

...The...

Educational Messenger

An Exponent of the Theory and Practice of Christian Education

Vol. 3

COLLEGE VIEW, NEB., FEB. 15, 1907

No. 4



On the Way to Emmaus

"Studies in Gospel History"

A series of forty-five lessons on the

Life of Christ

M. E. HERN

This book was adopted last summer by the Gen. Conf. Educational Convention for use in our schools and colleges and this edition is a revision of that part of the author's "Lessons in New Testament History" treating on the life of Christ. ¶ The written answer method is to be employed in the use of this work—space being left after each question for the answer to be written in. ¶ Notes, copious library references, outline maps, and illustrations, make the study of the life of the Christ, as here outlined, one of fascinating interest when taken up either privately or in class room. ¶ The book contains 364 pages, is attractively bound in cloth, and will be sent anywhere, postpaid, on receipt of price, 75cts. Discount to schools.

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General Articles

VIVID ACCOUNT OF THE EARTH- QUAKE

The readers of the MESSENGER will be very much interested to read the following extracts from a letter written by Elder Farnsworth to his wife on the day following the terrible earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica. A copy of this letter was sent to Elder A. T. Robinson, by whose permission we make extracts for the readers of the MESSENGER:—

"I know that you will be anxious to hear from me at this time, as I know that long ere this reaches you, you will have heard of the great calamity that has befallen this city. Well, I have at last been in something of a great earthquake, although I was not in the midst of the destruction and death. It occurred yesterday at 3:30 P. M.

"In the morning early the Union Conference delegates, most of them, went up on the train to see the school site, twenty-three miles from Kingston. After looking over the place, we met as a committee, and while consulting, the earthquake came. I heard the roar of the quake, and the next instant the

shake came. It was so severe that the pitcher on the table was upset, and the flower pots went rolling about. At the first quiver I took in the situation and sprang for the door and I was out on the ground as quick as a flash. The ground jumped about so much that I had the hardest time to keep on my feet. In fact as I jumped from the veranda floor to the ground, I landed partially on one knee and my hands. I do not know, however, whether it was the quake that did it or whether it was my excitement.

"The house was not damaged much. It was a ceiled house and so no plastering came down. If it had been brick and plaster the whole thing would have gone flat; but while it creaked a good deal it stood all right and it does not look as if it were damaged very much. We could not get a train home until five o'clock, and you can imagine our anxiety to get back. The women folk did not go with us, and so all were naturally anxious to know how the wives and children were.

"When we got part way back we saw

the smoke arising, like the smoke of a great furnace, and more, too. As we neared the city it could be seen that there was a conflagration going on. As our train came into the city ruin and disaster were on every hand. In fact the city is ruined. It seems to me that by far the greatest part of the houses are flat on the ground, and those that are not flat down are all so badly shaken and the walls so broken that they will have to be taken down before anyone can live in them.

"Soon after the earthquake fire broke out in several places and it burned all the night. There is not one store left in the city, and some tell me that not a business place of any kind is left. I do not know how many acres are burned over but a good many. I ought to say that there are about seventy-five or eighty thousand people in this city. There is not a street that is not filled with debris from one end to the other, and in places it is two and three feet deep. The houses you understand are all stone and brick, mostly brick. When the quake came, the brick flew nearly across the street, and in some places even from the top of a wall not more than six feet high the brick were thrown more than half way across the street. You can not imagine what an awful place this is. Ruin, destruction and debris are everywhere.

"After we found that our own friends were safe, Brother Evans and myself started out to see if we could do anything to help anyone else. We soon saw that we could find all that we could do in helping to dig people from the ruins. We worked at this till about one o'clock last night. Then we did not see much else that we could do, so we came home and got an hour or two of sleep.

"About four o'clock we got up and went to the hospital to see if we could help any more, and there we found plenty to do. There were about 150 people that had been brought in.

Some of these had had their wounds dressed and cared for. The surgeons had already taken off twenty-six legs and several arms. Twenty-seven people had died of injuries at this place. You will understand that the weather is real warm here and as a person was brought in he was laid on the grass of the lawn about the hospital grounds. Fortunately only a part of the hospital was ruined.

"There were six surgeons at work all night. By eight this morning nurses and helpers and others came in so that I did not see much that I could do. It was reported that one of our brethren here was missing. His name is Johnson, a bright young man. He is secretary of this conference. I looked all among the wounded to find him, but did not. I then sought for him among the dead, and found him not; although by this time there were about forty of them. I then went to the dead house, and there were over fifty more dead there, and yet he was not there. We have heard since that he was seen to go into the bank a few moments before the quake came. The bank went down flat and not a man escaped from it. Soon after it was on fire, and it is supposed that everyone in the bank was consumed in the flames. Probably they were all killed when the building went down.

"When I was at the dead house I saw them bring in a load of dead bodies.

There were about ten of them, and the wagon was short, so they had to put them in on top of each other like so many logs of wood. I then went down to the wharf and while standing there a boat came in and there were thirty or forty dead persons on it. When Brother Evans and I were traveling about last night we came across quite a number of dead people lying on the sidewalk and other places. They had been found and as there was no conveyances that could be gotten they were forced to remain there till some time to-day. And I saw

several to-day as I was going about.

