

LAKE UNION HERALD

"Am I my brother's keeper?"

"I am a debtor to all men."

Vol. XXVII

BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH., TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1935

No. 5

The Aim of the Home Commission

THE aim of the Home Commission is to help parents reach higher ideals in life,—to make the home a place where the children desire to be, a place where a Christian atmosphere prevails and where the entire family feels comfortable. The experiences of the past have impressed upon our minds that in order to direct successfully any important activity, we must prepare for it. We realize that home activities are not from sun to sun, but that they require constant and vigilant direction by those in charge. In the book "Education" we are told that the parents are the first teachers of their children, and also that as teachers they should have a comprehensive education to prepare them for their noble calling. Messengers from God's throne have been sent to answer the question, "How shall we order the child, and how shall we do unto him?" and "to instruct a father concerning the education of a promised son." Parents, therefore, should be students. They should be students of divine instruction and should endeavor to profit by the writings and experiences of those having passed the way before.

The work of parents is extremely important. Its magnitude is emphasized in the Scriptures as well as in the Spirit of prophecy. Parents who recognize the responsibilities and privileges of their profession will want to study the science and art of parenthood. They will seek knowledge and wisdom so as to make the most of their opportunities. We must first study and then we can train. Some things are learned by observation; some, by experience; and some by a determined search for knowledge. If we would train the child in

the way he should go," we, too, must know the way he is to follow. We can profit by the past, but we need added knowledge in order to cope with present day problems, such as did not confront our parents when we were young. For these reasons the Home Commission has been launched by the General Conference, and every effort is made to acquaint the parents with its possibilities.

New inventions and discoveries have brought added problems and privileges. Boys and girls still want to be entertained. We can do a part of the entertaining and guide them in their own efforts, or we can leave them to themselves in their pursuit after pleasure. The chances are that nine times out of ten we will later wish we had directed home activities in a more definite way. Since an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, it must be true that one hour of guidance in the early years of the child's life will eliminate days of worry and correction in later years.

The Home Commission has now developed to the place where counsel and help can be given to parents who have children of different ages. Textbooks

have been written by professional men and women of wide experience. *Leaders' Aides* are sent to each society month by month to direct in the studies to be pursued by the different groups. The *Home and School* magazine contains up-to-date material to throw light on topics to be considered. The plan offers an opportunity for parents, especially mothers, to get together and study real home problems. They exchange ideas, and thus have the privilege of profiting by one another's experiences. The outlines refer to passages from the Spirit of prophecy and the Scriptures that are of special value to those desiring heavenly guidance as they endeavor to guide their children through life.

If we could call upon societies who have studied together in the past, we would hear only commendation and expressions of appreciation for the aid the Home Commission has afforded. February 2 is Christian Home Day. Opportunity will be given for societies to be organized. It is hoped that many mothers and also fathers will unite in the study of their home activities, and thus be better prepared to direct their boys and girls into paths that lead to life eternal.

F. R. ISAAC

Can Parents Successfully Spare the Rod?

I DID not choose this title: it was given me, and I was asked to write upon it. I am suspicious of it. I stand and eye it with dubiety. In my ear it smacks of evolution; and I am sure I can prejudice you against the idea by labeling it evolutionistic. So, since I desire to be dispassionate in my examination of the question, I hasten to say that I believe in evolution of social

ideas—but I do not believe in evolution of human nature. The primary instincts of humanity are the same today as in the days of Solomon and the days of Noah. There may be at times and periods individual and mass emphasis upon certain trends and tendencies, or neglect of them; but basically our children are still Cain and Abel.

Have we "reached the time?" The time of perfection? When our children (and we) become perfect in character and nature, then there will be no need for discipline. That time is not yet. That time will never be until we are in another state of existence.

But, "spare the rod?" Oh, here is another question. Is discipline necessarily whipping? No. Blows constitute one form of punishment, and may constitute one form of correction; but it does not follow that discipline could never be successfully administered without corporal punishment. Let us examine this matter of penalty for wrong doing.

What are penalties for? There is, first, the punitive idea—revenge for injury suffered. There is, second, the reformatory idea—infliction of pain as a deterrent. The worthy parent will not punish out of revenge. Though we have to admit that many parents (in fact the great majority) sometimes do punish just exactly for that, in which case the parent needs correction. The true idea of parental discipline is the reformation of the child.

There are two kinds of punishment for wrong doing; natural punishment, and substitute punishment. We require also another classification; remote punishment and summary punishment. Natural punishment is the punishment that comes as the result of the wrong-doing itself; substitute punishment is a special form imposed by authority. Remote punishment is punishment imperceptible to the culprit, because delayed or beyond his intelligence; summary punishment is punishment swiftly following the offense. Natural punishment may be either summary or remote; substitute punishment is almost always summary.

Natural punishment is certain. Sin always brings its own reward. It may not always be perceived, at least in its relation to the wrong-doing, but that is because of the obtuseness or

the unconsciousness of the wrong-doer. If a child touches a hot stove, he burns himself—a natural and summary punishment. If he eats meat, he gets unhealthy conditions in his body, the culmination of which, at least, is remote but no less certain. Equally true is it that any other wrong-doing, physical, mental, or moral, brings unhappy results, always upon the transgressor and sometimes even more intensely upon others. To allow the natural punishment to have its effect is in the long run the best course. We cannot in any case dodge the natural effect, though we may sometimes in some degree alleviate it. That is alliance with the mercy of God, as endurance is alliance with the justice of God.

But there are reasons why sometimes natural punishment is not sufficient. The little child, for instance, does not know how he is damaging himself or others by yelling for an hour in the middle of the night or by stealing candy. His yelling may be justified by sufficient causes, and his stealing may be extenuated because of want; nevertheless, he must be taught to inhibit his impulses and desires. The natural penalties—of exhaustion, bad temper, repulsiveness, acidosis, or parental payment of damages—are too remote to impress him. Hence the call for a substitute punishment.

Substitute summary punishment is punishment instant—advance payment of future dues. It may be in different coin than the natural punishment, but it may be a good equivalent. It has the advantage of causing immediate pain which, associated in the child's mind with his misdemeanor, tends to deter him from repetition, but only if the association is clear to his mind. If the parent fails to impress this association of ideas, he fails in his discipline. If the child gets the idea that he is punished, not to help his resistance to evil, but only because his parent is "mad," he is not helped

but rather damaged by the punishment. The true view and design should always be kept clearly in the parent's mind in his administration of punishment.

Such punishment in any case need not be corporeal. Other forms of punishment are isolation and deprivation which, judiciously selected and applied, may partake both of the natural and the substitute forms. To put a child in partial or complete isolation as punishment for his quarreling or bad temper is substitutionary because the parent prescribes it; is summary because it inflicts immediate (mental) pain; and natural because it brings home to him the natural result of his unsocial conduct, because people tend to desert a bad-tempered person. To deprive him of a desired benefit inflicts immediate pain and, if rightly chosen, shows him the natural result in any fault. Another form of deprivation (one most effectual in a normal Christian home) is the impression given to the child of the withdrawal of his parent's favor and approval. To a loved and loving child it is a dreadful feeling that he has grieved and in part alienated his parent's approbation and affection. These forms of punishment, judiciously selected and applied, are, in a right society and exercised upon a rightly trained child, usually more effective than corporal punishment.

But then is corporal punishment to be absolutely outlawed? No; it has its merits. It is perhaps the most concentrated form of pain infliction, and with a right association of ideas may be a very good deterrent to future misbehavior. There are times, even in the best of families, when a whipping is desirable. When other and more natural forms of punishment seem to fail, the whipping is indicated. But it should not be used because the parent is angry or impatient, nor without careful thought and judgment. Let the parent beware lest his own deficiencies

be responsible for his failure in better forms of discipline. Yet even so, it is better that the parent remedy in degree his own deficiency by use of the whip than that he let the child go by uncorrected.

Something should be said as to the form of corporal punishment. Slapping or cuffing is brutal and indicative of an undisciplined and uncultured parent, and capable of inflicting most serious life-long injury. Spanking, the usual resort of impatient parents, has the serious but generally unrecognized objection of inducing genital irritation and congestion, which in many cases is a direct cause of early erotic tendencies. The best form of corporal punishment is use of the whip or switch, preferably upon the lower legs.

