

Mar 1919

The  
Sligoian



DEDICATORY NUMBER



# S L I G O N I A N

Dedicatory Number  
March, 1919

WASHINGTON MISSIONARY COLLEGE



COLUMBIA HALL



## Early Beginnings and Growth of the College

J. L. SHAW

THE Washington College had its beginning in a double story dwelling house on Carroll Avenue, midway between the water tower and the Sligo. This building was rented and school started while permanent buildings were being constructed on the present College campus. It still remains, and is easily identified by its square belfry projecting above the roof. At that time the principal, Prof. J. W. Lawhead, lived across the road in that commanding appearing dwelling house set back from the road and known as Carroll House. Part of this house was used as class rooms.

On moving the headquarters from Battle Creek all felt that in establishing the work in Washington it was necessary to avoid mistakes that had been made in building up large institutions in Battle Creek. Institutions so large and closely associated together had brought many complications difficult to be overcome. The establishment of an educational institution seems to have been no part or plan of the General Conference Committee.

It was a surprise when communications from Mrs. Ellen G. White, then in California, pressed the need of a school at Washington. In the interests of the whole work at Washington, as well as of the school, she came East and spent some time studying the needs. She went over the present campus and heartily approved of the location chosen. In a letter written while in Takoma Park she said:

‘We are pleasantly settled in Takoma Park. Within fifteen minutes’ walk are the homes of Brethren Daniells, Prescott, Washburn, Spicer, Curtiss, Bristol, Rogers, Needham, Cady, and others connected with our work.

‘The way is opening rapidly for the beginning of our work. For this I am very thankful. As I look at the situation and the prospects here, I am filled with hope and courage. We shall en-

deavor to respond to the favoring providences that attend us by pressing forward with the work as speedily as possible.

"The location that has been secured for our school and sanitarium is all that could be desired. The land resembles representations that have been shown me by the Lord. It is well adapted for the purpose for which it is to be used. There is on it ample room for a school and a sanitarium without crowding either institution. The atmosphere is pure, and the water is pure. A beautiful stream runs right through our land from north to south. This stream is a treasure more valuable than gold or silver. The building sites are upon fine elevations, with excellent drainage.

"One day we took a long drive through various parts of Takoma Park. A large part of the township is a natural forest. The houses are not small and crowded closely together, but are roomy and comfortable. They are surrounded by thrifty second-growth pines, oaks, maples, and other beautiful trees. The owners of these houses are mostly business men, many of them clerks in the government offices in Washington. They go to the city daily, returning in the evening to their quiet homes.

"A good location for the printing office has been chosen, within easy distance of the post office; and a site for a meeting house, also, has been found. It seems as if Takoma Park has been especially prepared for us, and that it has been waiting to be occupied by our institutions and their workers.

"My hopes for this place are high. The country for miles and miles around Washington is to be worked from here. I am so thankful that our work is to be established in this place. Were Christ here upon the ground, he would say, 'Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest.' We have a work to do in leading precious souls onward step by step. Many will have to be taught line upon line, precept upon precept. The truth of God will be applied, by the Spirit's power, to the heart and conscience. We must present the truth in love and faith and hope and courage."

The beautiful campus we now see was then covered with trees and underbrush like wooded land now seen farther north on Flower Avenue. A narrow board walk was about the only assistance pedestrians from the Park had in finding their way to the location on the Sligo. The fine cement bridge now spanning the creek was crossed by a circuitous roadway which can still be seen. In muddy weather the roads were both interesting and not a little annoying. The Sligo bridge, though it cost at the time what appeared to be a



THESE TWO BUILDINGS WERE USED FOR SCHOOL WHILE PERMANENT BUILDINGS WERE BEING CONSTRUCTED

large sum of money, has proved to be one of the most needful and necessary improvements.

Of the buildings first erected, the Announcement published in November, 1904, said:

"The buildings erected thus far consist of two dormitories and a dining hall, each being three stories high. The construction of the first two stories of each building is of cement, while the third story is frame. Each of the dormitories will provide comfortable accommodations for forty-two students and those who will have charge of the homes. They are well-equipped with modern conveniences, are steam-heated, and are arranged with a view to preserving the health of those who may occupy them. The dining hall will comfortably seat one hundred and fifty. On the upper floors of this building are private rooms for students. Four large rooms in this building will be used for class work during the present school year until the erection of the main college building."

The spirit of prophecy encouraged the brethren to enlarge their plans and increase the equipment of the College. In referring to the school the following statement was made:

"The work being carried on at the capital of our nation concerns us all. Every believer has a part to act in helping to carry out the purpose of God for the establishment of his truth in this place. More than twenty years ago institutions should have been established in Washington. . . . The training school must be fully equipped, that those who come may receive a thorough training as evangelists, medical missionaries, and teachers."

At a General Conference held at Gland, Switzerland, in May, 1907, plans were laid to change the College into a Foreign Mission Seminary. At this Council the delegates representing our worldwide work presented their earnest demands for more workers. In his report of the Council the secretary said:

"One topic pressed repeatedly upon the consideration of the Council was that of the selection and special preparation of missionaries to answer calls that come with ever-increasing force from the wide-open fields. Experience in our own work, as well as the experience of all missionary societies, emphasizes the need of care and deliberation in selecting and sending out workers. More attention given to the physical fitness of candidates may save breakdowns in the fields. Further, each call from the missions may have its own special requirements; and workers adapted to one situation and kind of work may not be so well adapted to another field and class of work."



The change of plan of the institution, devoting its interests primarily to the training of missionaries, gave a new inspiration to foreign missions, and was successful in passing on many workers to the fields beyond. The following instruction was given:

“From the Washington Training College missionaries are to be sent forth to many distant lands. Let the students improve every opportunity to prepare for the missionary work while at school. They are to be tested and proved that it may be seen what their adaptability is, and whether they have a right hold from above. If they have a firm hold on Christ, they will have a right hold on all with whom they come in contact.”