"The people are at work trying to get the bodies from the ruins. It is reported that fifty soldiers were killed in the barracks. It is also reported that nearly all of the inmates of the penitentiary were killed. And the leading men of the city declare that there must have been hundreds of people buried in the ruins and burned; for the business places all went down, and it would seem as if only a few got out. Some say there must be as many as 2000 killed. But you must remember that every thing is in wildest confusion. Every one seems to know it all and no one really knows any thing certainly. We all know this, that the city as such is wiped out, that nearly all are homeless and houseless, that hundreds and probably thousands are dead, and several hundreds are in hospitals and other places suffering from terrible wounds.

"No one slept in the houses last night, and no one will to-night. The streets are full of people, and the parks are swarming with them. The weather is warm and dry, so there will be little suffering on that account, which is indeed a great mercy. As we went out last night I saw hundreds of people going to the parks and fairground, and the women and some of the men had bundles and packs on their heads large enough to load a mule. I saw more than a hundred women carrying trunks that way, and the trunks were good-sized ones. How heavy they were I cannot tell.

"It was the most pitiable thing I ever witnessed to see the people at the hospitals. Men, women, youth, and little children all lying side by side on the grass, many of them badly bruised, and nearly all bleeding, their clothes covered with blood. Some were dead, some were dying, and all were suffering whose sufferings had not ended. I saw a good many children, bruised and wounded, lying with the rest, and they were so patient. I did not see one that

was crying. They did the best they could to answer all questions that were asked them.

"In many places different kinds of meetings were being held. The Salvation Army was conspicuous in this, and some things were done that I never saw or heard of before. While there are many people that carry on some religious work, I do not hear or see anyone that is having a hilarious time. I hear no foolish songs, I see nothing of the kind. But very frequently I hear such hymns as, "While on others Thou art calling, do not pass me by," "While the billows near me roll," and other pieces like them. Notwithstanding all this, to-day, Wednesday, they are stealing all over town. They have looted two stores next door to where we are, on each side of us. All over town they are doing the same thing, and some say the police seem to be in sympathy with the mob.

"I ought to say that this is a day later than it was when I began to write this letter, and the rough element seems to be gaining more and more; so we have all concluded to leave here soon and go up to the school ground, and there we will be all right. And then another thing, the water has seemed to fail us for some reason, and provisions are going up at a fearful rate. And then we fear that the sanitary condition of the city will soon be so bad that it will not be safe to stay. There is so much confusion everywhere that the brethren have decided to go home, most of them. Some will go on the boat this afternoon and others will go as soon as they can get boats.

"We have got most of the business done that we had to do. The officers are elected, the resolutions are all passed, the school question has been settled, and in fact nearly all has been done that can be done in the line of business. So we think we might about as well go as soon as we can. We suc-

ceeded in getting a passage for Luther Warren on a boat that goes this afternoon; at least we got some encouragement that he could go. Of course the boats are all jammed and no room left, and the brethren that are going have just to take deck passage, and sleep on deck all the way.

"There are so many things the committee will have to look after that they think we must stay till a week from tomorrow, that is a week from Thursday. Of course we are not sure that we can get a passage then, but will do the best we can. We are all well, and trusting in God."

*THE PLACE AND KIND OF ATHLETICS IN COLLEGE WORK

But that place should be a subordinate one. There are matters more important than the cultivation of the bodily powers. The soul powers are more important than those of the body. As Watts replied when the Queen asked in disappointed surprise, "Is this the great Doctor Watts?"—

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or mete the ocean with my span,
I must be measured by my soul;
The mind's the standard of the man."

It is important to cultivate the powers of the body, but it is more important to develop the powers of the soul.

By the practice of athletics the body may be made strong to subvert the principles of Christianity. Whether the cultivation of the bodily powers is a blessing or a curse depends upon the mental and moral powers which control the body for good or ill. Clearly, then, the place of athletics in a Christian college is subordinate to the main work of such a college. This conclusion would seem to be unnecessary if it were not for the fact that athletics sometimes

seem to occupy a more prominent place than morals, judging by the attention they receive, and the excitement they occasion.

How large a place should athletics occupy in our college life? This is a difficult question to answer. Before attempting to do so it may be well to consider some of the dangers growing out of the practice of athletics. It was President Roosevelt who said that "Athletic sports, if followed properly... are admirable for developing character." But what if they are not followed properly? What if, for example, they are followed so immoderately as to injure the body? What if they absorb so much of the student's time and strength as to leave little of either for his lessons? What if they develop so great a desire for the mastery that foul means for the winning are used as well as fair? What if in the pursuit of athletics their passions are so aroused that life and limb are often in jeopardy, and games of strength and skill become slugging matches? What if they become the occasion of regular betting? What if limbs are broken and scores of lives are annually sacrificed in the worship of athletics? That these evils are well-nigh inherent in the system as commonly followed is evident from their prevalence in spite of public sentiment and the efforts of colleges to allay them. But these evils are contrary to the principles of Christianity and subversive to the ends of a Christian college. Unless they can be cured, the place of athletics in a Christian college is small indeed. If I were asked to define it, I would say, "A place large enough to secure the advantages of open air games but small enough to exclude the evils that have been mentioned. What this place is will appear more clearly in the discussion of the final question, What kinds of athletics are appropriate in a Christian college?"