Its effectiveness varies with different types of children and with the moral atmosphere of the ordeal.

Our times are such as indicate too great lack of parental discipline. But to say that more rod would make more righteousness would be as crude and unscientific as to say that more cod liver oil would make more character. There is a connection, but it takes an expert to find it and correctly apply it. The need is for more expert parents, intelligent, self-controlled, skilled in child-management, and filled with wise love. The rod needed is such a rod as Aaron's rod, the symbol of protection and care, consecrated by God to a holy purpose, and capable of building and blooming and fruiting with the almond symbol of divine authority.

ARTHUR W. SPALDING

Does a Moody Disposition Affect Home Life?

ONE of the most significant facts about true education is that it recognizes the child as a unit. This implies that the child should be taught as a whole. He should be taught so that he may develop physically, mentally, religiously, socially, and last, but not least, emotionally. Years ago the slogan was, "A sound mind in a sound body," but no thinking person who understands the psychology of the child accepts such a doctrine today. Why? Because the attitudes as well as the religious and social development form no essential part of such a point of view.

A mood is a state of predisposition toward one type of emotional reaction rather than toward another. Moods are of many kinds. Some of them are: anger, joy, irritability, sorrow, and contentment. These like other moods have two fundamental bases—the physical state of the individual, and the environmental stimuli.

One's physical state is modified first by the functioning of the various

glands (the autonomic system) in the body, and second by the kind of and the quantity of the toxic elements in the blood stream. An excess of adrenalin, for example, in the system, predisposes the individual to emotional behavior. Such behavior may be discernible as fear, anger, or other excitatory forms of behavior. Hunger, among other factors, tends to produce irritability.

Environmental stimuli unquestionably "condition" the individual such that the mere appearance of an individual may "set" off a definite form of emotional behavior. Fears are built

up in this way. Some children fear father, mother, grandmother, or some one else. For the most part these fears are built up through experience. What has been said regarding fears also applies to other emotional behavior or moods.

If one were to summarize the laboratory data pertaining to the experimental work on children in hospitals, in psychological clinics, in nursery schools, and in guidance clinics, he would be impressed with the conclusive evidence that the child's "disposition" as well as other personality traits are *learned*, and not inherited. The child does not inherit his father's, nor his grandfather's temper. What he inherits is a sensitive organism which is very susceptible to physiological and environmental influences.

Attitudes of hope, cheer, love, and confidence need to be fostered—not by precept, but by example and by means of that intangible something we call "atmosphere." Gloomy dispositions of parents and teachers are largely responsible for the manifestation of similar characteristics by the child. The apostle Paul pointed the way when he wrote:

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

H. E. EDWARDS

Purity of Speech in the Home

WHILE waiting recently at the home of a casual acquaintance, I was entertained right royally by the small son of the household, a bright little chap under five years of age. As he showed me in an animated way some of the toys which had been given to him for Christmas, his tongue rattled on in a delightful patter with which I was

greatly amused, so different was it from the ordinary lisping, elliptical prattle of small boys.

Little Joseph's every word was clearly enunciated, his sentences were complete and well formed, and his vocabulary was astonishing for its adequacy. Bringing me his scrap-book, he pointed out the picture of a lad standing before

a bath-room wash bowl brushing his teeth.

"See," said he, "the little boy is scrubbing his teeth in the lavatory." I smiled and musingly wondered how many of my freshman college students could boast their knowledge of that last word. He made the statement with a charm and naturalness that only enhanced his childish naivete.

When Joseph's mother came into the parlor from her kitchen duties, I remarked that her son had entertained and edified me with his unusual precision of speech. "Yes," and she beamed with an appreciative smile, "long ago we decided that our boy should not be hampered and embarrassed by the necessity of shedding himself of 'baby talk' as he grew older. His father and I have conscientiously used good language before him since his baby days, and we are delighted with the result."

Is it not perfectly apparent, without my attempting to moralize on this simple incident, that the most powerful influence on a child's speech is the consistent, everyday, parental example? Hysterical mothers reflect their neurosis in the high-pitched, strident tones of their daughters. Scolding, petulant fathers find replicas of their personalities in their young sons. Like parent, like child—there is no mystery about

it! The informal atmosphere of the home is more than a match for the formal environment of the schoolroom.

I have mentioned personal self-control as the prime factor in parental influence on children's language, for the simple reason that violence in thinking leads to violent, explosive speech, which in most cases is punctuated with street slang and the epithets of a starved vocabulary. Youngsters pick up these terms and bandy them around on the school playground with a swagger. And like the measles, it's catching, and when Johnnie comes home with an awful swear word that he picked up at school, its terrifying importance is emotionally impressed upon him with a paddling instead of its silly impotency being shown to him through a mother's shining eyes with a little loving reasoning.

Primness, starched precision, and stilted patterns of expression are not championed here. The purity of speech called for lies in the direction of simplicity of expression, and has its genesis in the very roots of culture—a regenerate heart and a cultivated intelligence. Home influence in its noblest, truest sense begins back there too, somewhere. H. M. TIPPETT

he has a happy disposition or whether he is cross and peevish, whether he has a serenity of make-up or whether he is nervous and fearful, whether he will have strength and poise or the reverse. The condition of the mind and nerves of the mother have much to do with the welfare of the baby; and the father, as well as the mother, has some responsibility in this matter. So we understand that training should begin before the birth of the child by the training of the father and mother.

A child's first training after his birth is training in regularity which begins at once; his bath should come at the same time; his feedings should be regular and his rest at definite times. "But if he cries and fusses?" Then see that his clothing and bed are made comfortable for him, turn him over and then if he wishes to exercise his lungs, let him do so.

To take up a baby every time he cries only shows that he is gaining control of his parents. He will not be likely to do much crying if his real needs receive prompt attention and his caretaker does not spoil him. Of course, an uncomfortable baby will cry. Why shouldn't he? And if the way he gets his necessities is to cry for them, of course he'll cry. A mother soon learns the difference between an angry cry, a sick cry, and just a cry and must act accordingly.

There is much in the way a child is handled; babies should be handled by nervous people as little as possible. Persons of a nervous make-up are not firm and even in the way they take hold of a child; there should be no excitement in the parent when the baby is in her arms. Calmness should mark her every act with the baby. If a parent takes into consideration the fact that a child develops more satisfactorily if he does cry a little, it will help that tired parent to take a little crying philosophically, not becoming wrought up or nervous about it. We

At What Age Should Child Training Begin?

SOME wise man has said that if we would train a child, we should begin three hundred years before he is born. But since it would be rather inconvenient to do this in this day and age, we doubtless will have to resort to another plan. Yet if children were endowed with wisdom and it were possible for them to choose their grandparents and parents, they would probably have better ones than most of them do have,—they would select those who were studying and praying to make themselves the best possible parents. If the inheritance of the child

for generations back could be made something near perfect, the matter of his training would be very much simplified and the finished product would be very different.

Since we cannot go back to his grandparents or great grandparents, we, his parents, can at least start with ourselves to make ourselves suitable parents to give to the world and to God's service a child that will fill his place in a manner well-pleasing to the Creator.

Prenatal influences have much to do with a child's character as to whether

can not emphasize too strongly even, careful handling of the child.

Many parents fail because they do not know how to do the work they have assumed. "Ministry of Healing," page 380, says, "To assume the responsibilities of parenthood without such preparation is a sin." Read that page.

The Lord has provided much help for parents through the Bible, the Spirit of prophecy and the Home Commission of the General Conference. Write to this Commission for help.

From "Testimonies," Vol. II, pp. 218, 219, we have the following:

"Children are not controlled. Parents, you should commence your first lesson of discipline when your children are babes in your arms. Teach them to yield their will to yours. This can be done by bearing an even hand, and manifesting firmness. Parents should have perfect control over their own spirits, and with mildness and yet firmness bend the will of the child until it shall expect nothing else but to yield to their wishes.

Spoiling the Baby

THE term "baby" applies to children under three years. Baby's habits begin from his first day, and it is certain that in babyhood are laid the foundations for much of the character, or lack of it, that people show in adult life.