Elder A. G. Daniells, president of the General Conference, has led in the plans of the College from its beginning. He with his associates on the General Conference Committee greatly desired to develop workers for the fields.

Prof. H. R. Salisbury, then in charge of our training school in London, England, was selected as president. During his administration the College building was erected. Each of the three years of his connection with the College a goodly number of workers were passed on to the mission fields.

In the spring of 1910, Prof. H. R. Salisbury was asked to fill the vacancy in the Educational Department caused by the resignation of Prof. Frederick Griggs, the secretary of the Department, to take the presidency of Union College, at College View, Nebraska. In this transfer of responsibilities the writer became president of the Seminary, and promoted the interests of the institution during the summer, finding, however, the recall to India too strong a temptation. When the Seminary opened in the fall, Prof. M. E. Kern had been installed as president, while the writer was sailing over the Mediterranean bound for India. During the succeeding four years, in which Elder W. T. Knox was chairman of the managing board and Prof. M. E. Kern president, the institution continued its plan of training workers for the field. An appointee system was arranged, in which students were supported at the Seminary while under provisional appointment to mission fields. The personnel of the mission field was increased, and the workers going to the field were better prepared and much more carefully selected.

During these years, however, the constituency in our various Eastern conferences had increased, and there came a growing desire that the institution should revert to the status of a College. Our people in Takoma Park as well wished to see the institution fall into line with our other colleges and follow a similar system of grading.

Under the Seminary plan it was difficult to keep up the attendance. Students brought to the school one year at the expense of the Mission Board were sent out the next, or often in the mid-year to the fields. For these reasons a change of plan was again considered, which led to the institution reverting to the status of a college, with the Foreign Mission Seminary features forming a department. The name which it now holds, "The Washington Missionary College" was given it at that time. From the Calendar for 1914-15 we quote:

"At the General Conference and North American Council held in the autumn of 1914, the affairs of the Seminary again came in for careful study, as a result of which it was recommended that the institution resume its status as a College, at the same time continuing to the full the special activities which had characterized it as a seminary. Various reasons pointed to this as an advantageous arrangement. It seemed desirable to offer a strong college course to the young men and women who wish to prepare for gospel labor in the large cities of the East, and the exceptional advantages of Washington as an educational center pointed out the Seminary as the institution where this work could best be carried on. Under the new arrangement, the preparation of workers for the foreign field will continue with undiminished activity, the Foreign Mission Seminary taking the position of a department of the College and carrying forward its special work in the freest way possible. It is believed that, under the new regime, the institution will become even more effective than in the past as an instrument for preparing efficient workers for the great harvest fields, both at home and abroad."

Elder W. T. Knox continued as president of the Board of Trustees, the writer again becoming president. With widened scope and definite territory from which to draw students in academic and college grades, the institution took on a new phase. The attendance the first year was more than doubled. With the assistance of the Columbia Union Conference, and its receipts, the College in the next two years largely freed itself from debt.

The increased attendance made more room not only desirable but essential for the proper conduct of the work. At the Loma Linda Council, in 1915, plans were laid on foot to raise funds for an Assembly Hall and increased dormitory space. The amount to be raised in each union conference was agreed upon, and the services of Elder G. F. Enoch were secured to solicit funds.

The first college graduating class numbered five. Of these the following three are now in the mission field: Roland Loasby in India,

Irving A. Steinel in the Philippines, Josef W. Hall in China. The other two are in the work in America, Richard F. Farley in the ministry in Virginia, and Ella Amelia Iden connected with the Young People's Department of the General Conference. The College graduating class of the following year numbered twenty-one, of whom all, with one or two exceptions are in the work, ten being in foreign fields.

In 1917, Prof. B. G. Wilkinson, president of the Columbia Union Conference, became chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Prof. B. F. Machlan, president of the Faculty. Previously Professor Machlan was principal of South Lancaster Academy, and previous to that, principal of the Australasian Missionary College at Coorabong, Australia. He brought to the institution a valuable experience in the work. During the past three years the attendance has been well maintained, notwithstanding unfavorable conditions brought about by the war.

The Columbia Hall, now practically completed, adds immensely to the advantages of the institution, providing all the room necessary for various departments of the College. With its wide territory from which to draw students, its favorable location, and larger facilities, the possibilities of the Washington Missionary College are potential in the advancement of the work at home and in other lands. It should stand for the highest type of Christian manhood and womanhood, for the thorough training in all courses of instruction, and with index finger point continually to the great fields where the harvest truly is great and the laborers few.



## Work of the 1918-19 Students' Association

ELON G. SALISBURY

THE object of the Students' Association is to promote every worthy activity among the students. It was formed three years ago to meet the demands placed upon the students in connection with the raising of funds for the new college building. At the time of this organization, the Association assumed the responsibility to the extent of \$7,500.00 and set about the raising of it. Owing to disorganization during summers and the fact of material change in the enrollment each year, there was left for the students of the present year the task of completing the obligation resting on the Association. In view of the increased cost of materials and labor the Association thought best to add somewhat to the old obligation and to set a new goal of \$6,500.00 for the present year. This placed each student under an obligation of \$25.00 which each willingly assumed.

The plans, entered upon for the raising of so large a sum of money by students who were already loaded down with personal financial obligations, were to solicit money from those whom they knew were able to contribute both within and outside Columbia Union, and from outsiders as well as Seventh-day Adventists, and to sell "Christ's Object Lessons" and "Ministry of Healing" in and about the city of Washington.

To facilitate this work the students were divided into twenty-two bands, each with a leader with whom they met at stated intervals to pray and to report, as well as to receive instruction. The Faculty Committee on Students' Activities sometimes met with the band leaders and assisted in the laying of plans. A day was given for the whole school to go out to sell books and about one hundred responded. Several chapel periods were given to writing of letters soliciting funds. We set as our goal the opening of Columbia Hall by January 1, 1919. Inasmuch as all the conferences of the Union had done their part on the task of supplying the means for the new building and the students were the only ones behind, we knew that all depended upon us, — the vote of the Board being that we should proceed with the building only as rapidly as the funds were in hand.