Here men will differ in judgment, ac-

*Read before the Association of College Presidents of Nebraska, Dec. 26, 1906.

ording to their conception of a Christian college and their sense of the fitness of things. I shall therefore content myself with noting three classes of athletic games, and expressing my opinion merely as to what place they should occupy in a Christian college. First, those games which furnish good exercise, call forth only gentle rivalry, and do not commonly have evils connected with them; such as walking, rowing, running, swimming, skating, jumping, vaulting, and bicycling. These I would accord a place in a Christian college, as being likely to do good and not harm.

Second, those games played in teams, where the rivalry is more pronounced but still friendly and not rising to the point of ill feeling, and where danger from accident and over exertion are comparatively small. Here I would mention base ball, basket ball, tennis, lacrosse, quoits, and tug of war. These I would admit, but would safeguard them by prohibiting match games, which are liable to arouse ill feeling and stimulate to over-exertion.

Three very popular amusements, football, boxing, and wrestling, I would exclude entirely as tending to develop the same characteristics as did the games of ancient Rome; namely, love of domination, pride in mere brute force, and disregard of life. It will be observed that in each of these games the strength and skill of each actor is exerted largely upon the person of his antagonist, which is doubtless the reason why these games have a strong tendency to arouse ill feeling.

It should not be forgotten that "the tendency of most athletic sports is a subject of anxious thought to those who have at heart the well-being of the youth. Teachers are troubled as they consider their influence on the student's progress in school. Frequently they are carried to excess. Their influence does not always tend toward refinement, generosity, or real manliness. They stimu-

late the love of pleasure and excitement, and thus foster a distaste for useful labor and a disposition to shun practical duties and responsibilities. They tend to destroy a relish for life's sober realities and its tranquil enjoyments, thus opening the door to dissipation and lawlessness."

Hence I may be pardoned, in conclusion, for calling attention to some nearly obsolete forms of athletics known as plowing, hoeing, digging, pitching, spading, sowing, planting, pruning, reaping, etc. It is true that this suggestion is like the doctor's prescription, between the lines of which his patient thought he read the word "work"; but nevertheless, if carried out it might solve some of the perplexing problems which now surround the question of athletics. If our Christian colleges had farms and extensive gardens to cultivate, the students could be interested in these forms of recreation, and would not only receive the benefits of fresh air, pleasant exercise, and genial sunshine, but would be impressed with the dignity of labor, and would learn the great lesson that all things have a part to act in the economy of God.

WHAT I FOUND IN THE SOUTHERN FIELD

R. W. PARMELE

Believing that many of those who read the MESSENGER know as little of the work in the South as I did before coming here, I have begged a little space in the columns of this valued journal in which to describe "What I Found in the Southern Field." I have promised to be brief, so I trust the charity of the reader will pardon my bluntness.

Situated just outside the limits to the north-west of the city of Nashville, on an elevation commanding a view of much of the surrounding country, is the printing plant of the Southern Publishing Association. The factory to the left

in our cut is economically but substantially built with inside measurement of about 72 x 120 ft. The building is of brick, with gravel roof and cement floor. This renders it as nearly fire-proof as possible.

Just at the right, inside the front door, is the office of the superintendent. All copy passes from him to the linotype machine and the type cases. Just beyond these is the make-up stone; then come the presses, folder, trimmers, stitch-

er, inspecting tables, the bindery, and then the shipping-room. So that a trip once around the building converts manuscript into publications ready for delivery. We were much impressed with the convenience of this arrangement.

No time is lost in carrying work from place to place, room to room, or floor to floor; and "pi" is seldom served. Electric power is used from the city current and each press is supplied with its own motor.



PLANT OF THE SOUTHERN PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The buildings to the right in the illustration were on the ground when the site was purchased. The first one is used for the offices of the Publishing House, Union Conference, and Southern Missionary Society. The building at the extreme right is the Hygienic Boarding House where many of the hands take their meals. The Publishing house employs fifty-six hands.

During the past year a good degree of

prosperity has attended the efforts of the canvassers in the field. Altogether 41,472 hours were put in the work, and books were delivered to the amount of \$25,232.87, in the Southern Union Conference alone.

The subscription list of the *Watchman* has been gradually increasing and the paper paid expenses last year. In a testimony given a few years ago, Sister White said, "Let those who have had

success in the circulation of the *Signs and Review* remember that the *Watchman* also has a work to do. It will accomplish much good if it is given an opportunity to do its appointed work in all parts of the world. Its field is wherever subscribers can be found for it." We hope to see the circulation of the *Watchman* doubled the present year.

(To be continued.)

GOOD WORDS FOR THE SCANDINAVIAN DEPARTMENT

Recently there was held at Minneapolis a general meeting of the Danish-Norwegian laborers in the United States.

At this meeting, careful consideration was given to the work of education.

