in this school they do not study domestic science—they study cooking, ironing, and sewing; they do not study agriculture—they study farming. As a graduation thesis they write a simple yet profound paper on the culture, properties, and elements of the soil, cultivation and harvesting of some vegetable, with a description and specimen of the vegetable itself. This sort of oration has two advantages: first, the pupil knows what he is talking about; second, the audience knows what he is talking about.

Mr. Washington pictured the negro race as a progressing, promising race. His whole heart is given to the one object of helping the black race and he believes that in doing this he will also be helping the white race. In his sincere, confidential and pleasing manner he touched the hearts of people and frequently during his address the church rang with applause from his appreciative listeners. Mr. Washington concluded his address by saying that he expects to give his life to his race. He considers this no sacrifice, for nothing can be a sacrifice that has the power of making some one else happy. He wished God's blessing upon his people, our country, and his audience.



A bright young student was heard to remark the other day, "Some folks can't be geniuses without making fools out of themselves about it!"



### Our President

As students of Union College we ought to congratulate ourselves upon having as president, a man who has on more than one occasion shown himself to be a master of the art of making introductory speeches. Few men know how to introduce, in a few words without bombast or pedantry and with courtesy and grace, a man of repute to an audience; and if that man happens to be a neighbor, fewer still are the men who can welcome him as one of the neighborhood and yet give him the honor due his situation.

Our president is an artist at this, and we can depend upon it that on any occasion where tact and good sense are required, President Lewis will not fail. The charm of his manner is its simplicity and its sincerity, and if any are looking forward to a life in which it will be necessary for them to preside at meetings in which great men are to talk, they could well take the truly artistic manner of our president as a guide.



### Cheer Up, Busy Students!

From the best students is heard incessantly, "I'm so busy. This week is full to running over with studies, helping in various meetings, giving all the time possible to lonesome students, and performing the hundred and one other essential duties." Although these who are yearning for rest and relaxation highly deserve sympathy, yet the hard working students, pressed for time, are the students who promise, when they leave college, to become faithful untiring missionaries. You who are now working faithfully have a right to expect that when your college career is ended, you will be called to a definite place in the work. Those who are slack in the performance of duties while in school can not hope to leave the class room fitted for responsible positions in the vineyard.

The *Herald Presbyterian* emphasizes the fact that when God calls a human being to

accomplish a work, he calls a busy person. Several instances are cited. David was caring for sheep, Gideon was threshing wheat, Elisha was ploughing, James and John were fishing, Wm. Carey was making shoes.

So, students, cheer up; for you would not be happy were you not hard at work, since it is only the busy young people who are properly making preparation for calls to labor in the Master's vineyard.



### Seen in Chapel

The other afternoon while sitting in my chapel seat trying to study, my mind was diverted by a commotion on the side of the room set apart for the occupancy of the ladies. "Oh! how lovely!" "Isn't he just too sweet?" "No, no, don't take him away from me." These and similar expressions I heard, and I wondered what "he" could be.

Imagine my surprise and chagrin, when I saw one of the young ladies clasping to her bosom a common black curl! It is well enough to treat dogs kindly, and it may be that once in a while there is a dog that might be worthy of love, but such indiscriminate loving of dogs as was exhibited that afternoon, is a disgrace to civilization and a slur on common sense.



### Each One Counts

Did you ever stop to think how seldom any one goes out of his way or makes the least effort to help some one else? We neglect it, principally, for the reason that we think our own attitude does not count, nor our one act help much, because, perhaps, we are not particularly popular nor influential. It has been said, "It's the song you sing and the smile you wear, that makes the sun shine everywhere." None of us holds so humble a place in life but what we can greet our friends with a pleasant smile and a cheerful word. Even if we feel sad, we will help to make ourselves happier by trying to gladden another's life.





### The Harvest Ingathering Campaign

A bird's-eye view of this village on almost any of these autumn mornings will show numbers of students hurrying toward the college, while the bell rings out in deep tones, "School time, school time."

A different scene would have appeared to an observer last Wednesday morning. The stream of hurrying students turned away from the college, and boarded electric cars for the city. Why this change? Because Union College was determined not to miss the blessing which comes from definite active service in the Master's cause.