We were not successful in raising the entire amount of \$6,250.00 by the first of January, but had enough in hand to encourage the Board to vote us the use of the much needed building beginning with January 12.

We are glad for the privilege of co-operating in this work and also for the spirit of union in endeavor. We feel that the greatest good is not to be derived from the money raised, but from the union of the students with the Faculty and Board in promoting a worthy cause for God in Columbia Union.

With the finishing of our task in the matter of money raising we feel that the work of the Association is only begun. We must soon look forward to further beautifying our grounds, the erection of recreation courts, the organization of literary and social societies, the furthering of the work thus far so successfully prosecuted by the Sligonian Board, the creation of a Students' Association Extension Bureau for the purpose of bringing the matter of the advantages of Washington Missionary College to the attention of other young people in our territory. These and many other plans are still before us and we hope to do all we can to work with the Faculty and Board in every enterprise.

We wish at this time to thank our constituents for their hearty response to our call for funds and to request the prayers of our people for the success of the College.



## God's Hand in Columbia Hall

GEORGE F. ENOCH

ASIA, the cradle of the race, the birthplace of the nations of the world, is awake, and is looking to America, the great republic of the West, for help and life. In the providence of God the eyes of all Asia are turned toward us. The hour of opportunity has now struck.

At this moment in the world's history, God has established strongly in this great republic the base of supplies for the greatest work he has ever done among men, the work of the great three-fold message of Rev. 14. To every human being in the wide world—one half of whom are in Asia—must be taken the solemn announcement that the hour of God's judgment has come. No such tremendous task was ever before designed to any people. For this purpose our denomination has been called into existence.

Three years ago last fall, at our Loma Linda council of the General Conference the measure of this task began to press its burden on the hearts of our leaders as never before. It was clearly seen that a great crisis was before us as a denomination; not a crisis through lack of money, but a crisis through lack of workers. The burden of Asia particularly began to press us heavily at that conference. The Spirit of God is moving mightily in the Orient, in a remarkable way. God has made America and American ideals the hope of the Orient. Doors are opening on every hand, and apparently the only limit to the harvest we can now gather is the limit we ourselves make by the fewness of the laborers we send forth into the harvest and the meagerness of their support.

The writer was at that meeting with his trunk packed and everything ready to return to India, eager to get back to the task left for a year of furlough. But it became very apparent that before we could measure up to our task, under God, a campaign must be inaugurated to strengthen our schools: first, to reach thousands of our young people scattered through our churches and head them towards the mission fields by way of these schools, and second to provide these schools with sufficient buildings to train these young people and also with facilities necessary to give them an education second to none. There awaits them out at the ends of the earth a task second to none in the history of the world. For these young men and women of ours to measure up to this task, they must be given the opportunity to receive an education and a training second to none. Anything short of this means disaster,

So instead of being allowed to return to my beloved work in India the request came for me to remain behind and add my mite to helping meet this situation. It became my pleasant duty to go east and labor in the Columbia and Atlantic Union Conferences in the interest of our young people and schools, and particularly in the interest of the Washington Missionary College and Columbia Hall.

The task proved to be no easy one, but in the finishing of the Lord's work in the earth we must, as young people, learn not to ask the Lord for easier tasks, but for strength equal to whatever task he assigns. As I look back over the past and try to put down some of the experiences, it is difficult to know what to record. Everybody from the Union Conference President, Dr. Wilkinson, and the College President, Professor Machlan, through the Union Committee men and the faculty down to the students and the brethren and sisters right through the constituency, all rallied to the call of the hour and did what they could.

But unfortunately for us the great war was on, and we had gotten just nicely started when our own country entered the war. Other interests could not be neglected, and for a little while the problem seemed complicated. The word that the building is finished and will be dedicated February 20 with no debt, has come to me as I am busy in a campaign raising more than \$100,000 for our schools in the North Pacific Union, and I surely want my little word of congratulation to all you who have worked so hard, to go on record. We have been blazing out a new trail to get all the money for so large a building, before we spend it.

When the writer was asked to take the lead in the campaign, a mistake common to such undertakings was made, that afterward proved somewhat of a handicap. Mark Twain once told of how he and his daughter were building a new house, and said they made what they thought were careful estimates as to its cost. Someone asked him if the house cost that much. "Oh yes," he replied, "half of it did." When I took hold of the campaign, I was asked to raise \$22,500 in the Columbia Union. At my request this was raised to \$25,000. I then took my stereopticon and my pictures of India and Asia, and a burden for those nine hundred million on my heart out to the churches. I visited almost every church of any size in the Columbia Union and had a splendid time.

But when more than half way around the circuit we suddenly woke up to the fact that it would require \$45,000 from the Union instead of \$25,000. This made the work more difficult, so that a campaign with "Christ's Object Lessons," and those theater lec-



ELD. G. F. ENOCH, Campaign Leader

DR. B. G. WILKINSON, President of Board

R. T. BROOKS, Foreman

PROF. B. F. MACHLAN, Superintendent

E. C. WOOD, Supervising Architect



tures were tried out. That campaign was a success in so far as reaching thousands in the cities were concerned, but did not yield the financial help for which we had hoped.

During the summer of 1917 it was further carried to the brethren at the campmeetings. In October of that year I passed to the Atlantic Union to raise their quota for the College, leaving \$46,000 in signed pledges as a result of about eighteen months of labor in the Columbia Union. This of course was but the beginning, the foundation on which those left behind had to build. They have had the largest part of the task, and the dedication of the building testifies to their faithfulness.

My first effort for the new building was made right at the College itself. Many of the students will remember that historic meeting when we organized the Students' Association, and tried to get the young people themselves under the burden. The splendid amount that they have gathered for the new building shows how earnestly they have labored. May the Students' Association continue to grow and now find other fields of usefulness.