The most important gift a mother can make to her child is an endeavor to rear it in an atmosphere of serenity, courtesy, and confidence. Irregularity and confusion during early life often ruin a child's future character. Mothers forget, or do not try to remember, that character building begins very early. A baby is not a plaything, and the rearing of it is not a pastime. It is a very particular business, and the thought of the child's future should always be kept in mind.

"Parents do not commence in season. The first manifestation of temper is not subdued, and the children grow stubborn, which increases with their growth and strengthens with their strength. Some children as they grow older, think it a matter of course that they must have their own way, and that their parents must submit to their wishes. . . .

"They are impatient of restraint and when old enough to be a help to their parents, they do not bear the burdens they should. They have been released from responsibilities, and grow up worthless at home and worthless abroad. . . . The curse of God will surely rest upon unfaithful parents."

When shall we begin to train the child? Right now. We will not be able to do for him all that we might have done if we had begun sooner. By study and prayer and the use of infinite tact and wisdom, we can do much. But if he has not yet come to us, let us begin his training by training ourselves to be fit parents for him.

MRS. FLORA H. WILLIAMS

If you want to spoil your baby, have irregular feeding times, pick him up and show him off to all the callers and friends who drop in, no matter whether it is sleeping time or not. If you want to develop an almost incurable crying habit, be sure to let feeding time go by, leave him wet in his crib to fuss, and leave his bath until a more convenient hour; and then when he fusses carry him around on your hip while you try to do your house work or get a meal.

It often appears that mothers think only of today in the care of their children. To be a successful mother, it is necessary to look far ahead; for example, a child may be allowed to form habits in babyhood which will be injurious to health or cause physical de-

fects later in life. The plastic head of the child may be deformed by permitting it to lie in one position in the crib. By seeing that its position is regularly changed is a simple way of preventing a life-long deformity. When the mother wakes up to the realization that her child has a crooked mouth, deformed ear, or one-sided head, or other deformity, she is sorry, but it is too late. The child will grow up, and eventually will realize that through its mother's neglect or through a sentimental notion of trying to be good to her baby, she deformed him for life.

Character building begins as early as does physical building. A baby "taught" to fuss by being left to cry for every need, surely will continue to fuss for everything it needs in later life. Whiney dispositions are not natural; they are made by mothers of irregular habits. The needs of the child should be anticipated, making it unnecessary for him to fuss. A well cared for baby is ordinarily a good natured, contented child.

In disciplining the baby, be sure that your demands upon him are always the same whether you feel happy and rested or tired and irritable. It is very puzzling to baby to be scolded or slapped when his mother is impatient because of his having done something he has done before without unpleasant results. It is equally puzzling to him to be laughed at and talked about to others at one hour of the day, and later, mother is tired, to be punished for doing the same thing.

It is best that mother form the habit of giving only necessary commands. She must get herself and the baby to realize that an order must always be obeyed. If numerous, unimportant commands are given idly, they may be forgotten before the baby has obeyed. This is confusing to the baby mind. Avoid giving direct commands at the end of the day, or after some excitement. Remember babies, as well as

grown-ups, may be tired and irritable. Endeavor to send the child to rest in a serene, confident mood, and thus avoid the often unpleasant bed-time hour.

When punishment is necessary and has been administered, let it be a closed incident. It is harmful to prolong the child's mental suffering by reminding him that he has been "bad" and continuing to show your displeasure. Punishment is to teach the child the inevitable results of wrong doing or disobedience. Personal feeling should not be evidenced.

One thing more. Give your baby a chance to develop independence and initiative. Train him to be independent and self reliant. People who are successful are not the ones who habitually run to their mothers or any one else. Toys that provide only entertainment make no demands on his imagination. Give simple toys and leave him to his own devices. The training in resourceful-

ness will be invaluable. Some mothers selfishly try to keep their children babies as long as possible, not appreciating the irreparable damage done to their future characters.

Parents are to take the place of God in the lives of their children until they reach the years of accountability. God is particular, and if we are to be successful, we must also be particular. The spoiled child is nearly always the result of an untrained mother.

Our Home Commission has for years been offering an invaluable training, yet there are hundreds of mothers who passively listen to appeals and let the opportunities slip by year after year. Letters from perplexed and heart-broken mothers prove that their training has been put off too long. I appeal to young mothers to take this course of training before it is too late.

MRS. W. T. LINDSAY

The Home Commission and Nature Study

THE importance of nature study can scarcely be given an over emphasis. Blighted with the results of sin, and under the righteous judgments of the Creator, nature—animate and inanimate—on this old earth speaks to the listening ear, in the beginning, now, and evermore, saying, "God." "On everything upon the earth, from the loftiest tree of the forest to the lichen that clings to the rock, from the boundless ocean to the tiniest shell on the shore, they may behold the image and superscription of God."—*Education*, p. 100.

One of the most beautiful statements concerning Jesus' contacts with children is found on page 19 of "Christ's Object Lessons." "Jesus plucked the beautiful lily, and placed it in the hands of children and youth; and as they looked into His own youthful face, fresh with the sunlight of His Father's countenance, He gave the lesson, 'Consider the lilies of the field,

how they grow (in the simplicity of natural beauty); they toil not, neither do they spin; and yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.' Then followed the sweet assurance and the important lesson, 'Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which

today is, and tomorrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?' " Thus the greatest Teacher set the example to all parents and teachers, and the Gospels are replete with His use of nature in teaching many of His most impressive lessons of life.

To the parent or teacher the study of the easily available pages of nature's book offers a common ground of natural interest with the child and a means of imparting the most valuable instruction. But this will mean some effort and a very definite study of one or more phases of nature's wonders. Such study is not without its subjective satisfactions and rewards apart from the confidence gained in the ability to interest and help the children in the better things of life. How often, dear parent, have you been compelled to answer your child's question as to the kind of tree, flower, bird, or other living creature with the confession, "I do not know"? This ought not so to be, yet how many go through life unacquainted even with the names of more than the most commonly seen few of these friends.

Noticing in a southern Indiana town a beautiful but unfamiliar tree with green fruit that looked like a small cucumber, the writer asked five or six citizens the name of the tree, and only one had any idea of the tree. One was able to introduce him to the cucumber magnolia. Plucking some leaves from a tree, conspicuous in a city park for its color and its oddly shaped leaves, the writer showed them one Sabbath day to a group of one hundred and fifty juniors, most of whom had passed the tree hundreds of times. Not one could name the tree. At a later meeting, one little boy was able to tell with a commendable satisfaction that the tree was a ginkgo. So it is with flower and bird and others of God's creatures, there is a surprising lack of the simplest kind of information.

NEW PRICES

The prices of the books in the Christian Home Series have been greatly reduced. The new prices are as follows:

"Makers of the Home"	\$1.50
"All About the Baby"	2.00
"Through Early Childhood"	1.75
"Growing Boys and Girls"	1.75
"The Days of Youth"	1.50
"Christian Story-Telling"	.85
Total	\$9.35

To conclude, it is the personal belief and conviction of the writer that every Home Commission unit should be an active group of ardent nature students. Every group can find a leader who has made at least some excursions into this most fascinating field of study. With the excellent helps provided at moderate expense, any interested member can begin one or more lines of nature study with the certainty of genuine personal pleasure and a satisfaction found only in this lesson book

of God. We suggest that every Home Commission group study what has been written on this subject in "Counsels to Teachers," "Education," and the books of the Christian Home Series. As a beginning guide, refer to the progressive class requirements and the vocational honors in the "Junior Handbook." Let the Commission members become nature enthusiasts for the sake of the children, and they will become such for their own interest and profit as well.

H. J. SHELDON

How to Make the Society Interesting

SOCIETIES which have well-arranged, instructive programs are the ones that are interesting. Programs should have two important factors, spiritual and social. Members should receive such a blessing that they will be eager to return for the next meeting.

The Mothers Councils have a definite message for every "kindred, tongue and people," as the home is the foundation of the human race.

Here are a few suggestions for programs, some of which, if not all, can be used in Council meetings:

Let leaders open meetings on time with song and prayer, special music or some form of special entertainment for opening. Conduct business meetings in a concise manner, do not let them drag. Ask as many as possible to take part in the program. At each meeting appoint a pianist, select someone to offer prayer and someone to read the Scriptures. If members are hesitant about offering prayer, choose a selected prayer to be read. This hesitancy will soon be overcome, and remember that God hears the simplest prayer.