Wednesday, Nov. 3d, was the day set apart for the Union College Harvest Ingathering campaign. For two weeks we had been preparing for this work. The training bands which meet at chapel hour, took it up first, and began to take orders for the "Missions" number of the *Review and Herald*. Brother Oberg, our state canvassing agent, then came to help us out. He spoke first in Young People's Meeting, Oct. 23d, relating in a very stirring way some of his experiences in last year's campaign. He made us realize that we could not afford to miss a share in this year's blessing.

In chapel, October 27th, Brother Oberg again spoke in regard to the Thanksgiving work, saying it was a hope of his that the College should order 2,000 of the *Reviews*. When he called for orders, the response was so hearty, the students standing up in twos and threes, sixes and dozens, and ordering from ten to fifty apiece, that he dared to raise the mark to three thousand papers for Union. Be-

fore the close of the hour twenty-seven hundred had been ordered. Later orders raised this total to thirty-three hundred.

That evening a meeting was held for instruction in methods of presenting the papers to the people in a way to awaken their interest and co-operation. This, with individual study, was all the training the students received.

The Young People's meeting, October 31st, was a symposium of the departments of the *Review*, and many telling points were then emphasized that were used with effect afterward when we were out with the papers.

The College shared the territory of Lincoln with the College View and Lincoln churches. While most of the workers went to different parts of the city, some went out in the country and neighboring towns.

The students in bands of six or eight went to their territory early, determined to be valiant in the good work. If our eyes had been opened that morning, as were those of Elisha's servant, we might have seen how God's angels were surrounding us and working with us. We are told that "Angels of heaven are commissioned to co-operate with the efforts of God's appointed messengers on earth." As we went out, it was with prayerful hearts that we might be controlled by the Holy Spirit, and blessed in bringing to the attention of the people the Truth so important for this time, and in offering them the privilege of helping in God's great work of saving men.

By noon the workers began to return, bringing the report, "There is certainly a blessing in this work." Many and varied were the experiences, and the students have been busy telling and hearing accounts of them ever since. In general, success, in some form, crowned every effort. Some were successful in securing donations, while others only disposed of their papers. Let us remember that



to put the Missions number of the *Review* into the hands of some who will read it and think of it, was well worth the effort.

The German department has not yet done its share in the Ingathering work, as the *Review* in German is not yet off the press, so we may expect to hear of their efforts later.

The Danish-Norwegian department visited the near-by towns of Cheney and Bennett. The young ladies drove over, and worked in town; while a half dozen men rode their bicycles, and canvassed the country. They reported a pleasant day and a collection of about ten dollars.

Three girls in one band drove out into the country northeast of College View, and had fine success. There was good reason for their success; while one of them visited a house, the other two would remain in the buggy and pray. With a little work in the village and their work in the country, these three gave away twenty-six papers, receiving over six dollars.

One girl worked along O Street, near the viaduct, speaking to the draymen and teamsters who were resting at noon. In this way she distributed twenty papers, receiving over three dollars.

One young man had an interesting encounter with a National Reformer. The man recognized the paper as an Adventist periodical and said, "Yes, I know you people. You are always opposing us when we are working for a better Sunday observance, and you usually get the better of us. So you expect me to contribute to a denomination that is working against me? Well, if you can convince me that it is my duty to contribute, I'll do it." The young man evidently succeeded, for the gentleman gave his donation.

Canvassing had always been a dread to one girl, and she never had success. She went out this year in a better spirit,

taking for her motto, Ps. 18:39, "Thou hast girded me with strength unto the battle." She says she never enjoyed a morning more, and received fifty cents for the eight papers she gave away.

Some traces of last year's work were found. People who read last year's *Missions Review* were glad to get this year's, and willing to give their offering. One brother found a clerk in a store who is interested in the Truth, and desires to attend our services. Others were found who wish Bible readings. We hope last Wednesday will only be the beginning of the campaign.

In summing up the work we may say that a good portion of the school took part, some two thousand or more papers were distributed, and \$114.88 collected for foreign missions, several dollars more than last year, and a rich blessing came upon those who went out to call the attention of the people to Present Truth.