I wish to bear particular testimony as to the hearty response of so many of our brethren and sisters out in the churches. We had very few large gifts. One gift of \$1,000 was the largest gift secured from one person, by the writer. But for a school enterprize, it is much better to get a thousand people to give \$50 each, than for one person to give \$50,000.


The unit we chose when going to the people was \$50, and that \$50 share card will long be remembered by many of our people. I remember many interesting incidents. In one church a brother stood up and said he would take a full share. The conference president whispered to me that we could not count on all that as the brother was poor and had a large family. But the Lord had said that it is in working actively to supply the necessities of the cause of God that we bring our soul in touch with the source of all power. So I watched that card, and at the time it was due, I noted that the brother had not only paid the full share but \$20 more. At their campmeeting the next summer that conference had still to raise \$5,000. When I made the appeal, this brother was the first on his feet, and said, "I will take two shares. When you were at our church my heart longed to go to Asia. But I was too old, so I promised the Lord that if he would help me, I would go in partnership with him, and help train and send someone else. As a result I have never had so much work since I have been in that town."

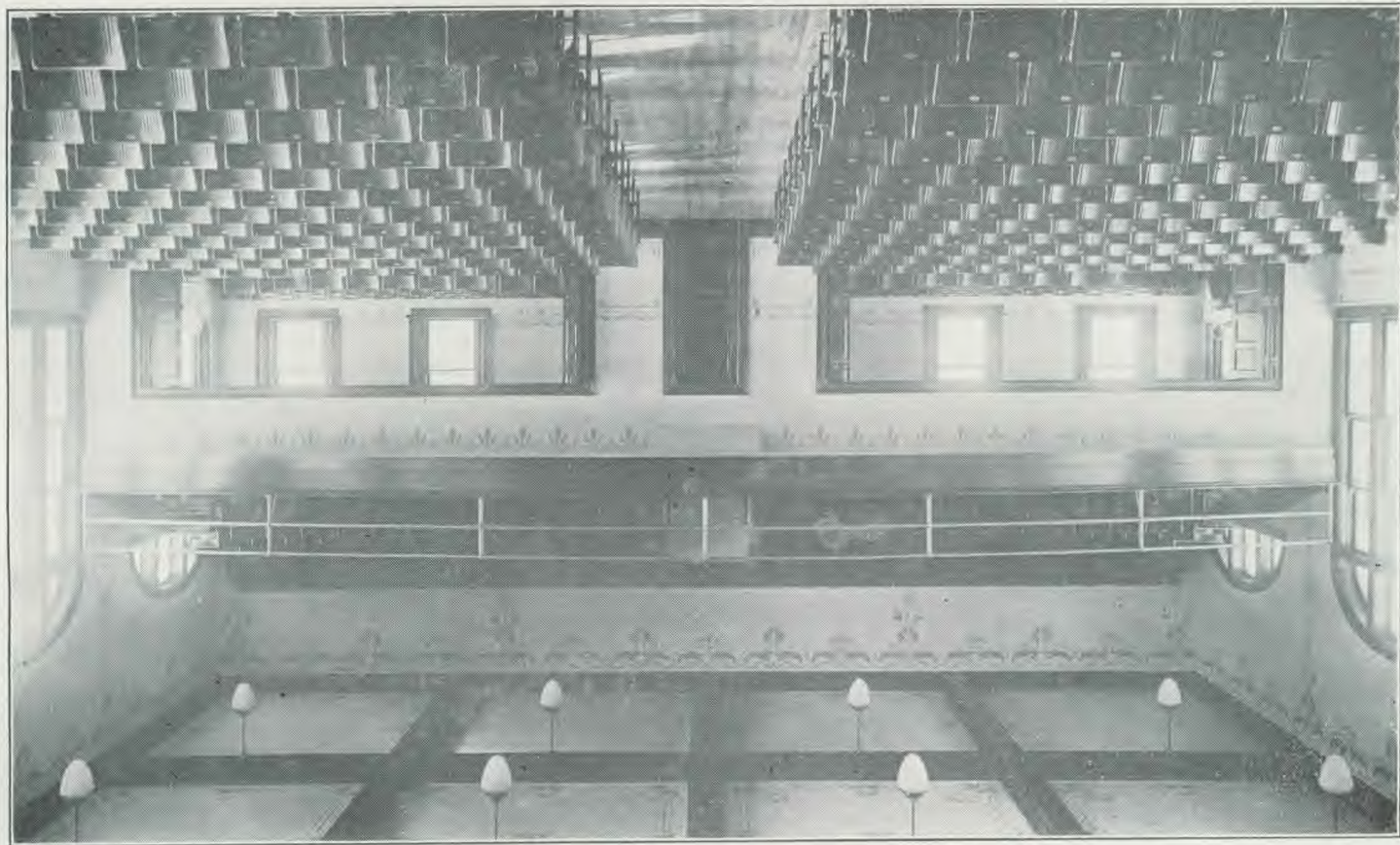
In another city I had visited two sisters who had money in the bank. They had contributed a half-share each. I had only a few minutes, but there was still another sister who had requested me to visit her. But I knew that she was well along in years, and took in washing for a living, and as she lived on a back street hard to find, I was about to give up and return to my train when I discovered her house. She had a big ironing on, but shook my hand cordially, saying, "Brother Enoch, I was so afraid you were not coming. My card is already signed for a full share and I have \$15 to pay on account. I know the Lord will help me to get that share, and when that one is paid up I am going to start on a second."

Another interesting feature of our campaign is that we were careful not to interfere with the mission funds. We all worked hard to keep up that fund to the full, for we were depending on the overflow to pay off the college debt. I gave six weeks to helping in the 1916 Harvest Ingathering campaign so as to assure the overflow of the twenty-cent-a-week fund. More than \$30,000 of college debts were paid off at the same time we were raising the money for improvements.