The readers of the MESSENGER will be glad to see the following extracts from a letter written by Elder L. H. Christian, a graduate of Union College and now superintendent of the Danish-Norwegian work in this country. He says:—

"While at this gathering I talked with a number of the brethren concerning our Danish Department at Union College. We are very glad for the fruitful work that has been done in that department during the last sixteen years.

"No other Danish-Norwegian schools—not even those held by Elder Mattison—have educated so many workers for the Danish-Norwegian cause as our Danish Department at Union College. Several of our best laborers in Denmark and Norway are from Union College, and of the Danish-Norwegian workers in America to-day more than half are from the same school.

"This being true, we Danish-Norwegian laborers feel the deepest interest in the Scandinavian Department of Union College. We are very thankful for the work that has been done, and we are desirous of co-operating with the College so that the school may in the future do far more for the Danish-Norwegian work both here and in Europe."

Continuing, he points out the need there is for another worker in the Danish-Norwegian Department, and expresses the desire of the institute that Elder M. S. Reppe should be associated with Prof. Berthelsen in this work. Prof. Berthelsen is a Dane and hence nearly all of the students of the Department heretofore have come from that nationality. Elder Reppe is a Norwegian, and it is believed his presence as a teacher in the Department will draw to the school quite a large number of Norwegian students. We are glad to note that the Board of Trustees of Union College took this matter under favorable consideration and invited Elder Reppe to join Prof. Berthelsen in this work. He will also devote some time to writing for the Danish paper.

LETTER FROM MARTIN JOHNSON

The friends of Martin Johnson and Bernhard Peterson, Union College students who were selected to perfect their knowledge of the Danish-Norwegian language by further study at Copenhagen, Denmark, will be glad to hear how the boys are getting along as shown by the following extract from a letter written to James:—

I like my mother tongue very much now, as I am growing more familiar with it. The people are nice as can be. We have been here about six weeks, and have just got a little taste of what it is to study here. They are certainly putting us through. At present we are pursuing the following studies:—

Danish, English, German, General History, Geography, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and we will start on Physics and may be French after the holidays. Of course we do not recite in them all every day. Now we are reciting just 26 hours a week. At first the Principal did not think we would be able to pass our examination next January, but now he thinks we can, and

says we are getting along much better than he expected. That is the preparatory examination. After that we will work on the "Artum," which answers to your scientific or literary course. With 32 hours a week and 12 months in a year we should be able to pass that examination two years later. We are studying in a private school under very competent teachers, whose natural ability is to instruct.

In regard to faith we hear the most remarkable things. One professor is a magician, another is a Catholic, another a Darwinist. We do not have chapel exercises, and so do not see all the teachers, but I think there are ten in all. If I am not mistaken there is not a temperance man in the lot, and boys from twelve years up smoke their regular cigars in the class room, which makes it quite disagreeable for those who are not used to it.

We are living in the "Ebenezer," a building erected by our people and used for church, office, and private room. We are situated very comfortably, and it will only be our fault if we do not come out with good results. We are boarding with Bro. Jens Olson, Prof. Berthelsen's brother-in-law. The Danes are splendid cooks.

One thing I miss especially is our good Bible classes at Union College.

My knowledge of God's word is limited, and without that my other book knowledge will be in vain. Nevertheless we are studying some by ourselves, and with God's blessing we will do the best we can.

HOME MANUAL TRAINING

Under the foregoing heading, E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska, writes so sensibly and forcibly in the February number of the *University Journal* that we place the article before the MESSENGER readers with our heartiest endorsement:—

"Manual training is a form of art work, a road to the ability to do things not taught by nature. Walking is not an art, but dancing a minuet is.

"Art is forever attractive to the mind. Children are especially influenced by it. A boy who will not eat bread and butter in the slice eats it readily when cut into strips and built into a house, best of all if he helped build the house. In the nature of youth inheres the love of construction. Give a boy tools and blocks, locks and clocks to work upon and he will be happy unless he is abnormal. This inventive genius is at least recognized and given healthful direction in our best schools. Hundreds of boys and girls are learning useful arts in the schoolroom. Invaluable training in concentration and attention to detail is thus received.

"It will, however, be long ere schools in general can give children all the manual training they need. Home manual training must supplement. Earnest parents put up to it and shown the way by good teachers can make this neglected resource a great power. Taking a wobbly table, removing its rheumatism and placing it solidly on its legs is a fine lesson in accuracy, which Cardinal Newman used to call the main part of a good education. Such work also develops self-respect, ambition and the habit of dropping out non-essentials, saving time and energy. All this is educative as truly as algebra or grammar.

"Valuable manual training may be given with almost no expenditure. Hatchet, saw, hammer, nails, sticks and pieces of board suffice for a start. With encouragement and trifling outlay for stock boys will soon learn to make serviceable chairs, stands, chests, brackets, and a host of other things, which will take on more and more graceful lines as the lads master their tools and as the artist idea sinks deeper into their souls. Upholstering, painting, simple repairs

of trunks, fences, door fastenings, clocks, locks and machinery are equally feasible. So is the sharpening of tools with hone, grindstone or file. Filing a saw is easy and useful. All girls should be taught and expected to keep their scissors in order and to do ordinary making and repair of their clothes. They should learn to cook and often practice this art. If young people are in it a family should regard it a disgrace to have to hire outsiders for any of the easy constructions or repairs needed in or upon the house or premises.

