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Vol. V

MARCH

No. 6

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TAKOMA PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE SLIGONIAN

VOL. V

TAKOMA PARK, D. C., MARCH, 1921

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OUR NEW PRESIDENT

E. J. WALDEN

THE American people elected Warren Gamaliel Harding as their Chief Executive for the next four years, not because he is a great statesman or one of the great captains of industry, but because of his 100 per cent Americanism and because they felt that he was a truly representative American. The country is at present in the period of reconstruction after the fiercest conflict in history; and a man with a cool head and with frankness and decision is needed at the helm. Our new President possesses these qualities to a marked extent, besides being a good listener and having a graceful manner that is easily approached by all. That he believes in American institutions and in the gospel of work is attested by the following story taken from *The Outlook*:

"Some six years ago Warren G. Harding was delayed for several hours at a small railway station in Indiana. Having nothing else to do, he dropped into the village newspaper office and inquired for the editor. The editor was not in.

"'Well,' said Harding, as the *New York Sun* tells the story, 'I'll go into the composing-room and talk to the foreman.'

"'Want to hire a man?' he asked the foreman.

"'We can use another linotype operator,' the foreman answered. 'Can you run the machine?'

"'Try me,' replied Harding.

"He seated himself at a linotype machine, and ran off a galley of type in a short time. The foreman looked over the proof and said, 'All right; when do you want to go to work? I'll talk to the editor about it.'

"'You write me. I'll be at my home next Monday.' And Harding handed his card to the foreman, who next day handed the card to his proprietor, saying, 'Get him; he's a mighty good man.'

"'Yes,' was the reply. 'He's a mighty good man, but I don't believe we can get him. He's a United States Senator from Ohio.'"

Before Harding had finished his schooling, he had learned to set type and was able to run the linotype machine. He began at the bottom of the newspaper business and has served as printer's devil, typesetter, pressman, job printer, advertising man, reporter, circulation manager, business manager, editor, and publisher. He came to this to earn enough money to put himself through school. At college he was chosen editor of the school paper. When he got out of college, he still continued in the same profession and got control of the Marion "*Star*,"

which he bought at a bargain at sheriff's sale. This he built up until it now carries its own leased wire service, has electric presses, a battery of eight linotype machines, and more than fifty employees on its payroll.

Our new President was born fifty years ago at Blooming Grove, Ohio, the eldest of eight children. Both his father and mother were physicians, the latter dying about eight years ago. As a youth Harding lived the life of a farmer boy, attending the village school, then going to Ohio Central College at Iberia. Later the family moved to Marion, where he set up in business and married Miss Florence Kling. He is the first journalist to be elected President.

Harding's political prominence was originally gained by his vigorous editorials in the Marion "*Star*." Not until 1900 did his interest in politics lead him to run for office. He was elected to the State Senate and later chosen lieutenant-governor. In 1910 he was defeated for governor, but was elected United States Senator four years later. In the National Republican Convention of 1916 Senator Harding presided both as temporary chairman and permanent chairman. He is the first United States Senator to be elected President.

In personal appearance Harding is a striking example of an American man. His bearing is impressive—accentuated by his great height and his powerful frame. His voice is sonorous, and he has effectiveness of gesture. Governor Cox says he is a "skilful and polished orator with a decided gift of phrase and alliteration." His manner is gracious and friendly. Indeed, friendliness is his outstanding characteristic.



Governor Cox believes that Harding is a "man of great personal charm, who is perfectly sincere in his belief that the future welfare of the country lies in the custodianship of the Republican party." Harding does believe thoroughly in party government as opposed to one-man autocracy. America is first in his estimation, with a minimum of concern about the destinies of other people. His own words best express this idea:

"We want a real and righteous Americanism abroad, and we need a newly consecrated Americanism at home. We want the spirit truly American and all pervading and we want an outward manifestation. We must be a people with one great ideal, one all-encompassing inspiration, one guiding hope, one common interest, one people, and one flag. That's why I'm a Republican. We must have a slogan of prosperity, and we should make America prosper first!"

(Continued on page 27)

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT

GEORGE T. HARDING

THERE is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time!" This one phrase, uttered by the governor of Massachusetts, quelled the disorder existing in Boston at the time of the police strike. Its unemotional directness reduced what had been a confusing and hotly debated question to a single undebatable issue. The cold forcefulness of the utterance brought an end to the police strike and made a vice-presidential nominee of Calvin Coolidge. Something about it struck fire from the Americanism of the entire Nation.

John Calvin Coolidge is a man of the old New England type, stalwart in old-fashioned loyalty to the Government, with the highest regard for political responsibility and civic duty. He is progressive in thought, determined in action, and when occasion demands, as immovable as Plymouth Rock itself.



The Vice-President was born July 4, 1870, on a farm near Plymouth Union, Vermont. After spending the usual time in the district schools, he prepared for college at Rock River Academy, Ludlow, Vermont. Having completed his preparatory course, he enrolled at Amherst College, Massachusetts. While he was still in school he learned the dignity and necessity of work. As a student he was always able and industrious. In a national contest for college students, he received the highest award for his essay on "The Principles of the War for Independence."

He graduated from Amherst in 1895, and was soon after admitted to the bar. A man of few words, great simplicity of life, and of marked rectitude of character, he soon won recognition. He held various municipal offices and served in the State Legislature. In 1918 he was chosen by the people of Massachusetts to serve as their governor. Near the close of his term the Boston police strike occurred. His stand for "law and order" is a well-known fact to all of us. Upon a platform of law and order he sought reelection, and was chosen governor a second time by an unparalleled majority.

The ability and worth of Calvin Coolidge was well known to the people of Massachusetts, but his stand in the police strike brought him before the eyes of the Nation. From that day the country has been watching this patient, self-controlled public servant, this modest, conscientious governor who is as firm as the granite of his

native State when he is convinced that the side he takes is that of right, justice, and public interest.

When the Republican National Convention met in June, 1920, it was decided that the Nation could well use such a man as this, and Calvin Coolidge was made the vice-presidential nominee of the Republican party. The voters manifested their approval of his selection in November, and Mr. Coolidge was elected Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Coolidge's policy, in his own words, is "Do the day's work." He is a man of few words, but he is a man of action. While he was serving his first term as governor, a prison reform bill was introduced in the State Legislature. A woman, interested in social welfare work, sought his support in the matter. She wanted him to visit the prisons and observe for himself existing conditions. She offered to take him in her car, but this he courteously refused. A week passed and nothing occurred. The lady was about to visit the governor again, when one day, upon visiting the prison, she found everything in a state of excitement. The governor, unheralded, had arrived by train, and had made a complete inspection of the prison from cellar to garret. He returned to Boston, recommended the passage of the bill, and within a week had attached his signature.

It is his ability for doing things that has caused his promotion. Mr. Coolidge is not as sociable as one would expect a man in public life to be; neither is he an orator. Like President Wilson, he is famed for his epigrams and terse phrases. Though he says little,

whatever he does say is well worth hearing.

In 1904 Mr. Coolidge married Miss Grace Goodhue. To them have been born two sons, John and Calvin. The Coolidge family are active members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Coolidge takes great delight in his home life. Their home is a modest one, for Mr. Coolidge is not wealthy. He was on his way to a big and lucrative law practice, but his duties in public service have given him little time to advance his personal interests.