All honor to the great army of faithful brethren and sisters, old and young, whose hearts are in this work, and who have made this work a glorious success. Our schools have not large financial endowments as have the schools of the world, but their endowment lies out in the hearts of our loyal brethren and sisters everywhere, which beat true to the calls of this closing message. With such a constituency vivified by the all-animating voice of the Spirit of God, we can continue to press forward under his leadership until the last task necessary for the finishing of the Lord's work in the earth is accomplished.

The writer sails back for India the middle of March, having added a like effort for our schools in the North Pacific Union, during his three years of tarrying away from his field. He will expect to see a great army of recruits soon pouring into Asia as a result of the strengthening of the educational work.





REAR VIEW OF CHAPEL SHOWING GALERY

## Columbia Hall

B. F. MACHLAN

ONE of the most beautiful monuments that a Union Conference could erect stands on the point of the campus of Washington Missionary College—a gift to God from a generous people for the education of its children for His service.

Will God accept this gift? To those who have watched the turning of cement, sand, tile, lumber, steel, and mortar into a magnificent structure in a time when these elements of the builders' art were well nigh priceless and almost unobtainable, the question seems impertinent; and truly the work could not have been done had not God set the seal of His approval upon the project by supplying all the needs.

Money, men, and material were required, and God set His hand to help. Men and women made great sacrifices to give to the cause of Christian education—not great gifts, but as God had prospered them, they brought of their means.

Then the great question of where to get men to do the work presented itself, but, in answer to the call, men came from the east and the west, the north and the south. A builder who was a patient at the Sanitarium asked the writer how men could be secured at such a time, and he was told that, as this is the work of God, these men have come in response to His call. He replied, "It must be so, because I personally can testify that men are not to be found for ordinary work." When it seemed that the work must stop because men left the job, the Lord sent others, and at no time was the work allowed to suffer for lack of help. One day the man who had charge of the cement mixer was compelled to leave, and it seemed that our force was to be severely handicapped. However, within an hour there came along a young man who was an expert in the work of running a mixer, and he at once put on his work clothes, and proved his efficiency. We thanked God for this Christian brother, and took courage.

The question of materials was a most perplexing one. How to get gravel and sand was a daily perplexity, but, though all the output of the large dealers was commandeered by the Government, the Lord supplied our daily needs.

When it came to erecting the steel trusses which were to support the roof, we feared that our work must come to a standstill. The contractor could give us no assurance that the work could be done within six weeks, and it seemed that we should be compelled to let our men go. However, after much importuning, and although it resulted in a loss to the contractor, he brought a crew of men on a Sunday morning, and, when six o'clock came, every bolt was in place, and we were rejoicing at the goodness of God.

The company which had agreed to supply the plaster announced one day that it was impossible to furnish it. We were told that there was none for sale in the city. Upon investigation we found this to be true. The writer then visited Baltimore, and, after much inquiry, found a man who agreed to sell us the quantity needed, but at a greatly

advanced price. After reaching home, however, we received a telephone message countermanding the offer. As we were greatly in need of the plaster, and as we knew of no other place to go, this was a severe blow to us. Another visit to Washington was made, but with little prospect of success. After visiting the dealers in plaster, and receiving such reports as, "There is none in the city," "I could sell a hundred carloads if it could be obtained," and "It is useless for you to spend your time looking for such material, as there is none on the market anywhere," we visited a dealer who gave us the usual answer to our question. Appreciating, however, our disappointment, he invited us to sit down. Suddenly came the thought, "Why not tell this man about the College and its work?" When the story had been told, the man, who had been an attentive and interested listener, said, "Out there is a carload of plaster. It will be set for unloading at six o'clock tomorrow morning, and, if you will have your trucks here, you may have what you require. A builder, seeing our trucks hauling plaster, telephoned and asked us to buy some for him. He said, "You seem to find it when others are turned down."

The writer could continue reciting such experiences as have been related, but it is sufficient to say that even the men who cared nothing for Christianity were convinced that a higher power than man was at work in Washington Missionary College.

Readers of *The Sligonian*, these experiences have strengthened our faith and given us great courage. God has wrought for the youth of this College, and now let us do our part, making use of this beautiful building to prepare us for a part in the work of God.



## A Finished Work

HAROLD RICHARDS

COLUMBIA HALL is finished, and the whole Union Conference rejoices. From the tide-water churches along the lower Chesapeake to the valley congregations of the "northern tier" of Pennsylvania, and from Newark to Cleveland, everybody who helped build Columbia Hall or has an interest in this big work, is glad. The work is finished. That is the secret of it. It is finished! Those words have power in them. There is something of profound meaning there and people always listen when they are spoken.

I imagine those words from the great builders of history. From Cheops, as he stood in his glittering chariot amid the nobles of Memphis and watched those human ants set the capstone on the great pyramid; from Solomon, as they fell on the ears of Israel's multitude at the temple dedication; from Pericles on the Acropolis when the Parthenon was completed, and from Augustus on the Paletine viewing the golden splendor of rebuilt Rome. And now we tread on holy ground. I hear those words from the tenderest lips that ever spoke, and yet the heavens were veiled and the mountains shook.

"It is finished." I say they are words of power because they are the pledge of accomplishment. There was a battle on that rocked the universe, but Calvary settled it. It was finished as far as the outcome is concerned. And every Christian enterprise brought to a successful conclusion since that day is a part payment of that surety. That is why the dedication of Columbia Hall is impressive. That is why President Machlan, Conference Presidents, church officers, and hundreds of young men and women have persevered through the toil and moil of this great undertaking.

We know something about the prayer and self-sacrifice that have gone into its construction. It means more to the students of this college than a new chapel, a good library and needed class-rooms. To us it signifies life, religion, fulfilling prophecy. Life, because only a living message could bring to fruition such sustained enthusiasm. Religion, because its whole conception is in self-sacrifice and help to others. Fulfilling prophecy, because the work to which this finished building is dedicated is being carried on according to schedule throughout the world.