"Training and caring for animals is profitable occupation for boys and girls, educative in a high degree. Concentration and self-control are gained from

this. When possible a child should have a garden spot, and some kind of animal or bird to tend and be responsible for. Thus are learned patience, perseverance and observation as well as kindness.

"Ordered work under a considerate parent takes on a dignity which lifts it above drudgery or 'cheres.' It is the mental attitude that makes the difference. Both manual training and domestic economy direct attention to results and the best methods of reaching such; the labor involved is secondary. Such occupations help youth morally. They conduce to honesty, straightforwardness, an even temper, and help to overcome pedantry."

Church School Work

STUDIES IN CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

NO. VI—"THE EDUCATION OF ISRAEL"

(Concluded)

15. What was one of the greatest benefits of the industrial department of the school in the wilderness?

Ans.—"What an industrial school was that in the wilderness, having for its instructors Christ and His angels! In the preparation of the sanctuary and its furnishings, all the people were to co-operate. There was labor for brain and hand. A great variety of material was required, and all were invited to contribute as their own hearts prompted. Thus in labor and in giving they were taught to co-operate with God and with one another. And they were to co-operate also in the preparation of the spiritual building—God's temple in the soul."
—"Education," p. 37.

16. Will the industrial departments in our schools, if conducted on right principles, have a similar effect?

17. Does the principle apply in every home as well as in our schools?

18. How did God teach fathers, mothers, and teachers in Israel that perfect order and faithful obedience should be the rule in every school and every home?

Ans.—"The order so strikingly displayed in all the works of God was manifest in the Hebrew economy. God was the center of authority and government. Moses, as His representative, was to administer the laws in His name. . . . The camp was arranged in exact order, the abiding place of God in the midst, and around it the tents of the priests and Levites. Outside of these, each tribe encamped beside its own standard. Thorough-going sanitary regulations were enforced. These were enjoined upon the people, not only as necessary to health, but as the condition of retaining among them the presence of the Holy One."
—"Education," pp. 37, 38.

19. How are disobedient pupils dealt with?

Ans.—Deut. 8:2-5; 32:10-12; Ps. 105: 37-45.

20. Did He ever harass them about their misconducts or punishments? After they had received their punishments, how did He treat them? What lessons do these facts contain for us?

21. In what relation was it their privilege to stand before the world?

Ans.—Deut. 28:13.

22. Did they follow the methods of the world in education? Can we with safety depend upon their methods for success?

23. Should the standard of the product of the work done in our schools be one whit below that of the world?

Ans.—"All who become learners in the school of Christ excel in both the quality and the extent of their education. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. A knowledge of God and His requirements will open the understanding of the student to realize his responsibilities to God and the world. To this end he will feel that his talents must be developed in that way which will produce the very best results."—"Christ-

ian Education," p. 246.

24. What must always be the first step in true teaching?

Ans.—"True education is not the forcing of instruction on an unready and unreceptive mind. The mental powers must be awakened, the interest aroused. For this, God's method of teaching provided. Then, as inquiry was made, the instruction given impressed mind and heart."—"Education," p. 41.

25. When the inheritance of Canaan was divided, how was the land apportioned?

Ans.—"The land of Canaan was divided among the whole people, the Levites only, as ministers of the sanctuary, being exempted."

26. What opportunity was thus afforded them?

Ans.—An opportunity to start many Eden homes and schools.

27. Could more favorable conditions have been provided for the education of every one in Israel?

28. Will God do as much for modern Israel?

Young People's Work

FROM BOULDER, COLORADO

W. A. NARY

Five members of the Colorado Sanitarium Young People's Society enjoyed an experience on the evening of Sabbath, Feb. 2, 1907, which will long be remembered. The meetings of the Personal Workers' Band (a Y. P. S. auxiliary) are having a telling effect on the lives of many. A love for souls, and a disposition to get active, are taking hold of many.

We have found most excellent opportunities for active personal work in a few homes within a mile of the Sanitari-

um. At one particular home several successful Bible readings have been given. It is a poor, humble little shanty with meager furnishings, that a young man and wife and baby daughter call home. Within a few rods lives the lady's mother, under similar circumstances. It is under her lowly roof that they all meet for the Bible study.

The man is an unskilled day-laborer and has often come home to his wife with cursing and tearing around because of intoxication. This has many times tempted the wife to leave him. On this evening we were studying God's Word

with the two ladies, when presently we were interrupted by the usual home-coming of the husband. By our urging him to come in with us just as he was, he came and listened attentively until near the close of the study. Being by this time considerably sobered, as though prompted by the Holy Spirit, he asked, "Do you think that if a person is trying hard to do right and fails, he will be rejected?" Then and there by God's help, we seized the golden opportunity of pointing him to the dear Saviour, Jesus. He confessed that he was as low in sin as he could get—so low, he feared that God would not accept him. Imagine with what joy we assured him of God's love for the worst of sinners, and pointed out scriptures for it! He wept like a child. The Lord's presence was there and softened his heart. We sang several hymns, such as, "Able to save and keep;" "Casting all your care upon Him," etc., after which we all knelt and earnestly implored God's blessing upon the family, and especially upon the father and husband. Then followed heart-to-heart talks with each member of the family. Mr. — promised to ask God's forgiveness and acceptance before retiring that night. With sobs he said in reply to questions put him, "I not only believe but *know* He accepts me." We faithfully promised to pray for him, and firmly believe that victory will be his.