Calvin Coolidge's absolute integrity, his fearless devotion to that which he believes to be the right, has given him a place in the hearts and minds of the American people, who have shown their appreciation of his ability and worth by choosing him as Vice-President of the Nation.

THE HISTORY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

ELISE PLEASANTS

As one walks down Pennsylvania Avenue at Sixteenth Street, he can see through the grove of trees the stately pillars of the White House. It is a dignified edifice of white Virginia freestone, and has an upper and lower story and attic. The private apartments of the President and his family are on the second floor, while the reception rooms are on the first. Among the latter are the famous East Room, used for public receptions; the Blue Room, used for diplomatic and social functions, and the Red and Green Rooms.

When it was decided that the Capital should be located on the banks of

the Potomac, the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted a large sum of money for the construction of a home for the President. But when Washington saw the large dimensions of the proposed house, he replied that he could never occupy it, much less take upon himself the expense of furnishing it. In those Spartan days the State did not furnish the Executive Mansion. Consequently, Washington rented and furnished a humble and modest house belonging to Mr. Robert Morris.

The question that now arises is, Why was the White House built at such a distance from the Capitol and other executive buildings? In a letter to a friend, George Washington stated that had the White House been built near the Capitol, the secretaries of the various departments could do little or no business, because of so many interruptions and personal visits.

One year after the death of Washington, President John Adams took possession of the unfinished house. In a letter to a friend, Mrs. Adams writes that the house was built upon a large and grand scale and "a retinue of thirty servants would be needed to attend and keep the apartments in order and perform the ordinary duties of the house and stables, an establishment very well suited to the President's salary." She also deplored the tremendous amount expended in lights and firewood needed to keep them comfortable. While the house was being built she dried the presidential washing in the unplastered East Room in stormy weather. And, indeed, the city itself was as crude and unfinished as the Executive Mansion. Gouverneur Morris wrote of it, "We need nothing here but houses, men, women, and other

little trifles of the kind to make our city perfect."

When Thomas Jefferson entered the White House after Adams, it was still a large, square, unfinished building; and in 1814, when the city was sacked by the British, it was burned and not rebuilt until 1818. During the fire, Dolly Madison heroically rescued the portrait of George Washington and some state papers, even neglecting to save her own personal belongings.

After the President's return to the White House, the receptions given in the East Room were the most resplendent ever witnessed in Washington at that time. However, commonplace Dolly Madison did away with the stately forms and ceremonies which had made the White House receptions very formal, elegant affairs. Especially was the abundance and size of her dishes ridiculed, calling forth from a prominent guest the remark that her entertainments were more like "a harvest-home supper than the entertainment of a cabinet minister."

When President and Mrs. Monroe entered the White House, it was partly restored from the fire, but boasted of but few comforts and no elegance. The ruins lay around the building in heaps, and the great East Room was used as the children's play-room.

During Andrew Jackson's administration, Mrs. Emily Donelson became mistress of the White House, and the following picture of an evening scene is given: "The large parlor was scantily furnished; there was a light from the chandelier and a blazing fire in the grate; four or five ladies were sewing around it and children playing about the room. At the farther end of the room sat the President in his arm-chair

wearing a long, loose coat and smoking a long reed pipe with a bowl of red clay—combining the dignity of the patriarch, monarch, and Indian chief. Just behind, was Edward Livingston, the Secretary of State, reading a dispatch from the French minister of foreign affairs."

Little of note happened in the White House until the advent of Abraham Lincoln, and then a shadow brooded over it. The country was divided, brother fighting against brother; the people were suffering and in distress. At this time little Willie Lincoln died and was laid out in the beautiful Green Room. It is said that his mother never again entered the room. The culmination of this great shadow was the assassination of the great man who had finished his work and reunited his country.

After the war, when President Johnson entered the White House, it was anything but inviting. The soldiers had wandered all through the building, unrestrained; guards had slept on the sofas and carpets until they were ruined. In the spring Congress appropriated \$30,000 for the renovation of the mansion, and under the able supervision of Mrs. Johnson, it was soon "made over as good as new."

A shadow again rested over the White House when James Garfield was assassinated, and Chester Arthur, the twenty-first President of the United States, took his place.

Grover Cleveland, the bachelor President, entered the White House with his sister as mistress. However, in a short while a new mistress entered. The wedding ceremony was very informal and performed in the Blue

Room. This room is the one through which Garfield was brought to avoid the crowd which had gathered at the main entrance the day he was shot. The clock on the mantel of the room is said to be a present from Napoleon to Lafayette, and from Lafayette to our Government.

Very frequently plans for the enlargement of the White House have been proposed; and in 1903 the pressure of space was relieved by the erection of executive offices in the grounds, connected with the main building. Up to the present time the building has cost \$1,700,000, and the three chandeliers in the famous East Room alone cost \$15,000. Until recently visitors were allowed daily except Sunday from 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon; but during the recent war the doors were closed and all entrances securely guarded.

The following lines were never truer of any human habitation than of the White House at Washington—the Nation's house:

"All houses wherein men have lived
and died

Are haunted houses. Through the
open doors

The harmless phantoms on their er-
rands glide,

With feet that make no sound upon
the floors.

"There are more guests at table, than
hosts

Invited; the illuminated hall

As thronged with quiet, inoffensive
ghosts,

As silent as the pictures on the
wall."

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT

MINISTERIAL BAND

C. A. CARTER

“**W**HERE is unto me, if I preach not the gospel” seems to be the spirit which is animating every member of the Ministerial Band this year. Perhaps never before in the history of our College has there been manifested such a zeal and enthusiasm among the ministerial students for active, soul-winning work. There seems to be some might-impelling force actuating each one to do all in his power to carry out the Master’s great commission, “Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.”

But they do not believe it is necessary for them to go to some distant part of the world to begin to preach the gospel; for right at our doors there are those who are hungering and thirsting for truth; searching for divine light on the great world problems of today; and praying for a better knowledge of the Scriptures. It is this which has caused the members of the Ministerial Band to go forward and put into practice the things which they are learning in their classes from day to day.

Six well-organized efforts are being conducted under the auspices of the Ministerial Band in the city and adjoining towns. Messrs. Rapp, Bement, Piper, and Mitchell, who are conduct-

ing meetings every Sunday night in the Capitol Hill hall, only four blocks from the Capitol Building, report a good interest. And this interest was demonstrated by one man who gave a ten-dollar bill to help defray the expense of the meetings.

Messrs. Ford, Lippart, Walleker, and Carter have about reached the climax of their meetings in Georgetown and are now planning regular Sabbath services for those who are convinced that the seventh day is the true Sabbath. They hope to be able to organize a church in that section of the city as a result of the effort.

Messrs. Stearns, Rieman, Hannum, and Hughes are getting well underway with their meetings in the Odd Fellows’ Hall, at Hyattsville, and report a good interest with an increasing attendance. Messrs. King, Sangster, Minier, and Phillips are also having a good interest in their meetings at Star Hall, Mt. Rainier. Also Messrs. Lawrence, Glunt, and Blaylock have recently started meetings in our church at Arlington, and are having from twenty to thirty in attendance every Sunday night.