### The National W. C. T. U Convention

The 36th annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held at Omaha, Nebraska, Oct. 22-27, 1909. There were about five hundred delegates present at this convention from every state in the United States, also from Mexico, Alaska, the Canal Zone, and the Philippine Islands. The meetings of the convention were held in the large auditorium, and the night sessions were quite largely attended by the citizens of Omaha. There were three sessions daily—from 9:30 in the morning to 12:00, from 2:00 to 6:00, and at 7:30 in the evening. At 8:30 each morning a praise and prayer service was held in one of the smaller rooms of the auditorium. The forenoon and afternoon sessions of the convention were largely taken up with reports from the various departments of work and the general business of the convention.



The National W. C. T. U. carries on forty different lines of work as follows: Work among Foreign-speaking People; Work among Colored People; Work among Indians; Health and Heredity; Medical Temperance; Scientific Temperance Instruction; Physical Education; Sunday-school; Co-operation with Missionary Societies; Temperance and Labor; Juvenile Courts; Industrial Education and Anti-child Labor; Parliamentary Usage; W. C. T. U. Institutes; The Press; Anti-Narcotics; School Savings Banks; Kindergarten; Medal Contest; Evangelistic; Unfermented Wine at Sacrament; Proportionate and Systematic Giving; Penal and Reformatory Work; Work among Railroad Employees; Work among Soldiers and Sailors; Work among Lumbermen; Work among Miners; Sabbath Observance; Mercy; Mothers' Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits; Purity; Rescue Work; Purity of Literature and Art; Social Meetings and Red Letter Days; Flower Mission; Fairs and Open-air Meetings; Legislation; Christian Citizenship; Franchise; Peace and International Arbitration; Gifts and Bequests. Each department is presided over by a superintendent.

There are thirty-seven national organizers and lecturers, eleven national lecturers, twenty-four national evangelists, and three national missionaries.

The W. C. T. U. formerly had two General Branch Secretaries, called the Y. Branch and the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch. During the convention a new young people's branch was organized, which is to be composed of young men and women between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five, who wish to work and study along temperance lines. A four years' course of study will be given for this branch.

The music of the convention was in charge of Mrs. Frances W. Graham, of New York. She was assisted by two

cornetists, Miss Rose Bower, of South Dakota, and Miss Ruth Fonville, of Missouri. Some of the favorite songs were "Out for Prohibition," "America," "All Round the World the Ribbon White is Twined," "Make the Map all White," etc, and many times each day the delegates would sing these songs to the tune of some national air and wave their flags for prohibition.

On Sunday morning the churches of Omaha opened their doors to the W. C. T. U., and nearly every pulpit was occupied by a delegate in attendance at the convention. The convention sermon was delivered Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, of Georgia. Her text was in Eph. 5:18, "Be filled with the spirit" and the gifts of the spirit. She especially emphasized the fact that a person could not be drunk with wine and yet be filled with the spirit.

Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn, of North Carolina, addressed the convention on Sunday evening. On Monday evening, Miss Ellen M. Stone, who was captured by brigands in Turkey, spoke on "Bulgaria and Macedonia"; Mrs. Abbie B. Hillerman gave "A Glimpse of Panama," and Mrs. Nellie G. Burger spoke of "Old Mexico."

Tuesday night was "Demonstration Night," when the different departments gave a practical demonstration of the work done in the department. The W. C. T. U. is doing a noble work, and we as a people should put forth stronger efforts in behalf of the temperance cause.



Thought is the property of him who can entertain it, and of him who can adequately place it.—*Emerson.*



"The work of the world is done by a few; God looks for a part to be done by you."





## News and Notes

Miss Beulah Sperry is on the sick list.

Roy Bowles is recovering from an attack of tonsillitis.

Miss Ethel Titus is teaching school at Soda Spings, Idaho.

Miss McClellan is nursing Miss Grace Aul who is sick at present.

Elmer Tompkins, brother of O. H. Tompkins, is working at the Sanitarium Bakery.

Melvin Shidler has come to enter Union College. He was a student at Oswego, Kansas, last year.