Dear MESSENGER friends, there is unspeakable joy in the work for sinners! This experience is practically our first. God can use the feeblest efforts to His glory. O, that our young people everywhere would arise and do the work for these momentous times!

Eloquence is truth in earnest.—*Theo. L. Cuyler.*

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

GENERAL CULTURE COURSE

"LIFE SKETCHES"

LESSON IV

Chapters 8, 9, & 10

1. When, where, and by whom was the *Review* started?
2. Note the fanaticisms current and how they were met.
3. Have you ever seen such marked and striking answers to prayer?
4. Name the characteristics that appealed to you in the lives of these two faithful servants?
5. What special manifestation of God's care was given Brother and Sister White?
6. Enumerate the different ways Satan has thus far employed to discourage and get these faithful souls out of God's work.
7. What practical lessons have you drawn from chapter nine?
8. Notice that at the Battle Creek conference of May 1856, Sister White was given a vision that "some present" would be translated to heaven at the second coming of Christ without seeing death. P. 321.
9. What is the purpose of the Spirit of Prophecy and how does this chapter show that such is the case?
10. Would your faith have been equal to crossing the Mississippi River when Brother and Sister White did?
11. Where and under what conditions was "Great Controversy" first conceived of and under what conditions written?

THE "MORNING WATCH"

RECEPTION

The following words of appreciation have been taken from letters sent to the Central Union Conf. Young People's Department with reference to the observance of the Morning Watch.

"No one can follow the plan of the Morning Watch—spend a half-hour each morning in careful contemplation of the text cited for each day, while committing the same to memory—without being drawn upward into a newer and holier atmosphere.

"In reply to an inquiry, one of the leaders of our Young People's Work defined the age of young people to be from two to one hundred and five years. As this liberal latitude in the interpretation of the age limit counts us all young people, I am following the plan of the Morning Watch and experience a rich blessing devoting the early morning half-hour season to study prayer and meditation. The text thus committed to memory each morning proves a source of spiritual strength and power during the labors and responsibilities of the day."—A. T. ROBINSON, *Pres. of Nebraska Conf.*

"The Morning Watch has brought the most gratifying and enthusiastic response. Orders are coming in continually for the prayer cycle from young and old. I require a definite promise to observe the Morning Watch before giving a prayer cycle. The cycles are fine. Our young people are memorizing each text. Eld. Watson sits here memorizing his from January 1 up-to-date. We must not run short of prayer cycles."—MEAD MCGUIRE, *Colorado's Young Peo. Sec.*

"I could easily use two hundred more calendars profitably. I wish you could read some of the good letters I am getting about it. I am mailing several of them to-day, with each I mail a short letter. I believe it is going to be a great blessing to our young people all over the state."—F. J. WILBUR, *Iowa Young People's Sec.*

"I think the Morning Watch Calendars are very nice and take well with our young people. I hope they will be of value in leading them to a more' spiritual life."—H. M. HIATT, *Kansas Young People's Sec.*

We appreciate the prayer cycle so much. The older people want them as well as the younger."—NORA HOUGH, *Missouri's Young People's Sec.*

THE CANVASSERS' BAND

MAX TRUMMER

The students of Union College are doing a splendid work in studying various kinds of practical missionary work outside of the regular classes. Among the different divisions or bands thus organized, the Canvassers' Band holds an important place. Quite a number of students came back from their respective fields with good reports.

Realizing the vastness and importance of the work, they organized immediately at the beginning of school for more thorough and efficient efforts. Not only is it desired that those who have been canvassing may be better prepared to circulate our truth-laden literature among the educated as well as the less educated classes of people, but also that many new recruits may be led to take up the service for the Master in this branch of the work. For there is perhaps no work that affords such an all-around experience in soul-saving as that which the faithful canvasser performs as he goes from house to house, carrying the message of salvation to the heavy-laden, the weary, the sorrowing, the broken-hearted, leaving with them words of comfort and cheer, and, best of all, rays of hope for eternal life.

Judging from the influence that the circulation of literature has always had, and how it has been a great factor in creating public sentiment, either for good or evil, can we not step forward with boldness, knowing we have the last message of mercy to a dying world, and being assured that many precious souls will accept the truth for our time, and consequently will enjoy the peace of heaven throughout eternity, but

would be deprived of it were it not for the untiring efforts of the faithful, trusting canvasser?

The past three months much enthusiasm and courage has been manifested in the band meetings, where helpful, interesting programs are given from week to week.

Aside from the committee which studies the situation and needs in general, there are three sub-committees studying specific needs and questions. The first committee is on literature. Its purpose is to select a list of periodicals, pamphlets, and books on salesmanship and canvassing.