Though they are all doing noble work, the company who are conducting meetings at Seeks’ Corner are perhaps the most worthy of mention. Messrs. Sevrens, Guild, and Wright

started out in that section early in the fall to secure a place to hold meetings, but could not find any place in a suitable location. But they had the spirit of Perry, who said, "I'll find a way or make one." They "stuck to it" and finally secured a large room in a private residence. It was unplastered, unheated, and unlighted. And though they had no conference funds to back them, they started in; plastered the room, secured a stove and lights, cut and hauled wood for fuel, and announced their first meeting. Their first night there were only two or three present besides those who went to help in the meeting. But they were not discouraged; they began to visit the people on the Sabbath and invite them out to the meetings. As a result, the attendance has been continually increasing, until last Sunday night the room would not accommodate those who came. If their attendance continues to increase in the next few weeks as it has in the past, they will have to strengthen their stakes, lengthen their cords and enlarge the place of their tent.

As we see the noble work done by these young men, with the rich blessing of the Lord upon it, we can hope for nothing less than to see a large company of believers take their stand for God and his truth as a result.

OUR LITERATURE IN WALTER REED HOSPITAL

MRS. L. OSBORN

THE Lord has opened the doors of the Walter Reed Hospital for the entrance of our books and magazines. Many of the soldier boys are reading this literature, and manifest a deep interest in what they read. As I visit them from time to time they have many questions to ask me concerning the Bible interpretation of warring nations, the return of our Lord, and the hereafter. Some wish to know if the Lord really does love them enough to blot out their sins. When I assure them of the love of Jesus and his desire to forgive their sins, their faces are lightened up with rays of hope.

One young man who was too sick to read showed his appreciation of our literature by purchasing two books which his companions read to him. Through the influence of our publications many of the soldiers have been led to study the Bible.

One day, as I was visiting the hospital, an officer who had been confined to his bed for ten months told me that during his illness he had learned to love the Lord through reading the Bible. As I talked with him a little longer, I found he had given his heart to God and was willing to serve his Lord in times of sickness or health.

Let us pray that our literature may lead many soldiers of the Walter Reed Hospital to Christ.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

A GLIMPSE INTO THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE WORLD

RUTH MILLER

WHAT will become of high prices? It is hard to tell, for different authorities use different methods of computing prices. Some say they will gradually decline for several years. It is certain that the high cost of living received a fatal blow some time between February and June last year, and fluctuations since then show that the prices are "sinking." It will be interesting to watch proceedings concerning prices.

Has prohibition been a success during its first year? Evidently the extreme predictions of the friends or enemies of this sweeping and revolutionary legislative venture have not been fulfilled. Its friends admit that while it has virtually abolished the open saloon, it has not yet made the Nation "bone dry," at least for those persons who want strong drink badly enough to take the current chances on its quality. The moonshiner, home-brewer, whisky-runner, and bootlegger flourish more than ever, they admit; but at the same time they also marshal figures to prove that the Nation's alcoholic thirst is "tapering off."

Must the unemployed remain out of work? At the end of the year there were 2,325,000 workers idle, and at all times there are many who are unemployed, perhaps through no fault of their own. Because of these condi-

tions, when the American Association for Labor Legislation met in New York during the holidays, various speakers emphasized the costliness of these recurrent periods of unemployment and suggested such things as a Federal employment bureau, insurance against employment by both capital and labor, elimination of seasonal peaks and depressions in industry, and stimulation of public works when industry lags.

Shall the starving children of Europe receive help? The appeal to feed 3,500,000 has met with a marvelous response. Undoubtedly the Americans will do their duty to a starving world. America will answer the call of the distressed nations of the earth. The spirit of love, humanity, sympathy, and kindness fills the great sympathetic American heart, that goes out to the suffering nations—the starving children—the distressed of the earth. Our hearts are open; the appeal touches us. Everywhere people have found it a real pleasure to give to save the lives of these little children. Even those who thought they could give nothing more, gladly sent in Liberty Bonds when they found they would be acceptable. Large amounts have been sent in by cities and villages. The response already given, so willingly, to transform suffering into comfort and sorrow into joy, and bring back the smiles to the faces of millions of little children, is making sure beyond ques-

tion that the entire \$33,000,000 needed for food and clothing and medicine will be provided. All are urged to continue the most generous giving until the fund is completed.

CONDITIONS IN THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

W. C. MOFFETT

OPENING his discussion of higher criticism at the Baptist Congress in Detroit some years ago, Professor Osgood read statements setting forth what he conceived to be the views held by the critics and inquired: "Now, gentlemen, is that a fair statement of your position?" "Yes," came the prompt response. "Well, gentlemen," he said, "I have been reading verbatim from Tom Paine's 'Age of Reason.'"

We no longer hear of professed infidels touring the country to attack the Bible. The wolf appears in sheep's clothing. The preacher has stolen the infidel's thunder. Infidelity in the guise of evolution and higher criticism is taught in universities and theological seminaries, and resounds from the orthodox pulpits.

The Mosaic account of the origin of things, creation, the fall of man, and the flood, are rejected as "historically inaccurate" and out of harmony with the supposed findings of science. The virgin birth of Jesus, his miracles, his resurrection from the dead—everything supernatural in the Bible, including its inspiration—is denied by the modern school of critics, and the moral law graven on tablets of stone by the finger of God is lightly set aside.

When Voltaire sowed France with the seeds of infidelity, that nation reaped the harvest in the Reign of Ter-

ror. For a generation past, those who give the mold to the world have been sowing their seeds of skepticism and doubt, and disregard of the divine law. With the passing of divine law and standards the world is casting off the restraints of human laws and rejecting all standards of conduct, as evidenced by free love and divorce courts, crime waves, disregard for property rights, Bolshevism, and the world unrest that threatens the overthrow of society and of existing forms of government.

Substituting the traditions of men for the word of God, the popular churches have fallen to the level of the world and are powerless to hold the masses and to stay the tidal wave of corruption. Lacking the power of godliness while multiplying its forms, religious bigots in the church are reaching out for governmental support in the form of Sunday Blue Laws designed to close up all forms of competition with Sunday services and to force all men to receive the mark of the beast in the right hand or in the forehead.

With the Papacy rapidly regaining its power, with spiritualism sweeping the world and honeycombing the churches, and with professed Protestants of America launching the greatest Sunday legislative program in history, we are rapidly approaching the supreme crisis of the ages.

Our schools are established to train workers to meet this crisis by giving God's last message calling men back to God, back to obedience to his word and law. It is for us who are connected with W. M. C. to stand firmly for the principles of the message, vigilantly guarding against conformity to the world and its follies.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF LEADING NATIONS

J. A. GUILD

THE financial condition of the United States appears to be righting itself slowly but surely. Six months ago those predicting an utter collapse of all business were to be found in great numbers. Today optimists are to be seen on every hand. America's trade with Africa has been increased sevenfold since the war. In many cases the industrial classes have had to stand a substantial cut in wages, and it is to be said to their credit that when shown the necessity of the reduction the employees acquiesced bravely and nobly. A gigantic business corporation, patterned after the War Finance Corporation, has been formed in Chicago to try to do away with this business depression. The Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, an amalgamation of five wealthy companies, has been formed with assets of nearly \$300,000,000. Mr. W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in a recent address, said: "I am thoroughly convinced that any danger of a general collapse has passed. I think that the worst is over. There are signs on the horizon that the extreme depression that has occurred in some industries is nearing its end."