And it will not be long till the gospel itself will be finished. And then from all the Christian homes and churches, and church schools, and academies, and mission stations, and colleges, yes, from Columbia Hall here on the Sligo, men and women will go Home to register in the University of the New Jerusalem. But that will be after our task here is finished.



SIDE VIEW OF COLUMBIA HALL



REAR VIEW OF COLUMBIA HALL

## Future Responsibilities and Prospects

EDWIN F. ALBERTSWORTH

COLUMBIA Hall stands as a monument to achievement. This beautiful building of gray stone and Grecian design represents untiring, earnest labor on the part of many individuals, as well as gifts of thousands of dollars from thousands of interested persons. Bound up with the erection of this structure are the hopes and aspirations of many parents and patrons of the College who long to see their children and friends succeed in the work for God by acquiring first that glorious prize — a Christian education. Washington College more than ever before has become the focus of many thoughts, the topic of conversation among thousands of people. It is more in the limelight than ever in its history. Its growth will be watched by large numbers of persons, as well as by other educational institutions. The question is at once raised, Will the students of W. M. C. who use this new college hall achieve according to the desires and expectations of the donors of the money for the building, and the fond hopes of the patrons of the College?

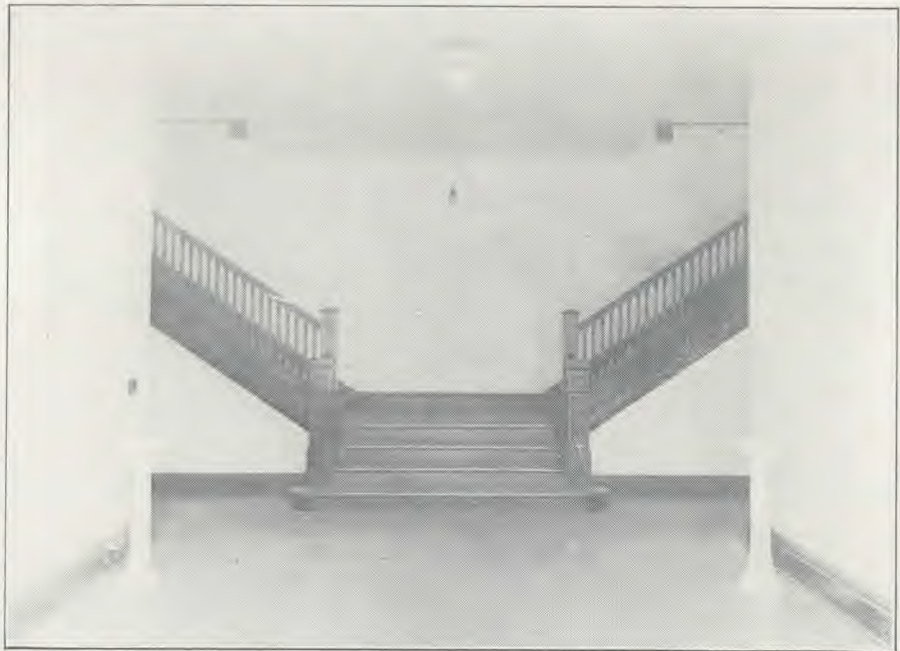
To make Washington College greater than it is at present, must be the work of its students. Its faculty may attract because of its scholastic and spiritual attainments, but unless the product turned out shall be qualified to lead in the world's life, the College as a college will have ceased to function properly. The College is not to be censured because it could not make a square peg fit into a round hole — or because a student going through Washington College did not come out a leader — for that is the work of the student. We cannot make poets, preachers, physicians, and teachers out of raw material that refuses to be polished. Washington College depends on the students to make the best use of the opportunities that are thrown in their way. So many students come expecting the college to do something for them as they with folded hands sit idly by. They are like the boy who, on completing his prescribed amount of college credits, sent a telegram to his father announcing his graduation with these simple words, "Dear Father: Educated. John." Now merely because one completes college does not mean he is "educated;" — he is educated if he has really worked seriously and sincerely to make himself an independent investigator and a truth-seeker; he is not educated, if he has followed merely a prescribed course of study so that he may get his degree for decorative purposes. Washington College wants to develop thinkers, not imitators; leaders, not followers; workers, not idlers.



These achievements and attainments of a college education can not be bought with money. It can not be our policy to give a student his credits merely because he has been with us four years and spent his own or his parents' money. We can not do as one good father wanted a college to do when he was informed that his son could not graduate because he lacked Trigonometry; the father replied to the president of the college by wire, "Buy one." No, Washington College graduates young men and women only on the basis of merit and good hard work. Work must be done punctually, faithfully, painstakingly. It must be executed with a deep sense of responsibility and the seriousness of life, with an appreciation of one's own opportunities and future destiny. Students go through college but once; let them, then, mark well the time lest the end of the course be marked with "Failure."

Having seen, therefore, that hard work and a sense of responsibility is the basis for success in collegiate attainments, let us forecast the results — the future prospects. Someone has said that "Genius is merely the capacity for hard work," and again "Hard work will always receive reward." If this be true, Washington College ought certainly, with hard-working students of capacity and genius, to reach the heights of scholastic and spiritual attainments. A college never rises above its student body. It may have admirable buildings and a famous faculty, but its success is measured by the *success of the students educated by it* — not merely by the numbers graduated. Already the character of the collegiate work given by our institution is of a high grade, in that our degree is recognized by state law and local educational institutions; but these matters are not the measure of our success. Our success as an institution is determined solely and simply by the success of the students who have been of this serious, painstaking, hard-working class; and we rejoice that many W. M. C. students are on the road to success and achievement for God. There is no reason why our college should not, with its added facilities, do work as good, if not better than, any college in existence. The times demand it, the college desires it, God wills it. Will the students respond?

"Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids; her monuments shall last, while those of Egypt fall."