In the lesson study if there are two chapters, give them out to two different mothers. Members who have a part in the program will feel it is their meeting and will make a special effort to attend.

A five minute review of the pre-

vious lesson will keep the study fresh in mind.

Have a Sunshine Committee and a Membership Committee to keep in touch with the sick and absent members.

If the group is large have a Program Committee to work with the leader, or have the hostess arrange the special entertainment.

Plan your programs a few meetings in advance and make different members responsible for different parts of the program two weeks in advance, although at times you will find that at the last minute some place will need to be filled. How well it is to have a few "minute women" who will come forward at the eleventh hour.

As the home was God's first creation and was placed in the garden of Eden, we should not be afraid to call upon His name for guidance in this work. Invite your pastor and his wife to your meetings, asking them to give the lesson study.

Current events on "Child Training" from the daily newspapers are instructive. Some woman could be given this duty. One society is using the *Review and Herald* once a month. There was a splendid article in the November 8, 1934 *Review and Herald* by J. E. Fulton, entitled "Religion in the Home."

It is well (not too often) to have a social hour, serving light refreshments.

Birthdays, wedding anniversaries and showers are in keeping.

Also have co-operative dinners at noon with lesson study following. Please do not let gossip or slander creep in. We have asked God and His holy angels to be present and we do not want them to turn away.

Splendid thoughts can be gleaned from our books: "Education," "The Ministry of Healing," and "Testimonies." If possible start a parents library.

After all, the most interesting groups are those where congenial and Christian fellowship are found. The best interest is aroused when meetings are held at least twice a month.

Have a parents' night occasionally and invite the fathers to attend and to take part on the program. They can and will. After a time you cannot keep them away, for they too want a part in the children's training.

I believe the Mothers Council is one of the most important departments of the Home Commission work. We all want a home in the new earth whose builder and maker is God. We also want a "little heaven on earth," so work to maintain a keen interest in "the makers of the home." Learn "all about the baby." Go with the child through early childhood, watch and guide him. With "the growing boys and girls" step along hand in hand in the "days of youth," and "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth," so we can have with our children a home in the New Earth.

Suggested Program and Order of Business:

- Meeting called to order by leader.
- Scripture and Prayer.
- Secretary's Report and Roll Call.
- Reports of Committees.
- Special Music.
- Program for the Hour.
- Dismissal.
- Social Half Hour.

MRS. W. H. NELSON

Opposite Natures

THE home is blessed with at least two boys, we shall say, in order to simplify this subject. Where did they come from? The answer is an interesting one. The beginning of each is the union of two cells, so small that they can be seen only with the aid of a microscope. From all appearance they are perfectly-formed boys. The one has features like father, the other, features like mother. But why different with the same parents? It is all granted that whatever we have or are is inherited from those who have gone before us. This is not a superstition, but a scientific truth. Through two tiny cells traits so varied and unnumbered have passed from one generation to another.

The question of heredity is a complex one and would take more space to discuss than given for this article. Suffice it to say that no two boys were ever born exactly alike, with the possible exception of twins that sometimes appear to be the same. Heredity is a wonderful and definite thing and is governed by fixed laws. In its multiplicity and complications it is as far beyond our mental grasp as the expanse of space and the stars of heaven.

What can be inherited? One writer has listed the following:

1. Physical characteristics
2. Mental qualities
3. Temperamental types
4. Type and tendency and bodily function
5. Tendencies toward strength or weakness in various organs
6. Nervous reserve
7. Nerve idiosyncrasies and peculiarities

These two brothers have their share of all the above listed things, but the one has a very bad showing in his uncontrollable temper, his weakness for falsifying, for stealing, etc. What can be done to help him? Every conceivable form of punishment is tried.

He is considered beyond repair, and perhaps even driven from home, and eventually to the electric chair. The other boy holds a steady course, develops a strong, sturdy, useful character, and becomes a great success in helping groping humanity.

What might have been? If the parents had given careful, prayerful study to the correcting of their own weaknesses first; and then when the boys arrived, had given close study to their tender, impressionable lives as they were growing into boyhood and manhood, they could have created a different home environment, the influence of which, together with proper education, would have counteracted inherited tendencies, and both might have become useful men to society.

Seventh-day Adventist fathers and mothers should be most thankful that through the channel of the Home Commission they may have the op-

portunity of studying into the great and most interesting problem of life and thus be helped to save every child in their home.

From the pen of the great prophet Isaiah, 49:25, we read these words: "I will contend with him that contendeth with thee, and I will save thy children."

The responsibility placed upon Seventh-day Adventist parents in this last generation not only suggests, but also demands the setting up of a "school for child study in each home and in each community." We have not touched with the tips of our fingers the possibilities that are within our reach through the Home Commission in the building up and strengthening that place of all places called home, where every child, regardless of his hazardous inherited traits, may live in an environment that will build for him a worthwhile character, fit to serve His God and his fellowmen.

T. S. COPELAND

Successful Training Requires Training

IN EDUCATIONAL circles it is a recognized fact that the instructor should know a great deal more about the subject matter than the pupil. No one would be satisfied to send his child to a grade school where the teachers were only eight grade graduates. The advances made during the past few decades have made more training imperative until today several states require that all elementary teachers be normal graduates.

The home is a school. Many parents do not realize this as they should, but, nevertheless, it is true. It is a school that wields an influence for good or bad that tells to a large degree on the future of the children involved. In "Counsels to Teachers", page 107, we read, "In the home school—the first grade—the very best talent should be utilized. Upon all parents there rests the

obligation of giving physical, mental, and spiritual instruction. It should be the object of every parent to secure to his child a well-balanced, symmetrical character. This is a work of no small magnitude and importance,—a work requiring earnest thought and prayer, no less than patient, persevering effort. A right foundation must be laid, a framework strong and firm erected, and then the work of building, polishing, perfecting must go forward."

All parents desire their children to be courteous, refined, and cultured. How often do they feel chagrined and sometimes disgraced by the actions of their children when on a visit to a neighbor's home or at a picnic. But to a large degree the actions of the children on such occasions are a reflection on home life. For instance, in order that children may have proper

table manners in company, it is highly important for parents to know what "proper table manners" are and instruct them at every meal both by precept and example.

Then there is the question of common ordinary courtesy and the respect of each other's rights in the home. A few years ago, I visited a home with a fellow minister and as soon as we were comfortably seated in the living room, the mother of the household came in, bringing in two boys and one girl, ranging from fourteen to eighteen years of age. She began, "Now I want you ministers to talk to these boys and this girl about religion. I've tried to tell them, but they won't listen to me." Needless to say, we did not approach them on the question of religion. She had closed the door for us. She failed to recognize their feelings and give them their rightful respect. Without question, she loved her children and was intensely interested in their salvation, but she spoiled her own efforts in their behalf by her own ignorance of the proper method of dealing with children and youth.

Solving the "No Time" Complex

HOW often that exceedingly important word TIME is made the alibi for neglect of some duty by the easy trick of adding the two-letter prefix, NO.

Who has not heard time blamed for failure to accomplish this or that? Teachers are told by well-meaning children, "I had no time to get my work done." The college student taking a class, meeting but twice a week, confidentially advises his professor, "There was no time to study this assignment after attending your lecture last night." Teachers hand in their late reports, apologetically laying the blame on time.

And so on and on the story goes—trains missed, appointments not kept, meals behind schedule, edges of the

How many parents are in the same condition today! They love their children. They want them trained for the kingdom of heaven. They want them to be worthwhile in society and yet they give very little or no attention as to the best methods of rearing a family. I believe God expects us to take advantage of every legitimate source of information to help us in the all-important task of training our children. If teachers spend hours in study so that they may be efficient in teaching our children for a few hours daily, shall we not spend some time in diligent study and counsel together seeking for efficiency in teaching our children by far the greater portion of the day?