The industrial class are entering the financial field from two channels. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has started a bank, and the International Association of Machinists has launched a new movement by buying the controlling interest in a factory in which the owners and the machinists could not agree.

Others nations do not have so bright prospects. France, however, is going ahead with her reclamation and rehabilitation problem. She has reclaimed 4,000,000 acres of land devastated by the war and has restored the land to useful pursuits. There are yet 280,000 acres to be reclaimed. The French franc has decreased to \$.0729, while the Belgian and Swiss francs are worth about \$.16. These changes have given rise to a very complex situation in finance in these localities.

Great Britain is facing hard times. She is overpopulated and has an immense army of unemployed. The British government has recommended that all industrial plants work short time in order to give more workmen employment. The English pound is valued at \$3.84¼ at the time of this writing.

Europe needs all of our products, but she has no money to pay for them. Germany is in deplorable circumstances financially. Her mark is valued at \$.0157. Prices are very high. The Allies are demanding their war indemnities, and Germany has not the money to pay. Great Britain, however, has hit upon a plan of advancing \$500,000,000 for the rehabilitation of Central Europe, which will aid Germany as well as other nations. There is a movement on foot to stay away from Russia, to leave her alone, to enact a cure to her financial situation by absent treatment.

Six countries of Europe are on the gold basis financially: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Spain. The other nations have been caught in an *ignis fatuus* dream of using paper money.

THE MAKING OF MANHOOD

GEORGE RAPP

THE future stares every man in the face. In his early youth man makes decisions, which determine his character in life. In this great undertaking the youth must decide for right or wrong. This decision must not be put off, because delay means defeat. A constant lookout ahead must be kept for danger signals.

At the very beginning of life a careful preparation must be made for the future. For example, there was a certain captain on a large coal barge, which navigated up and down the Ohio River between Pittsburg and Louisville. Every day hundreds of boats passed by with cargoes of coal from the Pennsylvania mines. At times the river was low, so all boats remained idle until the river was navigable. Just as soon as it was in condition for commercial purposes, a grand rush was made by the men to push ahead. But this captain was careless about his preparations for his voyage. Because of his failure to adjust his barges, several laden with coal were lost. The company lost thousands of dollars because of his neglect.

As the future rolls upon him, the young man must make an early decision for right or wrong. Great obstacles will appear in life's pathway which will have the appearance of giants, but if he shows determination, they will dwindle away into insignificance. Soon the crossroads are reached. One road turns to the right, narrow and rocky and covered with thorns. To the left is another, broad and smooth. The great question is, which will he take? The decision must be made.

The path to the right is covered with temptations, but leads on to perfection. The great men of the past

have traveled over its thorns and rocks, meeting its temptations with victory. Edison, the inventor, was a newsboy in the northwest. When just a lad, he sold newspapers on the train for a living. This inventive genius has made a success of life, standing today foremost among his fellow men, and crowned with success.

The path to the left is at first covered with roses, but at last is defeat. Many men have chosen this path and have gone down to degradation and destruction. Arnold, one of the greatest military leaders of his day, through evil association and jealousy died a traitor's death. On his deathbed he begged to see "old glory," the stars and strips, the flag he had once loved. Oh, it was too late, he realized his mistake. He, like many more had chosen the wrong path — once victorious he was now defeated, degraded "down to the vile dust, from whence he sprung, un-honored and unsung."

The making of manhood depends on the choice of the youth. He must have stability of character. He must be determined to make life a success. The real principles of manhood will die within him unless he is made of superior quality, unless his character is forged upon the anvil of truth. Determinedly and resolutely he must take his stand to make life a success. Thus his life's work will prove a success and bring peace to his soul. The failures of a determined man are only steppingstones to success. When Jesus hung on Calvary's tree, there was peace in his soul because he had conquered by a perfect life, he had carried out his great commission with success. No nobler scheme in life could be carried out than to seek to follow the divine example of a perfect life.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP WEEK

W. M. C. HAS WEEK OF SMILES Committee Arranges Extensive Publicity Program

HOWDY, what's your name?" That was the spirit of W. M. C.'s good-fellowship week: get acquainted with every student that you do not know, and better acquainted with those you do know. And it was a week that cheered every one.

Early Monday morning Mr. Brady was seen hurrying around with a hammer and some mysterious cards in his hand. He visited College Hall, the dormitories, and Columbia Hall, tacking on the door of each building some slogan such as "Wear a Smile," "Bury Your Blues," or "Lookout for the Good-fellowship Cops." Posters on the bulletin board admonished all to make friends. Miss Spicer, the art teacher, had drawn appropriate sketches in the classrooms so that there could be no forgetting it for a single moment.

Corps of Efficient Policemen Assist

The chapel period brought its sur-



GOOD-FELLOWSHIP "COPS"

prises, too. Stretching clear across the rostrum was a big sign, "Good-fellowship Week." The president of the Students' Association explained the purpose of the plan, and called out certain amiable and responsible students who, before the assembled body, were duly sworn in as policemen with full power to enforce the regulations or "pinch" any wilful or unthinking offenders. A copy of the regulations as given below was posted in a conspicuous place so that none might be ignorant of the law.

Rules for Good-fellowship Week

I. It is not good form to pass a fellow student or teacher without speaking.

II. A lady should be the first to speak.

III. If, however, the other party does not speak first, that is no excuse; you be first, someone must.

IV. If not acquainted with a fellow student, *introduce yourself*, or ask a policeman or policewoman to do so. *It is their duty*.

V. Be social, but not to extremes. *Too much of a good thing is as bad as not enough*.

VI. Remember, a time and place for all things.

VII. Don't say "*Prof.*" or "*Doc.*" Professor or Doctor is correct, nothing less.

VIII. A gentleman if wearing a hat should tip the same, and if he enters into a conversation should remain with head bare until told by the lady that he may replace his hat.

IX. A gentleman should always give a lady the right of way.

X. A gentleman should stand, if seated when addressed by a lady.

Week Closes With Lively Association Meeting

Even the professors caught the spirit, and a cheery "Good-morning" helped in their laborious task of extracting knowledge from a student who had not prepared his lesson. By Saturday night the good feeling was universal and a large number attended the association meeting. There was a short business discussion, and then a hike was announced. When it was found that it had begun to snow, some demurred, but many stout hearts braved the elements and enjoyed a tramp through the snow. On returning to the gymnasium, a program and refreshments were enjoyed and every one felt that the week had been a success, and resolved not to let good-fellowship stop there, but to carry it on through every week.

LINTON SEVRENS.

MOUNT VERNON

(Class Recitation)

MARGUERITE BOURDEAU

"MOUNT VERNON," said Mr. Guessit, "is a place in Ohio, where one of our educational institutions is established."