FRONT HALL



CHAPEL ROSTRUM

## A Flowery Chapel Exercise

B. P. FOOTE

THE chapel exercise held on Monday, January 20, just a few days after the opening of Columbia Hall, was one which will probably never be forgotten by any of those present, and certainly not by Professor Machlan, to whom it proved to be a series of pleasant surprises.

After the regular opening exercises, Professor Machlan innocently turned the meeting over to the Students' Association. Mr. Latham, president of the Association, took his place as chairman of the meeting, and then said:

"For three long years we have waited for the blessed privilege we are now enjoying—that of meeting here in beautiful Columbia Hall. Many times we have felt the need of Columbia Hall, and often we have wondered whether it would be for us or for future generations. (Laughter.) But now we are here, and we thought it would be very fitting this morning to have a number of speeches from different students and members of the faculty."

Mr. Latham then called on Dr. Albertsworth, who proceeded to tell of the many difficulties which had attended the raising of funds and the securing of materials and help for the erection of the new building, and especially of the diplomacy, geniality, and progressiveness of President Machlan, which had enabled him to meet all the many difficulties and carry the work through to a successful completion. In closing his remarks, Dr. Albertsworth said:

"It was largely through the efforts of our genial, courteous, diplomatic president that this building stands here as it does today. We all greatly rejoice in having such a president!" (Prolonged applause.)

Mr. Charles Fisher spoke next. Among other things, he said:

"Many of us let our friends move away or die before we say anything good about them. I was impressed with that thought in connection with the death of ex-President Roosevelt. In last Sunday's paper I was reading what many different men had said about him; and the only statement that appealed to me was the one made by Thomas Edison, who said, 'He was a great man; he was honest, he was straight.' I want to turn that around this morning and say those things concerning Professor Machlan. He is a great man, an honest man, a straight man.

"Now, as to the way he appeals to me as a student: I never have met a man who could give better advice to a student not his son than Professor Machlan has given me, not only as a father, but as an adviser. I have never been under a better principal than the one we have here.

"Lives of great men all remind us

We can make our lives sublime."

"Students, I would encourage you to study the life of this great man, the honorable president of W. M. C." (Hearty applause.)

Professor Salisbury was the next one called upon by the chairman. He said:

"It does not take any preparation on my part to say a few words concerning the greatest friend that I have in the world—Professor



OUR PRESIDENT

Machlan. I regard him more highly than any other living individual in the world today, or any man that I have ever been associated with. I can say this without any equivocation or apologies, and not with any desire to flatter, because it is true. It comes from my heart."

His closing remarks were as follows:

"I am sure we all love Professor Machlan, and have full confidence in him, and have been bettered by our association with him!"

The general applause which followed indicated hearty approval.

Professor Edwards was next called upon, and spoke as follows:

"I am very glad this morning to have the opportunity to say a few words. I can heartily say 'Amen' to all that has been said; and there is one other side of our beloved president that has appealed to me in addition to those already mentioned. He is a diplomat, that is true; he is genial and good-natured, that is true; but greater than these, he is a man of God. This quality stands out in his life. One cannot help but see it. What I am today (that is, in my desire to work in Christian schools and in my desire to help young men and women) I owe largely to Professor Machlan. Possibly he has not known that. I do not believe in flattery, but I do believe it is a good thing to strew flowers along the pathway of our friends while they are alive and with us."

In closing his remarks Professor Edwards called upon all those who had a warm place in their heart for Professor Machlan, and who desired to pledge their support to the man who is as true to principle as the needle is to the pole, to rise to their feet. Apparently not an individual in the room remained seated.

Mr. Latham, the chairman, then said:

"I think we, as a student body, are most favorably situated, being citizens of a great democratic nation, students of a school founded on democratic principles and upheld by a democratic faculty. I am sure we are all proud to be citizens of one of the grandest and most noble nations that has ever come into existence—a nation that stands for freedom. We are thankful also to be students of one of the best schools in the world, with such a president at its head. I am sure none of us have ever known a man who possessed a more kind, noble, and cheerful disposition than our beloved president. His life has been a real inspiration to us.

"For a long time we have desired to see our national colors hoisted here in chapel. We love our country, and we decided to take this means this morning of conferring honor upon one who is highly esteemed."

Mr. John Shull entered at this point bearing a beautiful American flag, which Mr. Latham, in a few well-chosen words, presented to Professor Machlan in behalf of the students and faculty.

Professor Machlan replied feelingly and at considerable length, saying that the program had been one of the greatest surprises of his life. He continued:

"My heart is overfull this morning. I hardly know what to say. As I listened to the students and teachers, I could not help thinking that the thing was overestimated in their minds. I remembered the

story of the old country gentleman who went with his wife one day to the zoological garden. He was very much interested in the different animals he saw there. He looked at the lions and the tigers, and they were very interesting indeed; and he looked at the leopards, with their beautiful spots. He saw the elephant, and he thought it was a very proper-looking animal. But when he came to the place where the giraffe was quartered, he looked it over and over again very critically, and then turning to his wife he said very decidedly, 'Molly, there ain't no such animal!'

"Now, there is no question about your sympathy and cooperation—I believe in it—but I do think you have set a very high standard—one that it would be impossible for me to credit to myself.

"My interests have been with young people for years. For about seventeen years I have been connected with Seventh-day Adventist work and with Christian schools, and I have enjoyed every day of it. There have been some trials and perplexities, but they have all helped me to see where I stood.

"I appreciate what Dr. Albertsworth, Professor Salisbury, and others have said. I feel that there is a pretty big burden on me this morning. I feel that I want to do more than I have ever done before. I do not think these brethren have intended to put heavier work on me; but what I want to do is to join hands with the faculty and students of Washington Missionary College to make this the best year that we have ever had, and to close the year in such a way that the work of the Lord here may be honored; and I believe it will be if we will all work hand in hand. I have said a good many times this year that we have a better class of students than we have ever had before. And that is not flattery! If you call it flattery, then I will call everything flattery that has been said here this morning!