Splendid instruction and abundant help and counsel have been provided for parents in the lessons prepared by the Home Commission, Takoma Park, D. C. It is highly important that every parent know the best methods in child training for "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

J. O. MARSH

Sabbath desecrated, childrens' questions unanswered, their requests that mother come to the woods with them refused, attendance at Sabbath school teachers' meetings impossible, no use even thinking of reading that book on home making or Christian story telling. Why? TIME again is the offending element in every case.

The child, the youth, and the adult all agree that there isn't time enough in a day to meet all the demands made upon him. But let us examine this claim. Perhaps if we grown-ups can demonstrate that it is false, the no-time habit of the rising generation will die out from non-use.

How much time do we have? All there is. Exactly twenty-four hours

each day. Some one has answered that question thus: "There is time enough in every day to do all God intends you to do, and to do it gloriously." Ah, how stimulating that idea grows to be. Time enough for what God intends me to do. "Can it be possible?" I ask myself, "that God is concerned with the way I budget my time, and has He provided help for me?" Yes. He says, "Children and youth should be educated to be masters of labor and not slaves of labor."—*"Fundamentals,"* page 314.

"Slow habits must be overcome . . . It takes some persons ten hours to do that which another accomplishes in five . . . Some who are engaged in domestic labor are always at work; it is not because they have so much to do, but they do not plan in such a way as to have time."—*Id.* p. 316.

"In many a home the wife and mother has no time to read, to keep herself well informed, no time to be a companion to her husband, no time to keep in touch with the developing minds of her children. There is no time or place for the precious Saviour to be a close, dear Companion. Little by little she sinks into a mere household drudge, her strength and time and interest absorbed in the things that perish with the using. Too late she awakens to find herself almost a stranger in her own home . . . Let the home makers resolve to live on a wiser plan. Let it be your first aim to make a pleasant home."—*"Ministry of Healing,"* p. 369.

"Children as well as parents have important duties in the home. They should be taught that they are a part of the home firm. They are fed and clothed, loved, and cared for; and they should respond to these many mercies by bearing their share of the home burdens and bringing all the happiness possible into the family of which they are members."—*Id.* p. 394.

Summarizing, I find that my idea

of values must be brought into question. I must choose the worth while from the mass of things needing to be done, I must study to improve my methods, I must square my position in order to have the right view point. If I am a mother, I must teach my children the joy of sharing home burdens, and I must not fuss and fret if these young helpers do not always do things just as well as I do them.

By way of illustration, let me review a story I read once upon a time. Mrs. Fairfax, who had recently moved from a modern home in the city, was finding the country home requiring so much more time and work that she was gradually being ignored and left out of their plans by the husband and three fine boys of about eight, ten, and twelve years. While she prepared the dinner and washed the dishes, they went for hikes into the wooded hills among which their cottage nestled, or for a swim down at the pool beyond the garden.

Washing, ironing, mending, keeping the house shining, satisfying the appetites of the masculine members of the household filled her days with what was suddenly getting to be drudgery, for that night she had noticed a trace of disdain in her husband's eyes as he looked her over before supper.

Mrs. Fairfax went to her room after her evening's work was done. She stepped before the glass and did not fail to observe the tousled hair, colorless, care-lined face, dull eyes, and faded house dress. (There hadn't been *time* to put on a fresh dress, arrange her hair becomingly, and rest ten minutes before she announced supper.) But now the ugly truth was dawning upon her tired consciousness. She sat there in the dusk, while slowly and carefully, point by point she outlined a new plan for the Fairfax household. Then she went to bed and slept a restful sleep.

The next day Mr. Fairfax was to leave for a two months' absence. When

he had gone, Mrs. Fairfax called her boys in for a council, and captivated them with the plan she proposed. They would organize into a home firm with regular officers, each carrying his share of the work necessary. The boys agreed that mother should act as director, whose duty it was to settle arguments regarding distribution of labor, etc. The first step decided upon was that the officers should receive instruction from the director in such duties as washing dishes, simple cookery, house cleaning, bed making, shopping, and laundering. During this stage they all worked together, and in a surprisingly short time a good degree of efficiency was developed.

Each day slips of paper bearing the names of officers with a schedule of duties for the day were placed on a spindle in the kitchen. The officers of this home firm found that many hands make light labor, and what it had previously taken Mother all day to do was now done in a fraction of that time.

Now Mother could go with the boys on those thrilling hikes. They decided to build a rock garden, and Mother had time to join in the fun. When Mr. Fairfax returned in the fall, he was amazed by the changes he observed. His wife's eyes were full of sparkle, her cheeks glowed with color, the tired lines had disappeared, and she seemed to have plenty of time for conversation with him even though it was only a few minutes until supper should be on the table. Inquiring when his supper would be ready, he was shocked on being told, "You will have to ask Junior, he is cook tonight."

Overcome by the mystery everywhere prevalent, he begged to be enlightened, and when the members of the Fairfax Home Firm met after supper, they voted to accept the application of a fifth member.

ROSE E. HERR

"Dispute about a duty soon takes away all strength to do it."

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE

Box 900
Lansing, Michigan
PRESIDENT, C. B. HAYNES

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Box 900 is the new address for all letters and postal cards coming to the Michigan Conference of S. D. A., or any of the departments and secretaries. Parcel post packages should still be mailed to 115 West Allegan, 400 Bauch Bldg., Lansing, Michigan.

E. L. GREEN

WORKERS' MEETING

The workers of the Michigan Conference assembled in Battle Creek, Monday, January 14, for the first session of the Michigan Conference workers' meeting, which began at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon with Elder Carlyle B. Haynes presiding. Through the courtesy of the Sanitarium management, these meetings were held in East Hall, which can be reached by tunnel from the Sanitarium proper.

We were especially favored in having with us as counselor, Elder Leroy E. Froom, associate secretary of the General Conference Ministerial Association and Editor of the *Ministry*, as well as Elder W. H. Holden, president of the Lake Union Conference. Wm. A. Butler, R. R. Brooks, F. R. Isaac and H. J. Sheldon were also present from the Union office. J. D. Snider of South Bend spent a short time with us.

The secretaries of various departments consumed some time discussing plans and problems peculiar to their respective phases of the work and open discussion followed, each of the topics, resulting in definite programs being outlined for this year.

We were very much disappointed in not having Elder Haynes with us at all of the meetings because of his being confined to his room with an attack of the flu. But the Lord's Spirit

was manifest among us in a most marvelous way by bringing in a humbleness of heart one toward another, together with a deep consecration to the great work before us as a people.

In spite of the gigantic problems and perplexities which must be met, the workers are of good courage in the Lord and pledged themselves anew to the continued advancement of the Lord's cause in this great state of Michigan.

ILLINOIS CONFERENCE

Box 29, Brookfield, Illinois
PRESIDENT, M. A. HOLLISTER

ILLINOIS LAY PREACHERS' INSTITUTE

"The world will be evangelized in that generation to which the church re-discovers the spiritual functions of laymen, and adjusts its teaching and program of work to call out and utilize the lay forces of the church."

Henry Ward Beecher said, "Men ought to preach the gospel, who do not make preaching their profession. The judge, the lawyer, the artist, the school-teacher, the physician, the mechanic, the engineer, the day-laborer. . . . It is preposterous to think of waiting until we have what is called a thoroughly educated ministry. . . . Any man in any business who loves God and man, and has opportunities and gifts, should preach—and not occasionally, either, but often."

The Spirit of prophecy says, "I have been given a representation of the preaching of the Word of truth with clearness and power in many places where it is never yet been heard. . . . Among those engaged in the work were young men taken from the plow and from the fields, and sent forth to preach the truth as it is in Jesus."

To us has been given the task of evangelizing the world in this generation. Then we must re-discover the spiritual functions of our laymen and

invite them to join the ministry in the sacred work of preaching the Word. Many of our brethren are now burdened to preach the message and are very desirous of receiving the training to start them off. To help and encourage these we are holding a week-end Lay Preachers' Institute at Hinsdale, Illinois, February 15-17. Those interested and desiring to attend will please send application to the Home Missionary Department, Illinois Conference, by February 10. Watch for further announcements.

C. S. JOYCE

OVER THE AIR

Mr. F. C. Carrier, formerly of the Illinois Conference, but now with the Indiana Conference, will speak from Station WGBF, Evansville, Indiana, (530 kilocycles, 500 watts) on the following dates:

Sunday, Feb. 3—11:15 a. m.