Julius Hill is picking corn for Thos. Morley, of Arlington, Nebr. Mr. Hill and Mr. Morley have both been Union College students.

Miss Mary Anderson and Miss Evelyn Thomas, of Omaha, were recent visitors at the Sanitarium. They are both graduates of that institution.

Mr. Carlton Bunnell is here from Mason City, Nebr. He is visiting his sisters, Gretchen and Norma, who are attending Union College this year.

Dr. Rockwell returned from Hastings Nebr., Monday. He was taking the place of Dr. Jones over Sabbath and Sunday. Dr. Jones was called to Kansas.

Miss Sena Anderson has gone to Glenwood, Iowa, to attend the wedding of her sister, Anna, to Mr. Joseph Micklewait. The wedding occurred Nov. 10th.

The elocution class gave their second program Oct. 30th. Pieces particularly deserving mention were rendered by Professor Huffman, G. W. Offil, Orrel Graham, H. Hilliard, Etta Bickert, and C. F. Wineland.

Miss Matilda Demaree is visiting at Hastings, Nebr.

Miss Laura Swegles is nursing a typhoid case in the village.

Miss Crawford, of Hastings, Neb., is visiting her sister, Mrs. S. A. Smith.

Our business manager, B. M. Emerson, is absent for a few days, on a trip to Kansas.

Miss Dean has just returned to the Sanitarium from nursing a case of pneumonia in Lincoln.

Mrs. M. E. Ellis and little son, Byron, of Hastings, Nebr., have been spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Libbie Collins, of College View.

Edward Eden, Victor Rose, and Mamie Dunbar returned from Dunbar, Nebr., Monday, Nov. 8th. They went to attend the funeral of Mr. Reed, father of Bert Reed, one of our old students. Elder Andrews, of College View, preached the funeral sermon.

"Study hour is too short from worship to 10 p. m. If we don't study every minute we have blue lessons tomorrow," is the answer one of the boys gave when asked to contribute news notes. The tale of bricks required of the Israelites by Pharaoh may have been more painful, but we doubt if it was more pressing than school work.

Milos Stositz is one of the last students to enroll in Union College. Mr. Stositz is a Servian and came to America from Hungary about four years ago, locating in St. Louis, Mo. He was a member of a Servian sect called the Nazarenes. One day while reading the official paper of that society he became very much interested in an account of the excommunication of a whole church of Nazarenes for keeping Saturday. His interest led him to Canada to visit the church to find out more about the strange belief, which he accepted after some two months of study. Now he has entered Union College to learn English, in order to read the Truth for himself. We have only a few small tracts in Servian.



Carl Leinbaum is rooming with Inor Nelson at North Hall.

We have three young men from Korea enrolled at U. C. this year.

A new bleaching pit is being dug for the broom shop, just north of the College laundry.

Eld. J. S. Wightman passed through College View on his way to Kansas City, Friday, Nov. 5th.

Henry Anderson, who has been under quarantine for diphtheria was released on Wednesday, November 10th.

Mr. J. J. Ames, assisted by the class in carpentry, is putting two new ventilators on the roof of the college laundry.

Harry Hilliard has gone to his home at Spencer, Iowa, "to look after things" while his father is at work on his claim in North Dakota.

Eld. Theo. Valentiner, of Plateau, New Mexico, has arrived and taken up his work of editing the "Christlicher Hausfreund" at the International Publishing Association.

If foundations and piles of new lumber are any indication, we will soon have a new dairy building and canning factory on the ground where the old bakery once stood.

Miss Millie Rogers, who taught in the History Department of Union College '07 and '08, made us a call during the teachers' convention held in Lincoln Nov. 3-5. She is teaching at Kearney, Nebr., this year.

The College is putting in a substantial sidewalk along the lot fronts south of the College barn. We are glad that the treacherous little creek is to have a bridge over it that will defy its strength for a while at least.

Mr. Crouse and the band boys mean business. If you doubt it, step around east of the college some evening during band practice, and see them with their coats off, rubbing away at the rough spots in a piece of music.

## Dr. M. O. Fraser

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