"Mount Vernon," said Mr. I. Thinkit, "is a beautiful place along the Potomac, where-er-er——"

"What?" said the teacher. "This is appalling! *You* tell us," she added, pointing to one of the students.

"Mount Vernon," said Miss T. Cherspet, "is Washington's old homestead."

"Right! Mr. Noah Little, tell us something about it."

"Why, er, isn't that the place where Washington chopped down the cherry tree?"

"Mr. Knowitall, tell us about Mount Vernon. You've been there."

"Mount Vernon is on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, sixteen miles south of Washington. The mansion of Mount Vernon occupies a beautiful site overlooking the river. It has two stories and an attic with dormer windows. In front there is a piazza which is fifteen feet deep and twenty-five feet high, with large white pillars, and a floor tiled with flags from the Isle of Wight. Two kitchens are connected with the central building by two rows of arches. In front of the house are shaded lawns and a deer park below. In the rear are lawns, gardens and orchards, and about the grounds are the outbuildings of a typical Virginia farm.

"Entering the front door of the mansion, we see that the main hall of the house extends through from the front to the back. On the first floor there are six rooms—the banquet room, music room, west parlor, family dining-room, Mrs. Washington's sitting-room, and the library.

"On ascending the large stairway in the central hall, we find on the second floor several bedrooms. Here we see Washington's room, Miss Custis's room, Lafayette's room, the River Room, and several other guest rooms."

"Very good, Mr. Knowitall. I believe Mr. Lookitup was to tell us

something of the history of this interesting place. Let us hear from him."

"The house was built in 1743 by Lawrence, half-brother of George Washington. On the death of Lawrence and of his only daughter, Washington inherited the estate. He came here to live soon after his marriage in 1759, where he remained until he had to go to war. He returned to this estate from Yorktown, and again, after his terms as President; and here he lived in dignified retirement as a private citizen until his death in 1799.

"In 1855, John A. Washington, heir to the mansion, found himself without means to keep the place up. He then offered it for sale. Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina, started raising money to purchase the estate, and organized the 'Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.' In 1860 they

purchased the estate, and it became the property of the Nation.

"The restoration, equipment and keeping of the respective rooms have been intrusted to the care of women from different States. For instance, Alabama, the main hall; California, restoration of wharf; District of Columbia, guest chamber; Maryland, Miss Custis's room, etc. Thus we have the privilege of visiting Mount Vernon and the satisfaction of knowing that it is a possession to be cherished for all time."

"Thank you very much, Mr. Lookitup. Now, Miss Observit, will you describe the rooms for us?"

"In the large hall, which is situated in the center of the house, is the big stairway. On the landing, part way up, stands the large grandfather's

(Continued on page 19)



MOUNT VERNON

THE SLIGONIAN

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TAKOMA PARK, D. C.

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W. M. C. is doing for us all that she can to give us a Christian education. Her faculty are interested in us, and are serving us when they might be engaged in easier work with larger wages in worldly institutions or other branches of work. Our parents may be sacrificing to send us here; or perhaps some of us spent three months of hard labor that we might come to school this year. Are we satisfied with the results of this sacrifice for our education? If not, it is because we do not have the right attitude.

If we are not gaining intellectually, perhaps there is a lack of application on our part. If we are not finding it

easier to meet with all types of people, as we see them here in school, and are not better able to enter into their lives, the education of W. M. C. is not producing the intended results.

If we are not better able to form our own ideas, establish firm principles, and think for ourselves, our training is deficient.

If we do not find ourselves growing spiritually and better able to stand for principle; if we are not learning to see God beyond the school trials and turmoil of life; and if our beliefs are not becoming stronger to meet the doubts and higher criticism rampant today, then our education is no better than a

secular education. The results we are obtaining depend on us.

If we would have the best, we must attain the right attitude. We must decide that the best in education can be obtained here, and find that best. We get out of life what we put into it; and we get out of school, spiritually, intellectually, and socially, just what we put into it.

Do we have the right attitude?

R. W.

(Continued from page 17)

clock. The first bedroom to the left, at the top of the stairs, is the Lafayette room. Over each of the other three bedrooms, at the top of the stairway, is printed the name of the occupant. Going to the right, we pass through the Blue Room. The large 'four-posters' in each bedroom look very comfortable, indeed."

"Yes, and the dressing-tables are so very neat and dainty; even now one might be tempted to stand before one and powder her hair," added Miss Marcella Waves.

"Turning down a little passageway," continued Miss Observit, "we see on the right the room in which Washington himself died. This is a large, airy room, which is nicely furnished. One wonders why Mrs. Washington did not stay in this room after the death of her husband—it is such a nice place; but when we go to the third floor a surprise awaits us. Over the doorway of a little room, whose walls slant down to the floor and which has only one window, we see the placard, 'Room in which Mrs. Washington died.' It is said that Mrs. Washington preferred this room because from the window she could obtain a much better view

of the grounds, including her husband's tomb, than she could from the room just below, where her husband died.

"There are several other rooms on the third floor, all marked 'Spare Room.' Each one is furnished very comfortably. What a large house it is, and what a task Mrs. Washington had to see that everything was done just right."

"As we leave the mansion we pass the 'Laundry,'" said Miss Fonda Study. "Also the 'Butler's House.' Next we see the building in which is the old coach. Probably this ranked as high as our modern Packard, but to us it seems real queer. Riding in it would be very rough, as there are no springs nor rubber tires. Leaving the coach house, we come to the old barn. This was built in 1733. However, it has been kept up so nicely that it does not impress one as being very old.

"A little farther on we come to Washington's tomb. It is a plain structure of brick, with an arched gateway in front, above which a marble slab is inscribed, 'Within this inclosure rest the remains of General George Washington.' Above the door of the tomb are the words, 'I am the resurrection, and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.'"

"How interesting it is to hear of these historical places," rejoined the teacher. "Now we know more of where 'the Father of His Country' spent his every moment when he could get away from his pressing political duties. What a noble character and good example is he of whom it is said: 'First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'"

NEWS ITEMS

FETE DE FILS.

TRUE to expectations, the Sligo boys entertained the Sligo girls in a way not soon to be forgotten on the evening of Washington's birthday. The busy boys and expectant girls on that Tuesday afternoon foretold that the greatest event of the season was about to happen.

All gathered in the chapel at 7 o'clock, when question-marks "who will entertain us?" in the girls' faces were answered as the names were read off and they took their places. Then came the promenade to the dining-room, where the red, white, and blue greeted the eyes. We had an appetite, and it was well satisfied, for a delicious supper was served by sixteen young men in uniform, while violin music of "Ye Old Time Songs" was greatly enjoyed. It must have been a big day for the dictionaries, as adjectives floated about in the clouds, when the toasts were given in response to Mr. Linton Sevrens' introductions as toastmaster. Mr. Walter Place, with his silvery-tongued oratory, told of the boys' high regard for the young ladies of W. M. C., and gave them the most hearty welcome. Miss Harriet Mason then replied, assuring Mr. Place that the pleasure the boys were giving them was unbounded. Mr. Clarence Taylor spoke in praise of our Alma Mater. Dr. E. G. Salisbury responded with his usual witty and helpful remarks. Mr. Bert Rieman closed by making the most pleasing speech in behalf of the "Father of our Country."