Tuesday, Feb. 5—10:00 p. m.

Thursday, Feb. 7—8:00 p. m.

Saturday, Feb. 9—10:00 p. m.

These broadcasts will continue for ten weeks and will be given direct from the rostrum of the Evansville church by remote control.

We trust as many of our readers as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing these broadcasts.

MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE

An institute for the Missionary Volunteer officers of the churches of the Illinois Conference will be held at Broadview Academy, February 1-3, 1935. The first meeting will begin Friday evening at 7:30 and will hold all day Sabbath and Sunday.

The following are invited to attend: Leader, assistant leader, secretary, and Junior leader. Any church not having organized a society as yet should send one delegate.

The Lord has great things in store for the youth of Illinois. Let us pray most earnestly that this meeting may mean one great step in advance for helping to win and to hold the young people of this conference. Let every delegate come prepared not only to receive help but also to give help.

Roll call on Friday evening should find every delegate present and ready to respond.

T. S. COPELAND

INDIANA CONFERENCE

2156 Park Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana
PRESIDENT, S. E. WIGHT

M. V. RALLIES

The week ending January 19 and 20, Elders Sheldon and Loveless conducted a most inspiring and successful rally in Fort Wayne. Everyone took a great interest in the round table discussions as well as the question box.

February 1 and 2 Elders Wight, Marsh and Loveless will conduct another Rally at Evansville. We are hoping that all of our new churches in the southern part of the state will be represented. The young people's work is moving forward with great interest. We are happy to see the splendid results that are being obtained from the young people's work.

W. C. LOVELESS

GARY COLORED CHURCH

It is eight months since the Gary colored church has been organized. The blessing of the Lord is being manifested in a very definite way which gives hope for a healthy growth.

The church has been organized into bands to do aggressive work along the different lines of missionary activities; every member is busily engaged in some line of missionary enterprise. It is the purpose of the whole church to contribute its full strength to different lines of evangelism this year.

The writer is conducting a Bible Workers' Training class that is attracting a good interest, and almost the whole church is enrolled. The Dorcas Society organization will be in full swing this year. A Home Nursing class will also be organized.

During the eight months twenty persons have been baptized. Another baptismal class is receiving instruction.

The following represents the financial and missionary results of the past eight months:

Tithes and offerings \$752.56. The Harvest Ingathering goal was reached and doubled. Bible Readings, 295; missionary visits, 435; persons helped, 475; clothing given away, 265 pieces; books, tracts, and papers distributed, 6,210; missionary letters written, 56. One hundred copies of the *Message Magazine*, a quarterly published in the special interest of the colored people, have been ordered as an additional feature of the literature distribution.

The Gary church has pledged to do a greater work for Christ in 1935 by His grace.
W. D. FORDE

IN OUR CHURCH SCHOOLS

Last week we had a full account of the 23rd Street church school in Indianapolis. This week we thought it would be interesting to our readers to hear from another section of our state—South Bend.

Members of the South Bend church have a larger school that ought to cause any church to rejoice. A few years ago they were conducting their school in very cramped and inadequate quarters, and also struggling along with a great load of burdens and responsibilities that were making the work next to impossible. For the last three or four years the South Bend church has had a most pleasant school.

Brother and Sister Floyd Sanders taught the school there for two years, bringing it up to a high standard, and also leaving the fathers and mothers

well satisfied, as well as winning the admiration of the children.

This year Brother and Sister Wartzok are continuing the strong work that Brother and Sister Sanders left. It is a treat and a privilege to step into the school room and find the quietude, and the children sincerely and earnestly working on their lessons. It causes one to sense the great value of our church schools.

South Bend church is leading out in this educational work in a strong way. Since Elder Denslow has accepted the leadership of the church, we are looking for still greater plans to develop.
W. C. LOVELESS

BIBLE WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

A graduation exercise of the Bible Workers' Training Class of the combined churches of Gary and Hammond was held Sunday night, December 20. We were honored by the presence of Elder Wm. A. Butler and Elder C. S. Joyce. Elder Denslow, who conducted this class, had charge of the program, and the following received certificates.

Brother M. C. Forbes, Brother M. Beavers, Brother L. S. Seals, Brother J. S. Johnson, Sister Gertrude Johnson, Sister Beavers, Brother J. R. Black, Sister Helm, Sister Harris, Sister Dinkmeier, Sister Elsie Bailey, and Sister Alice Langford.

In addition to this class that has just finished and received their certificates, another class will be formed in the near future for definite training in Bible work.

It is hoped that many others throughout the field will feel the burden of organizing a class, finishing the course as outlined by the Home Missionary Department of the General Conference, and receive their certificates. The cost is very small, and the training makes for greater efficiency in soul-winning work.
J. O. MARSH

NEWS NOTES

A church missionary convention was held last Sabbath at Marion. Elder Butler and Elder Marsh gave the instruction, and plans were laid for church missionary work in the future.

A real opportunity is afforded for reaching our neighbors and friends, who are interested in the message, during this year by the special arrangement that has been made to lend "The Return of Jesus"; also "Daniel and Revelation." Orders are coming in already showing that many are interested in taking advantage of this special offer which is \$1.00 a copy for the "Return of Jesus." Those who take advantage of this offer may also be privileged to get a copy of "Daniel and Revelation" for \$1.00. Rush your orders to the Book and Bible House before the supply is gone. Five hundred "Return of Jesus" have been released for our conference, and of this number three churches have already ordered one hundred twelve. This will give you an idea of the demand for these volumes as missionary literature.

We are happy to convey the news that Sister T. M. Butler is now at home from the hospital and well on the way to recovery.

For some time the young people of Livonia have been calling for an evangelistic effort. Elders Marsh and Loveless will conduct this meeting beginning the 10th of February.

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE

P. O. Box 512, Madison, Wisconsin
PRESIDENT, V. E. PEUGH

AN EARNEST APPEAL

We are living in an hour of great opportunity. It is also an hour of great need. The hour is late. The troubles of the last days are already falling upon the world. All about us there are souls unsaved and unwarned.

Constantly earnest appeals are coming to me from our churches urging

that evangelistic meetings be held in their communities. In many cities and villages our members have created an interest among their neighbors, and they are appealing for a minister.

The conference is greatly in need of a fund from which evangelistic efforts could be financed. I feel sure that there are many of our people in Wisconsin who will gladly give liberally to such a fund. Some may desire to place a part of their savings where it will be helping to win souls. I appeal to our members to help us build up a fund from which the conference may be able to launch and carry forward the greatest evangelistic movement that has ever been experienced in Wisconsin. The times demand that we do it. Please mark your donation, "Evangelistic Fund." I shall be glad to correspond with those who desire further information.

V. E. PEUGH

WISCONSIN RAPIDS RALLY

Beginning Friday evening February 1, at 7:30 P. M., a young people's rally will be held in the Wisconsin Rapids church located on East Grand Avenue at 12th Street.

A service will be held each evening for the following ten days. The evening meetings will begin at 7:30. The Sabbath services will be held as usual with Sabbath school beginning at 9:45 A. M., and the preaching service will follow. Elder H. K. Halladay, the young people's secretary of the conference, will be the speaker. The Bethel Academy will contribute as much help as possible to these services.

Each of the surrounding churches is invited to attend the rally at Wisconsin Rapids, and a special invitation is given all to attend the Sabbath services.

C. B. MESSER

"If God forgot us as often as we forget Him, the best Christian would be in a perilous state."

Our Missionary Volunteers

Temperance Program

THE General Conference has designated Sabbath, February 23, as Temperance Day in all our churches. Two programs have been prepared for this day, one for the regular church service where there is no minister, and the other for the young people's meeting. The regular *Gazette* program for February 23 should be set aside until some later open date, and the supplement received with the February *Gazette* should be used in all our societies in its stead. Some of the societies have been giving study to the temperance question, and have had some experience in this work, but this is the first general temperance program sent out for our young people. Surely they should make the utmost use of this opportunity to present to our own young people and their friends the great danger that is threatening the youth through intemperance. Seventh-day Adventists have always been advocates of temperance in eating and drinking and of total abstinence from the use of tea, coffee, tobacco, and all alcoholic drinks.