The second committee considers the history of evangelical canvassing. This includes the presentation of an outline of the history of this work since the Reformation, including the work of Bible societies. The work of the third committee is confined to the history of the Seventh-day Adventist canvassing work, including its rise, progress, and present condition, and the various methods of conducting it.

With a membership of thirty-six energetic young men and women, the cheering result of the past summer's work, the hearty co-operation between the teachers and students, the inspiring outlook, and above it all the blessing and instruction of Him who bids us work in His vineyard, there is certainly enough to inspire us with thankfulness, knowing also that the Creator of the universe has chosen us to be among the youth of to-day whom He expects shall finish the preaching of the gospel.

Jesus has promised to become our yokefellow. He wants us to bear responsibility; for He says: "Ye have not chosen me, but I have chosen you." Jno. 15:16. Let us be "as meek as Moses, as chaste as Joseph, and as temperate as Daniel." Then the Chief Shepherd can crown our efforts with success.

No one is as desirous of seeing this work finished as is Jesus Himself. Let

us partake with Him of the joy of seeing souls saved in the kingdom. When Jesus asks, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us" (Isa. 6:8), shall we not respond as one man, "Here am I; send me"? The requisite talent, energy, and push will come as we put the armor on.

CHATS WITH LEADERS

MISSIONARY SCRAP BOOK

There are no successful leaders who do not "work at it." A wide awake leader will constantly be on the lookout for new ideas, and for helpful things to add to the interest of the society. Many times we find poems, pictures, helpful quotations and missionary facts in papers we do not care to preserve. Let the leader arrange a scrap book into which such clippings may be placed. It is surprising what a fund of information may thus be gathered in a short time. And such a scrap book will be a constant help in arranging programs. "Facts are the fingers of God. To know the facts of modern missions is the necessary condition of intelligent interest."

I have recently read a little book which I feel sure would be of great help to many of our society leaders. It is "Fuel for Missionary Fires,—Programs and Plans for Missionary Meetings," by Belle M. Brain, published by the United Society of Christian Endeavor, 155 La Salle St., Chicago. Price 35 cents.

While I cannot recommend everything in the book, it is bristling with helpful suggestions.

M. E. K.

Eccentricity has always abounded when strength of character abounded; and the amount of eccentricity in a society has been proportional to the amount of genius, mental vigor, and moral courage it contained. That so few now dare to be eccentric, marks the chief danger of the time.—*J. S. Mill.*

The Educational Messenger

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News and Notes

MISCELLANEOUS

A cablegram has just been received announcing the death of Dr. A. W. George at our Sanitarium in Friedensau, Germany. Dr. George had been working in Constantinople, Turkey, for some time, but had gone to Germany on account of ill health. It is needless to say that this loss will be keenly felt by our workers in Turkey. May there be a score of strong young men step forward to fill the vacancy, and push the work he has started to its glorious consummation. The Messenger extends sympathy to those who mourn.

Joshua Beatty and wife, formerly Clara B. Hedgcock, are living near Hemingford, Neb.

Miss Inez Dow of Beatrice, Neb., is teaching a church school at Ft. Calhoun, with an enrolment of ten pupils.

Miss Carrie Erickson and Charlotte Simpson, who went to China as missionaries three years ago, have returned to this country, and are now at the home of Miss Erickson in Harlan, Iowa.

H. A. Hebard, the Nebraska state canvassing agent, recently attended the bookmen's convention held at Walla Walla, Washington.

H. E. Reeder writes from Thayer, Kans.: "We have an enrolment of twenty-five in our school. Eld. N. T. Sutton is holding a series of meetings here for the benefit of the church and young people of the school. We also have a good outside attendance."

The Missionary Review of the World is doubtless the best magazine of general missionary methods, problems, biography, and history. The following is only suggestive of the many good things in the February number. Dr. Griffith John, for fifty years a missionary in China, gives his views of the new awakening of the Celestial Empire; The Four Castes of India; China's Present Relation to the Opium Traffic; Itinerating Experiences in Korea; Five Great Religions of the World, fourteen pages of general missionary intelligence covering nearly all the world. Published by Funk & Wagnalls Co., 44-60 E. 23d St., New York. Price \$2.50 per year.

COLLEGE VIEW HAPPENINGS

Miss Gertrude Fisher, of Albion, Neb., has been visiting at the home of Miss Roberta Andrews for a few days.

Elder J. H. Kraft, of Stuart, Ia., is moving to College View. He expects to take up work in the Nebraska Conference.

Randolph Shoppach has accepted a position as secretary in the German Department of the International Publishing Association.

College View has at least one enterprising and public-spirited citizen. H. D. Enslow, the new manager at the lumber yard, has showed what good lumber he handles by building a nice little waiting room at the street car terminus, cottage style, and fixing it up for the use and benefit of the traveling public. It is lighted with electricity, has a nice clock in it, and a schedule of the street car service. It is a great convenience and Mr. Enslow will no doubt be thankfully remembered by the numberless persons who have to wait just thirty-nine and one-half minutes for the car, as well as the regular patrons of the Lincoln Traction Co. who have to put up with the poor service we get.