The company then went to the gymnasium, where a beautiful home scene, characterized by a brilliantly lighted fireplace, was portrayed. Here a program was given, the main feature being a stereoptican lecture—"A Bit of Ancient History." To their surprise, the girls were taken back to their childhood days as their pictures were thrown on the screen,

and an amusing incident told of each. Several musical numbers and recitations were enjoyed. When 11 o'clock sounded all was over. Order and simplicity marked the evening, and indeed the girls felt like shouting Viva les Fils."

THE Sligo boys wish to thank Mrs. Quantock and Mr. Brown for their invaluable aid in preparing for the reception to the Sligo girls.

SOUTH LANCASTER REUNION BANQUET.

FORMER South Lancaster students and their friends held their annual reunion Sunday evening, January 30. Eighty-seven guests assembled in the Sanitarium parlor, marching from there to the dining room, where by the assistance of dainty cards they found their places around two long tables prettily decorated with ferns and flowers, to which a touch of color was added by the gold of oranges and the bright red of apples.

The meal proceeded merrily from grape-fruit to cake, the good things to eat being well seasoned with reminiscences of happy experiences and hair-breadth escapes during the years spent at the old school back in New England.

When the last course was finished, Elder F. H. Robbins proved himself a brilliant toastmaster, calling first upon Dr. H. W. Miller, who welcomed the company to the Sanitarium dining room, suggesting that it might have been forethought on the part of the managers that he was present. Dr. Miller's chief interest in South Lancaster comes from the fact that it was from there that he got his wife.

Dr. Salisbury recalled happy scenes when he spoke of the "Meeting of the Waters" and the big elm tree and the path that led

down through the hole in the fence. Incidentally, it was at South Lancaster that Dr. Salisbury learned to be a preceptor, and upon his departure the students were forced to train a new one.

Professor Machlan sent greetings to the assembly, and expressed his regrets that Mrs. Machlan's ill-health made it impossible for them to be present.

Jesse Barrows told of an escapade in which he and a certain young lady, endeavoring to evade disclosure, were led into a still more difficult situation. Professor Kimble confessed some school-day pranks of his fellow-students, in which he, of course, had no part. Francis Parrish, representing the younger alumni, voiced the feelings of all when he expressed loyal devotion to his Alma Mater.

After a pleasing program of musical numbers and readings, the party dismissed, each expressing pleasure at gathering with old and new friends for a social evening.

Grieg's life and compositions was the subject of the program of the Mozart Music Society, on Wednesday evening, February 2. A very interesting talk was given on the life of Grieg, a study of the spirit of prophecy regarding music in our schools, and several numbers from Grieg were also rendered by members of the society.

IN young people's meeting Sabbath afternoon, February 11, the South American Mission Band gave a program. Interesting talks gave us an idea of the opportunities in that continent, and also the need of workers.

THE many friends of Miss Mary Paul regret that she was obliged to leave school because of illness. They extend to her wishes for a speedy recovery.

WELLS-GANT.

THE many college friends of Leah Gant, who was in school last year, were pleased to learn of her marriage to Mr. George Wells, at Campion, Colo., on January 2. W. M. C. extends best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Wells, who are now pleasantly located on Mr. Wells' ranch, near Mitchell, Nebr.

GARRIS-SEELEY.

MISS MAYBELLE SEELEY, a former student of W. M. C., was married at her home to Mr. Bruce Garris. The event was a pretty home wedding, Elder Votaw performing the wedding service. Mr. and Mrs. Garris have now gone to Memphis, Tenn., to live.

THE "SLIGONIAN" BANQUET.

THE students who entered the gymnasium Tuesday evening, February 8, were surprised indeed to see the empty, bare gymnasium transformed into a tastefully decorated living-room. After finding the easy chairs and settees that had been placed in groups around the stage, the banqueters were entertained by a very enjoyable program. It had previously been decided upon that no banquet should be given, and the money that might be used should be given to the Chinese relief fund. But as a banquet would be incomplete without something to tickle the palate, everyone was given a delicious lolly pop, after which Mr. Herbert Lacey introduced the speakers of the evening, who toasted and responded in true W. M. C. spirit.

The lights were then turned down, and in one corner of the room a type-room and office were seen, representing the SLIGONIAN office. The publishing of the SLIGONIAN was presented in a humorous little sketch, which proved to be one of the most entertaining numbers on the program.

THE faculty met Sunday evening, February 13, not to "green-carpet" some unlucky student, but to do that which is thought impossible—to get away from their books and have a good time.

IF one had chanced to walk into the dining hall on the night of February 7 he would have found Gladys Willman in a very surprised state of mind over what she thought to be an out-of-town telephone call, but proved to be a birthday surprise by the girls of Central and South Halls. After the shouts of surprise had subsided a rhyme was read by which Doris Derby found herself to be a guest of honor, as her birthday fell on the day following. While refreshments were being served, Irene Grampp and Maxine

Ross entertained by singing to the accompaniment of their ukeleles. Ann Alback gave a recitation and Edna Brill a piano solo. The company then took a short hike, and upon returning found the time to be somewhat later than that customary for the usual punctual blinking of the dormitory lights.

"WHOM shall we have for editor-in-chief of the issue of *Youth's Instructor* which the Journalism Class is going to edit?" was the question in everyone's mind when that class met to elect their officers, Wednesday, February 9. Mr. Harry Doolittle was elected editor-in-chief, and Miss Gwendoline Lacey, associate editor.

It is interesting to note that there are sixty-five dormitory boys and sixty-four girls. In the entire school there are forty boys and twenty girls working their entire way through school; forty-six boys and fourteen girls who are working part of their way.

PROFESSOR COSBY, of Richmond, Va., who recently started an expression class at the College, has now about twenty pupils.

WHAT could be more appetizing than to walk through the halls of Central Hall and smell the wonderful odor of real home-made bread baking? This is what happens since our new baker, George Rapp, has come on the job.

ELEVEN new students have been added to the College enrolment for the second semester, making the total enrolment two hundred ninety-three. These new students are: Newell Atkinson, New Jersey; Charley Boyd, District of Columbia; Karen Firing, District of Columbia; Russell B. James, District of Columbia; Ernest Lornzen, District of Columbia; Mildred Overacker, District of Columbia; Edwin M. Stuart, Virginia; Pedro Vazquez, Cuba; Alice Woodruff, District of Columbia; Roy E. Waters, West Virginia; Ralph Blakely, Pennsylvania.

AMONG those who have recently visited the College are Miss Bessie Acton, educational secretary of East Pennsylvania Conference; Mrs. Douglass, mother of Wilbur Douglass; and Miss Beryl Loop's parents are taking treatments at the Sanitarium.

TENTH GRADE RHETORIC CLASS NEWS NOTES.

ON the evening of January 15 the community band of Takoma Park rendered their first concert in the auditorium of Columbia Hall. It was the fourth number of the College Lecture Course.

UNHEARD, unseen, yet very apparent, the new semester began in our school life. There seemed to be nothing to indicate a change except the groans and sighs of the mistakes made, and the smiles and happy exclamations of the success in the work of the first semester.