The first year of legalized sale of liquor has brought an almost unbelievable increase in drunkenness, traffic casualties due to inebriety, and to crime and debauchery which always travel in the trail of alcohol. Many of the sincere but misguided advocates of the free flow of legal liquor must stand disillusioned and appalled at what they have helped to accomplish under the plea for personal liberty, when they opened wide the flood gates of woe, misery, depravity, suffering, and death.

Our present responsibility is that of educating those who are willing to learn as to this terrible menace to the happiness, morale, the homes, and the

very lives of the people of our land. Young people, no such opportunity has ever before come to the Christian youth of this nation as the opportunity which cries out to you at this time.

We believe that every society should become a strong organization for the promotion of temperance. Make the program a beginning of your active teaching of temperance. Secure a thorough preparation of every number given, and having done your best in preparation invite your friends and neighbors to attend. Let them know where the Adventist youth stand on this great problem, and let them find that our youth are fearless advocates of total abstinence. Temperance pledges should be provided and opportunity given to all present to sign. Literature should be at hand for free distribution to those who attend the meetings.

Temperance Broadside may be secured at a price of forty cents for six hundred assorted copies. Temperance numbers of the *Youth's Instructor* published in 1919, 1921, and 1922 may be secured at one cent a copy. M. V. pledge No. 4 is suggested. Secure your literature in time. Be sure to take an offering to help your society in this expense. We are sure that God will bless your earnest efforts in this important work, and we believe that your program of February 23 will be but the beginning in this field of service.

H. J. SHELDON

CORRECTION

In this column last week we stated that the Wisconsin Missionary Volunteer officers' institute would be held February 8-10. On account of the se-

(Continued on page 15)

EMMANUEL MISSIONARY COLLEGE

Notes from the Educational Meeting at Atlanta



T. W. Steen

"IF I WERE a college graduate I would commit suicide, for there is nothing in life worth living for." This statement by the famous criminal lawyer, Clarence Darrow, an Atheist, was quoted by President Spencer, of Franklin College, at the recent meeting of Church Related Colleges, held at Atlanta, Georgia. President Spencer was not endorsing Darrow's philosophy, but rather used this as one illustration of the hopeless outlook to which great minds like Darrow arrive, once they have lost their belief in God.

In his appeal, to the college executives there assembled, that religion should be made a fundamental part of the process of education, he remarked, "There is nothing in education or intelligence to guarantee against the baser propensities of human nature."

The meeting just referred to was one of several held January 16 to 18 in Atlanta, Georgia by the Association of American Colleges, the National Conference of Related Colleges, and the Council of Church Boards of Education. Practically all of the denominational colleges and universities were

represented by their presidents, as were also many independent and public institutions.

It is not my purpose to give a resume of these meetings, but I think all the readers of the *HERALD* would have been greatly impressed by some of the outstanding speeches made on this occasion. In past years it has been the custom in meetings of this kind to emphasize the need for more advanced training on the part of the teachers, for larger endowments, for better equipment, and for more research into scientific problems. However, in the meetings this year, the situation was vastly different. Over and over again reference was made to the fact that the educational institutions had failed in their most important reason for existence to the extent to which they had lost connection with the Lord and faith in his Word. One of the statements by President Seecmen, of the Southern Methodist University pointed out that the "forces that now make for education have out run the forces of religion." Again he said, "Civilization is now able to commit suicide," and still further he pointed out that "without religion men lose their ability to distinguish between right and wrong." President Gage, of Coe College, cited the fact that it is only in the Bible that we have a basis for laws with which to govern society. "Why," said he, "do we make into laws, 'Thou shalt not steal?' The only answer is that it came from the Eternal."

In the splendid address by President Lewis, of Lafayette College, he called attention to the damage being done to young men in colleges and

universities because of the quality of much of the teaching they received from instructors who are unbalanced emotionally, and added, "The emotionally stable teachers in our colleges are almost without exception those of deep religious experience."

A final quotation from such an outstanding scholar as Professor Edwin Mims, head of the English Department of Vanderbilt University, brought out how much of the work even of some graduate schools has been on subjects of very little significance. Referring to the teaching of some so-called modernists, he said, "Much of their teaching is rot."

Two of the most significant addresses were made by priests connected with Catholic institutions. The fact that the Catholic Church has maintained a belief in the Bible and has sought to incorporate its teachings into the program of their schools, gave these men a certain authority not possessed by those from institutions where, because of the teaching of evolution and modernism, faith in the Bible has largely been lost.

One cannot attend meetings of this kind without returning with a deep feeling of gratitude that our own denominational schools and colleges have "kept the faith." The thing that these educators as a whole so much desire and which they feel must come back to the colleges or our civilization will be lost, are just the things we have been emphasizing in our own schools.

In connection with the trip to Atlanta, it was my good fortune to spend the Sabbath at Southern Junior College, where a number of former stu-

dents of Emmanuel Missionary College are now on the teaching staff. I also made a brief visit to the Nashville Agricultural Normal Institute. The trip afforded opportunity to spend some time with the librarians and other officers of Emory University, Agnes Scott College, and Earlham College, studying in detail various questions concerning library buildings.

SECOND SEMESTER BEGINS

January 28, 1935

As this issue of the HERALD goes to press, the second semester of Emmanuel Missionary College is opening. New students have arrived and many new courses have been organized, and work is beginning under very favorable circumstances. Any others who may plan to take school work this semester should come at once, as after a few days it will be difficult to enter.

T. W. STEEN

CORRECTION

(Continued from page 13)

vere winter weather usual at that time, and with a hope of securing a full attendance of officers at the Wisconsin meeting, the committee has thought it advisable to postpone this meeting until March or April. The churches should begin now planning to send the M. V. officers to this meeting. Watch this column and the Wisconsin section of the HERALD for time, place, and details of the meeting.

This will be the last word before the Illinois meeting at Broadview Academy, February 1-3. Remember that the leader, assistant leader, secretary, and Junior M. V. leader are urged to be present, and will be provided room and board, transportation only to be borne by the church or the individual attending. No M. V. officer should miss this meeting.

"This work of education, the Infinite One has counted so important

that messengers from His throne have been sent... to answer the question, 'How shall we order the child, and how shall we do unto him?' and to instruct a father concerning the education of a promised son."—"Education," page 376.

BUSINESS NOTICES

All advertisements must be sent through the local conference office. It will require the conference president's O. K. to get advertisements in the Lake Union Herald. The rate is: Forty words or less, one dollar for each insertion, and two cents per word for each additional word. Cash must accompany copy for all advertisements.

Wanted.—Adventist family desires to either rent equipped farm or work on farm. Five children, ages five to nineteen. Young man nineteen wants work in good Adventist home. He is handy with cars. Family of lifelong farm experience. Box 32, Lewis, Wis.

Wanted.—Experienced small S. D. A. family or couple to rent on shares equipped 40-acre farm near Madison. State full particulars and give reference. Write A. B., Box 512, Madison, Wis.

COLPORTEUR REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 19, 1935

Indiana, T. M. Butler, Field Secretary

	Bks.	Hrs.	Total	Del.
Chas. Joyce	BR	40	\$106.50	\$ 3.00
C. C. Stoner	BR	37	11.50	
C. L. Baker	BR	36	59.85	43.90
E. E. Williams	BR	35	1.50	7.75
W. B. Ware	RJ	34	8.75	6.00
Joe L. Hauger	BR	34	35.75	1.41
H. W. Beaumont	BR	33	20.75	3.50
C. A. Nabors	BR	73	85.75	25.50
Millard Taylor	BR	32	44.00	7.00
A. S. Lutz	BR	30	12.00	34.25
Forrest Skaggs	BR	29	27.25	2.00
Paul Cox	BR	28	14.25	.75
Ora Plue	BR	26	47.75	1.00
Ida Arnbrecht	BR	25	22.75	.75
H. R. Benson	BR	21	7.25	
E. V. Monyhan	BR	19	9.25	.50
P. E. Lugenbeal	BR	18	21.50	1.75
Martha Obrad	GC	4	8.45	7.25
Alex Torac	GC		25.80	15.80
Beulah Joyce	Mag	35	12.40	12.40
Mild. Bittinger	Mag	16	7.30	7.30
Ruth Patterson	Mag	9	5.50	5.50
Lillie Wakeland	Mag	8	1.80	1.80
Elsie Weeks	Mag	8	7.50	7.50
H. Christensen	Mag	7	3.70	3.70
		637	608.80	200.31

Illinois, S. L. Clark, Field Secretary

Henry Fitzner	OD	42	17.75	11.25
Emma Peterson	PP	40	24.25	21.25

Lake Union Herald

L. W. FOOTE - - - - Editor

Subscription Price: One dollar a year. Order through your Book and Bible House. In changing address, give both old and new address.