Baptismal services were held in the church Sabbath, February second. There were thirteen candidates, of whom eight were college students.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Rockey have gone to Topeka, Kans., to visit friends and relatives. They will make their future home in Colorado.

T. A. Weishaar, who has been working in the College View bank since the close of school last year, has returned to his home in Turon, Kans.

H. H. Hall, of the Pacific Press, Mountain View, Cal., recently spent a few days in College View. He spoke to the students in the chapel on the canvassing work.

SANITARIUM SIFTINGS

Clara Nelson is nursing at Niwot, Colorado.

Florence McPhee is nursing at Santa Rosa, California.

Mary Anderson is nursing a typhoid case at Cheney, Neb.

Zetta Dittes has been nursing in Northville, S. D. since last December.

Addie Swartz, a Nebraska Sanitarium graduate, is in Plattville, Colorado.

Miss Nina Little is now working in the sanitarium at Washington, D. C.

Nora Reid has returned to her nursing and Bible work at Grand Island, Neb.

Louise Swengles, from St. Paul, has arrived at the Nebraska Sanitarium to complete her course begun in a Minnesota institution.

Miss Janette Huber, who took the nurses' course at College View, is now nursing at the St. Helena Sanitarium in California.

Carrie Shipley is in Pasadena, Cal., but will return soon to Fall City, Neb. She must give up her work as a nurse because of failing health.

The patients and nurses enjoyed a program given in the Sanitarium gymnasium last Sunday evening. An interesting part of the program was given by an orchestra from Lincoln.

Word has been received from Mallie Dominic and Hilda Hansen since reaching the Belknap Sanitarium, San Jose, Cal. They had a pleasant journey and are enjoying their work.

UNION COLLEGE NOTES

The two literary societies of Union College met in a joint session Saturday evening, Feb. 16.

The fire protection of Union College is being improved by the addition of new hose and the recharging of the extinguishers. A department has been organized and drilled.

J. I. Beardsley, Glen George, and C. L. Benson recently attended the State Convention of the Y. M. C. A., at Columbus, Neb. They report a very interesting convention.

Edith L. Webster of Emerson, Neb., who was a student at Union College several years ago, has been attending the University of Nebraska and assisting in the Geological Department. She expects to graduate this year.

A unique reception was given Sunday evening, February 10, by the "outside" students and teachers of Union College to the students and teachers in the Home. The reception was held in the main College building. On their arrival, the guests were escorted to the third floor, where the recitation rooms were fitted up to represent the different nationalities of the school. Students and teachers, many of them dressed in native costume, presided over these rooms, exhibiting and explaining the manners and customs of their respective countries. Here are Norwegian dames carding and spinning wool and a Norwegian fisherman weaving his net. Now we are entering a Danish sitting room of the wealthier class; but the plaintive note of the bagpipe (issuing from an Edison phonograph) lure us away to a booth presided over by bonnie Scotch lads and lassies in Highland costume. A moment here and we enter the stately drawing room of a Mexican family, and then catch a glimpse of Trinidad and Japan. Germany takes a large room, and fills it full of German costumes and curios, and eatables, dinning your ears with German salutations the while. And now a Turkish lady in costume introduces you to her Armenian friends from Lincoln, and you close your trip among the nations by a visit to Sweden, where you are decorated with their national colors. An excellent program in the chapel closes one of the most original and instructive entertainments ever held in Union College.

Hugh Teesdale is working in New Mexico.

Miss Teckla Nelson is at her home in Burlington, Iowa.

Mamie Hoover is teaching church school at Longmont, Colorado.

Seward Boynton and wife, formerly Myrta Ferren, are spending the winter in Stuart, Iowa.

Mrs. B. E. Huffman has returned from Kansas, where she was called on account of the illness of her mother.

Miss Lillian MacBride who has spent a year and a half in Union College, has returned to her home in Lenox, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gambell, of Brookfield, Mo., have a little son, who has come to stay with them; his name is Huber.

During the recent cold spell there was sufficient snow for good sleighing. Several evenings the students indulged in sleighing parties.

Saturday evening February 9, Prof. M. E. Kern gave a stereoptican lecture in the College chapel on "Light Out of the Orient." One feature of the program was illustrated songs sung by the Union College male quartet.

A new floor is being put in the college laundry.

Some of the College teachers have been taking their students to visit the State Legislature now in session in Lincoln.

Mr. O. L. Carrick, a former Union College student, is attending Salt City Business College at Hutchinson, Kansas.

F. S. Preston, of Mound City, Kans., recently visited his son and daughter who are attending the College this year.

H. C. Wollekar, of Seattle, Wash., will leave shortly for the Danish West Indies, where he will engage in missionary work for the Scandinavian people. Brother Wollekar was formerly a Union College student.

Eugene Beamer, who was a student for three years at Union College, died at his home in Greeley, Colo., Dec. 10, 1906. He went there a year ago last March for his health, but he never improved much. He began to fail last summer and grew steadily worse until his death which was due to consumption. He was buried at his old home at Eddyville, Ia., being 27 yr. 11 mo. 10 days of age at the time of his death.

Notice

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COLLEGE VIEW,

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