VISIT our China Mission Band. It is more than interesting. A real Chinese song is being learned, which we enjoy singing in that strange tongue. We are also learning much about the needs of this great mission field.

"THE University of Hard Knocks," which gives an advanced course in practical experience and application of modern theory, was brought to our attention when on Thursday, January 20, during chapel period, Elder C. V. Leach explained to us the advantages afforded by colporteur work.

PULL, pull, pull! A merry group of boys and girls gathered at the home of Hildah Light for a taffy pull, Saturday night, January 16. A good time was enjoyed by all.

THE Young Peoples Leaders' Band occupied the chapel period on Thursday, February 10. We were instructed in an interesting manner how to become effective young people's leaders.

OR late around W. M. C. this has been heard very frequently, "Has anybody seen my kitty; has anybody seen my cat?" Next time you hear it, ask the inquiring person if they have looked in the zoology laboratory.

SANITARIUM NEWS NOTES.

THE working force of the Sanitarium has been materially strengthened by the addition to the medical staff of Dr. D. H. Kress, former medical superintendent, and Dr. Frederick E. Lidge, recently of Budapest, Hungary.

MISS LOLA FRENCH, who has had a wide experience in sanitarium work, has returned to take up her duties as instructor of the Nurses' Training School.

MRS. ETHEL HARTMAN KLINGERMAN, head nurse here about twelve years ago was at the Sanitarium for treatment and an operation.

ANNOUNCEMENT is received of the marriage of Ruby Hawkins, R. N. Class of 1919, to Mr. Archie Frame. They will live at Miami, Fla.

A LARGE Middleby oven, with Mr. Johnson in charge, is the latest addition to the Sanitarium equipment. A daily supply of home breads, rolls, gems, and pies is now assured.

MISS A. N. TYRES, of Ottawa, Ontario, a patient at the Sanitarium, was recently baptized at the Takoma Park church.

"A DEEPER consecration, a coming up to a higher plane of Christian experience," was the keynote of a talk given by Elder A. G. Daniells, Friday evening, February 11, before the Sanitarium family.

MISS VESTA JORGENSEN, at the piano, and Walter Place as reader entertained the patients in the parlor on Wednesday evening, February 9. The Music and Oratory Society of the College also entertained on the following Monday evening. The theme of the entertainment was the life and works of the great composer, Schubert.

THE REVIEW AND HERALD.

DESPITE the present financial conditions the reports for January, 1921, show an increase of ten to twenty per cent in the sale of books over that of last year for the same month. This looks good for prospective scholarships.

A DELEGATION of New York City colporteurs visited the Review and Herald on Sunday, February 6. As there were sixty-three in the party, a car on the excursion train was chartered. After spending the day visiting the printing plant and becoming acquainted with the home of the books they sell, they returned home on the evening train.

THE Bookmen's Convention met at the Review and Herald the latter part of February.

To help increase the piano fund for the Review chapel, an entertainment by the Howard University Glee Club was given in Columbia Hall on Saturday evening, February 12. A most commendable program was rendered by a group of twenty colored boys.

NOTWITHSTANDING the previous notice to the contrary, the Washington Branch of the Review and Herald still exists and has closed perhaps the biggest year of any branch house in the United States, the total amounting to \$341,000.

We now have commodious quarters in connection with the Book Department in the main office, the only difference being that the writer has been asked to act as assistant manager of the Book Department, while continuing the management of the branch office.

W. B. WALTERS.

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ALUMNI DEPARTMENT

AN EDUCATED MINISTRY NEEDED

VIRBROOK NUTTER

GOD calls for a higher, more perfect ministry. The truth is too often marred by the channel through which it passes. Some reason that the Lord will by his Holy Spirit qualify one to speak as he would have him; but God does not propose to do the work which he has given us to do. He has given us reasoning powers and opportunities to educate the mind. After we have done all we can for ourselves, making the best use of the advantages within our reach, then we may look to God for the aid of his Spirit to do that which we cannot do.

The cause of God needs efficient men; it needs men who are trained to do service as teachers and preachers. Some men have achieved success who have had but little training in school or college; but they might have attained greater success and might have been more efficient workers if they had acquired a mental discipline.

Paul wrote to Timothy, a young minister, "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." Mechanics, lawyers, men of all trades and professions, are educated for the line of business they expect to enter. Should the minister of God show less diligence in preparing for a work infinitely more important? It requires

a knowledge of human nature, close study, careful thought to know how to approach men and women in these days of high mental development.

The minister should remember that he is an educator. The cause of God calls for all-round men who can plan, build, and organize. A minister should never think that he has learned enough and may relax his efforts. His education should continue throughout his life. Every day he should be learning and putting to use the knowledge gained.

The preparation needed for a life's work cannot be estimated by the amount used at the beginning of one's career. Many have done excellent work with good success for a few years. But in the prime of life, when the intellect should be at its best, these individuals begin to decline, because too meager a foundation has been laid for a lifetime work. Do not be afraid of wasting time by remaining in college. Those facts studied which may seem of no use to you in the beginning of your career and seem almost forgotten will return at a supreme crisis. Such experiences have come to the great artists who have rendered their masterpieces.

"This I say, He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and

he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." And so it is in the training for service. We must build a foundation for life. As the seed is forgotten but has grown up into a matured fruit, so will the early seeds of our education, while seemingly forgotten, grow into an efficient, matured service.

66 FLOWER AVENUE, TAKOMA PARK, D. C.

MRS. O. B. KUHN,

CHANGSHA, HUNAN, CHINA.

DEAR MRS. KUHN:

How rapidly time flies by! It seems impossible that you have been in China so many years. You will soon be returning on furlough, and I am still here! I haven't, however, forgotten China, but am still entertaining bright hopes of returning in the near future.

My correspondence has been sadly neglected for a long time, but I am now making a persistent effort to get in touch with some of my friends of long ago. I wonder if your mind reverts to us here as often as my mind goes back over almost limitless space to you out there in old China. Just think, there you are in Changsha, the place where I began to labor! Can you consider it strange that I have followed your work with the greatest interest, and have read every article that has appeared above your name? But how different is the outlook of our cause in Hunan Province today from what it was in those days! With the field comparatively well manned with laborers, with hundreds of believers, with tolerably well-equipped and normally conducted schools, with the augmented supply of literature and books, etc., you are practically as well organized and prepared for aggressive work as our conferences in the homeland. When I reached Changsha in 1908 there were only two missionaries—a man and his wife—in the entire province of Hunan; there was only one believer, and only two or three who

could really be counted as inquirers. Hwang Dzwen Dao, who has been a veritable apostle in the promotion of the message in Hunan, was in those days considered a rank heathen. He was engaged by the mission as my language teacher, and as he appeared to be pleased with the way in which I took hold of the language, he was gradually led to break through the stoical exterior of the Chinese *sien seng*, and to express himself with reference to the things we were teaching. Before long he confessed Christ openly and said that he was willing to do anything or go anywhere to comply with the will of his Heavenly Father. When many of these former experiences come to my mind, I can scarcely wait until the time when I shall again be in the midst of those surging, teeming multitudes, to tell them once more the old, old story.