Lake Union Conference Directory

Office—	
Lock Drawer C	Berrien Springs, Mich.
President	W. H. Holden
Secretary-Treasurer	L. W. Foote
Auditor	H. P. Bloum
Educational Secretary	F. R. Isaac
M. V. Secretary	H. J. Sheldon
Home Miss. Secretary	Wm. A. Butler
Relig. Lib. Secretary	Wm. A. Butler
Field Miss. Secretary	R. R. Brooks
Negro Secretary	O. A. Troy

Vol. 27 January 29, 1935 No. 5

Published weekly by the Lake Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. Printed by the College Press, Berrien Springs, Mich. Entered as second class matter November 3, 1908, at the postoffice of Berrien Springs, Michigan.

W. Kittleson	Mag	36	15.50	15.50
Gabriel Vas		33	13.85	13.85
E. Herman	Mag	31	15.10	15.10
Marg. Falconer	Mag	31	11.75	11.75
D. S. Weinberg	BR	31	17.25	.35
Mrs. Barnhart	BR	26	46.75	
H. M. Brown	BR	24	11.75	1.00
Russell Graffis	BR	30	10.50	5.75
Emelia Kittleson	Mag	21	12.60	12.60
E. Kimmons		18	6.50	.35
H. Mitzelfelt	Crisis	17	21.50	
C. Windemuth	BR	9	9.00	2.90
Uno Brandt	Crisis		.50	.50
		389	234.55	112.65

Wisconsin, Clyde Smith, Field Secretary

T. A. Boelter	BR	43	23.95	10.70
L. Knutson	GC	38	16.65	5.30
N. Buehler	Helps	36	13.55	13.55
N. Buehler	Helps	67	26.85	26.85
M. Olson	GC	53	78.50	
Clara Follett	CF	21	10.00	1.60
Walter Nasvall	BR	10		11.25
Mrs. C. Alcorn	LH	13	5.20	5.20
Gert. Holmes	LH	8	.85	.85
C. H. Smith	Misc	3	4.50	21.75
B. G. Maguire	HP	2		19.50
Martha Follett	Mag	23	8.35	8.35
Mrs. L. Pollock	Mag	20	8.40	8.40
Mrs. J. Miklos	Mag	20	9.00	9.00
Mrs. Thornton	Mag	5	4.00	4.00
Esther Ackerson	Mag	4	3.00	3.00
Mrs. L. Beyer	Mag		5.00	5.00
Mrs. Cramer	Mag		10.00	10.00
Mrs. B. Cramer	Mag		20.00	20.00
Ida Ryan	Mag		5.20	5.20
Mrs. Rothenbach	WC	6	1.95	1.95
Mrs. Armitage	Helps		3.75	3.75
		336	235.15	171.65

Total 1,362 1,078.50 484.61

BOOK TALK No. 101

Book Menus

I had fully intended to end these intimate, personal chats with number 100. But so many persons who say they were profited by the first series have urged me to write more that I have decided to continue into the second hundred.

In doing so I shall continue to talk to you in a human, conversational way about books and authors I have liked, and believe you will like, too. There are plenty of able and scholarly book reviews—nearly all dailies and weeklies feature them. But there is a dearth of simple, understandable comments—not reviews at all—such as one of your friends would make in telling you about the pleasures and profits he has discovered through reading and the special help or delight he has found in particular books or writers. That kind of comment is worth more for most of us than whole columns of literary criticism.

So, in continuing these "talks," I shall try to give you just such comments. I shall make no effort to write searching, critical reviews. Neither shall I endeavor to do what the rural lecturer proposed—to "make known the unknowable, explain the inexplicable, and unscrew the inscrutable." Those enigmas shall remain undisturbed so far as this column is concerned.

The primary object of these little three-minute chats is to encourage you to turn some of the time you now spend with newspapers, magazines and cheap books to a better and more substantial kind of literature. Comparatively speaking, there are not many really worth-while books, but there are enough to occupy all our reading industry. And, believe it or not, there are still some writers whose books leave a pleasant afterglow even in these days when much that is written impels to despair and suicide. I shall try to point out some of these—and hope you will read, anyhow, one or two of them.

And that reminds me of this (have patience, I am almost through talking). I shall from time to time recommend books that may be borrowed from the public library. But you should not substitute the public library for your own private library. That would be a mistake. As Hamilton Wright Mabie once wrote, "the best books are meant to be lived with, not to be 'called upon' in hours of leisure. They ought to be with us under our roofs not in a public building at a distance. We ought to be on intimate terms with them. They ought always to be at our hand and they cannot be at our hands unless they take up their abiding place under our roofs. The purchase of books should be planned for by people of meager income with as much forethought as the purchase of furniture, for the library in the home is not a luxury but a necessity without which it is impossible to put home on the right basis." J. D. Snider

He who has the truth in his heart need never fear the want of persuasion on his tongue.—*Ruskin*.

NOTICE

We have been informed that a man giving his name as William E. Parsons, and claiming to represent the John C. Winston Company, has been working among the churches in two of our conferences selling Bibles for this company. It appears that this man is not a representative of this company and is not authorized to take orders for them in any way. He has been selling Bibles and taking deposits when the order was given without delivering the books.

We thought best to give this warning to our church members to avoid any loss that might be sustained by giving this man business.

PHARMACIST WANTED

The White Memorial Pharmacy is in need of an assistant registered pharmacist. Applicant must be a Seventh-day Adventist and registered in the State of California. Address applications to Office of the Medical Superintendent, White Memorial Hospital, 312 N. Boyle Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

PERIODICALS WANTED

Anyone having copies of our periodicals, such as the *Signs, Watchman, Present Truth, Review and Herald, Youth's Instructor, and Little Friend*, for the years 1933, 1934, and 1935, which you would like to pass on to someone who can use them in missionary work, please send your periodicals, as well as tracts and other pamphlets, to James T. Ryan, Box 86, Victory, Wisconsin.

OF INTEREST TO CHURCH OFFICERS

Elders, Sabbath school superintendents, deacons and deaconesses have responsibilities of a very important character. While their work on behalf of the church occupies only a portion of their time, it is, in its way, just as sacred as that of the worker who gives all his time to spiritual things. An

efficient church officer can do much to lighten the cares of his pastor. Efficiency in an officer of the church is largely a matter of supervised study of the problems involved, and systematic training. The Home Study Institute is offering a series of valuable lessons for church and Sabbath school officers which are replete with timely instruction. Busy men can usually cover the work of the course in about six months; but the Institute allows them a full year. The cost for tuition and books is very reasonable. The course is highly recommended by our leaders, and is giving excellent satisfaction to the growing numbers of church officers who are taking it. For full particulars concerning this and many other interesting courses carrying full school credit that you can take in your own home, address The Home Study Institute, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

SUNSET TABLE

Central Standard Time

February 1, 1935

Indianapolis	5:04	Springfield	5:18
Chicago	5:05	Lansing (E.S.T.)	5:50
Madison	5:10		

Lake Union Educational Department

New educational plans were presented at the Michigan and Illinois workers' meetings. It was gratifying to note the increased interest in Christian education.

* * *

Plans are fully under way now for Larger Life and Service Week. The date is April 13 to 20.

* * *

The second semester will show a substantial increase in enrollments. All reports should be sent in not later than ten days after the opening date. Remember the total enrollment takes in all who enrolled for both the first and second semesters.

* * *

Our motto is, "Every Seventh-day Adventist boy and girl in our schools; every student in our schools a worker."—*"School Manual," p. 9.*