As there are no idle, wasteful moments, however, for those who are mentally and spiritually alive, you would be forced to confess that we are a busy company if you should chance to peep in on us here at Washington Missionary College. Our Alma Mater is still dispensing wisdom and knowledge to hundreds of her children. At the home base, which remains the great source of recruits and supplies, Washington is doing her part nobly. This year we have the largest foreign mission band in the history of our College. I wish you could look in upon the China Band at one of its meetings and see the group of interested young people who are desirous of becoming missionaries in China if the Lord permit. The bands for the other mission fields are equally wide awake and full of the spirit of preparation for work.

By the way, do you subscribe regularly for the SLIGONIAN? No member of the Alumni can afford to be without it, for it is the organ designed to keep us in touch with the activities of the College. In its columns you will find news concerning every department.

I wish that you might spare a little of your precious time, and answer this letter soon. I have received very little direct news lately from China. In fact, we have heard nothing with reference to the condition of our own native brethren and sisters in the famine-stricken regions.

With earnest prayers for the Lord's constant blessing upon your labors, I remain ever your sincere friend,

PAULINE SCHILBERG-GUILD.

TRENTON, N. J.

DEAR ALUMNI AND STUDENTS OF W. M. C.:

It is with many pleasant memories that I think of the former, and with much freedom and pleasure that I address the latter. The privilege is mine of frequently mingling with the present students of our Alma Mater, but the members of her former classes—ah, where are they? Veritably scattered to the four quarters of the earth, just where God would have us to be. Only the other week I was turning through the pages of the 1917 Annual, and as I looked into the faces of the thirty-seven other members of my class I could not but think how successfully they have been scattered throughout the world. In this and other classes our College has sent her representatives into practically every foreign land, and into all sections of the home field. Four Washington graduates are laboring in this conference alone, and we would welcome more. But wherever we are, our work is the execution of the great gospel commission; and the more widely we are scattered, the more far-reaching will our influence become.

This paper affords an excellent channel through which to exchange our experiences, and I thank the Alumni editor for extending to me this courtesy. In the constant rush of field work it is much easier to be only a reader of the *SLIGONIAN* than a contributor to its pages. The greatest institution in the world is a Christian college, and one of the greatest molding factors in that college should be its school paper. For students both past and present this paper may possess untold value; when field and class room meet, it has achieved its highest purpose. Workers that are now in training must get into vital touch with the field, else they miss the very aim of their training. And we need to feel the buoyancy of spirit which contact with the student body can impart. Let me urge the suggestion that in the future there be a

closer union between the two. If through the columns of the *SLIGONIAN* this purpose can be accomplished, well and good. We, the Alumni, will co-operate.

A body of Christian young men and women, fully consecrated to their calling, can accomplish aught they undertake. May the same spirit that has upheld the ideals of our College, and maintained the strong moral tone of this paper, during our student days, characterize our lives and efforts in all our after service.

"God give us men; a time like this demands
Strong hearts, great minds, true faith, and
ready hands."

L. DONALD WARREN,

Class of '17.

(Mr. Warren is the educational secretary of the New Jersey Conference, and rumor says he will be listed among our foreign missionaries.)

ALUMNUS:

You who are many miles away, do you remember your College days? Are they not among the happy memories of your life? Fellow teacher, do the memories of school days make you glad as you think of this friend or of that good talk? Would you not like to have them repeated today? You can. We have one of the best school papers in the denomination, one of which you may well be proud. Then why not make this a medium through which we may keep together?

While in school you were asked either to give a speech, or to sing, or to relate your experience, and you did it,—that is what made school days enjoyable. Why not now give a speech or a poem or an experience which would be helpful to all and make you feel that you are still one of us?

"Practice what you preach," did I hear someone say? Very well. We have just closed a very successful semester's work. Once again the smile is going around suggesting examinations acceptably passed—now for the last great stride. Of the four years I have been connected with the Piano Department of this College this is the record year in the number of piano students. We

have formed a Musical Society which meets each month. At our meetings we are studying the spirit of prophecy regarding music in our schools, and at each gathering we study the life of one of the great composers, giving examples of his compositions.

This year we have a good, live student body, and a splendid Student Association, and an excellent paper. Let us be loyal to our Alma Mater, subscribe for the SLIGONIAN, and make it a means by which we may still enjoy companionship.

VIOLA A. SEVÈRS,
Class of '17.

(Continued from page 4)

Our new President has not only a regard for the Nation as a whole, but for the individual citizen. He is a friend of the working man, he himself having worked up in his profession from the bottom. He believes that wages should provide not merely for existence, but a compensation that will enable employees to live up to the American standard, to acquire a home through thrift, to enjoy more than the necessities of life, and to lay something by for a rainy day. As an employer Harding paid his men above the average scale of wages. He believes in a thorough understanding between the employer and the employee, and that this will cause American workmen to respond to the country's needs in a hearty spirit of co-operation.

And we believe he will make a good President. He is a good man, who has kept the law from his youth up. He looks, feels, and is prosperous. His is a typical American career. Every day of it is to his credit. He is intelligent and clear headed, and has a capacity for easy, lucid expression. He has a knowledge of foreign lands and foreign affairs which comes to an editor—wide and general, but not the profound

knowledge of the scholar. Nobody ever called him a Johnny Uplift, but he has improved the city and State in which he lives. He will select a good Cabinet. If he has not the great vision of a great scholar, he is a good listener and can well weigh both sides of a question. He has decision and will enforce the laws. In a crisis there will be no quibbling nor watchful waiting of the ultravisionary. He is much the kind of steady, hard-working, confidence-creating man to whom the English-speaking people, in each of its homes, have often turned for guidance in its government.

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What Is Air Pressure?

THE air is composed of molecules. They constantly bombard you from all sides. A thousand taps by a thousand knuckles will close a barn door. The taps as a whole constitute a push. So the constant bombardment of the air molecules constitutes a push. At sea-level the air molecules push against every square inch of you with a total pressure of nearly fifteen pounds.

Pressure, then, is merely a matter of bombarding molecules.

When you boil water you make its molecules fly off. The water molecules collide with the air molecules. It takes a higher temperature to boil water at sea-level than on Pike's Peak. Why? Because there are more bombarding molecules at sea-level—more pressure.

Take away all the air pressure and you have a perfect vacuum. A perfect vacuum has never been created. In the best vacuum obtainable there are still over two billion molecules of air per cubic centimeter, or about as many as there are people on the whole earth.

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Into this field the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company have penetrated. Thus one of the chemists in the Research Laboratories studied the disintegration of heated metals in highly exhausted bulbs. What happened to the glowing filament of a lamp, for example? The glass blackened. But why? He discovered that the metal distilled in the vacuum depositing on the glass.

This was research in pure science—research in what may be called the chemistry and physics of high vacua. It was undertaken to answer a question. It ended in the discovery of a method of filling lamp bulbs with an inert gas under pressure so that the filament would not evaporate so readily. Thus the efficient gas-filled lamp of today grew out of a purely scientific inquiry.

So, unforeseen, practical benefits often result when research is broadly applied.

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