"I think I shall never see an American flag again in my life without remembering this meeting—what a beautiful present, and on such an occasion! I have always been easily embarrassed; I have been very much embarrassed this morning. I have not said what I wanted to say—I have not expressed to you, teachers and students, just what is in my heart; but I want you to take the will for the deed and know that my heart is with you. And I do thank you for your loyalty, for your kindness, and for the blessing of being with such a company!"

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung in closing this beautiful chapel exercise.



# PROGRAMME

## Columbia Hall Dedicatory Exercises

CHAIRMAN, DR. B. G. WILKINSON

1. Music - - - - - Orchestra
2. Hymn - - - - - Congregation
3. Invocation - - - - - Professor J. L. Shaw
4. Scripture Reading - - - - - Elder F. H. Robbins
5. Report of Operations - - - - - President Machlan
6. Solo - - - - - Mrs. Frances Perce-Stratton
7. Addresses
  - Representing the Municipality  
- - - - - Mayor Platt
  - Representing the General Conference  
- - - - - Elder A. G. Daniells
  - Duet - - - - - Professor and Mrs. Hamer
  - Representing the Sanitarium  
- - - - - Dr. H. W. Miller
  - Representing the Columbia Union Conference. Pre-  
sentation of Keys Dr. B. G. Wilkinson
8. Dedicatory Prayer - - - - - Elder W. T. Knox
9. Benediction - - - - - Elder F. M. Wilcox





## EDITORIAL

We are proud of Columbia Hall, and to enter its sacred precincts without expressing our appreciation would be selfishness on our part. This beautiful chapel and these spacious class rooms have come to us by the toil and sacrifice of all. It has been sanctified by prayers and tears of men and women devoted to the cause for which it stands.

And so, we are grateful to the constituency of Washington Missionary College who have so liberally given of their means. We are grateful to our Union Conference Committee and president for their cooperation in the raising of money. We are grateful to the faculty and students of former years who started, boosted, and worked for it. Nor shall we forget to thank our skillfull architect in making it beautiful, stately and commanding in structure; and furthermore, every workman who has laid a brick or driven a nail.

But in a special sense, we appreciate the efforts of our beloved Professor Machlan, who, under pressing conditions, supervised the building on to its successful completion.

And now above all we thank God who has seen best to make it possible that we should have this temple of knowledge—this sanctuary of prayer. At this time of dedication our one desire and prayer is that as God manifested his approval of the sanctuary in the wilderness by his presence in the Shechinah, so by his living presence may he place his divine benediction on the work of Columbia Hall. For halls without the tread of angels are as lonely ways in the wilderness, class rooms without Christ are but darkened cells, and a chapel without God is as deserted Babylon.

K. L. G.

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# THE SLIGONIAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION  
OF WASHINGTON MISSIONARY COLLEGE  
AT TAKOMA PARK IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

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The same is true in our lives. True Christians are men of quality, reliability, and service. Christ is our governor. We are sealed from sin by his love. However, if we allow Satan to enter

our hearts, we break the seal of Christ's love and he cannot become responsible for our well being. We are certain to go wrong and soon become estranged and worn out in sin. Life thus spent cannot be remedied unless adjusted and sealed again by the Saviour's love. But how much better it is to live under the Governor with untampered seal! Then life grows in grace and beauty, in the bounteous richness and glory of doing the Master's will. Difficulties will not be obstacles, but as time continues, the Christian life will gain more power and develop a surprising flexibility in service to mankind.

L. A. Z.





### Latin America

The general impression prevailing in North America with respect to Latin America is that the latter is a wild, unsettled country, filled with wild animals, ignorant Indians, and unsanitary cities. It must be admitted that the general conditions in Latin America are not so desirable as are those of the United States, but they are far from what they are generally supposed to be.

This general impression, in the main unfavorable, is perhaps owing to the reports of returning missionaries and travellers who, possibly without any intention of doing so, do in reality err in comparing the more unfavorable features of Latin American life with the best of North American standards.

The case is illustrated by a story from India. Two young men were educated together at Oxford, one for the Army, the other for the Gospel Ministry. After college days they lost sight of one another until eleven years later when they met on the streets of Calcutta. After the usual greetings and inquiries the soldier, now a captain, remarked, "So you are a missionary, eh? Don't you know I have little faith in missions? I have never seen a real convert in eight years in India." "Really?" remarked his friend, "but no doubt you have seen a few tigers." "O yes," answered the captain, with a puzzled look, "I have killed several." "Well now," rejoined the missionary, "I've been in India ten years, and I've never seen a tiger, but I've seen hundreds of splendid native converts. You know we generally see just about what we look for." And so with Latin America, one may see the unlovely side of things, which in comparison with the best of North America will not look very well.

But there is another side to the story, for Latin America has large and beautiful cities, scores of them. She has hundreds of eminent statesmen, many of them of international reputation. She

has universities and schools of the highest class. The oldest university in the Western Continent is still in operation in Lima, Peru, where it was founded sixty-four years before Harvard.

The Latin American places a high estimate on education. He looks on the college degree as the hall mark of intellectual accomplishment. It is the "open sesame" to the somewhat limited, but none the less earnest, circle of patriotic intellectual workers who are moulding the thought of the "New" Latin America along modern lines. The most acceptable equipment for the American missionary to Latin America is a thorough education in Bible, science and literature.

Apart from Brazil where the Portuguese language is spoken, and Haiti and a few small places where French is the common language, all Latin America uses the Spanish tongue. The Spanish American is proud of his language, and well may he be. For over two centuries it has been undergoing a constant polishing and a scientific simplification at the hands of the Royal Spanish Academy, the "Supreme Court" of Spanish spelling and literature.

The careful work of this academy has produced the most logical phonetic spelling and the most systematic language to be found anywhere in the world. We "progressive" Americans might well learn from Latin America to discard our cumbersome feet, inches, pounds, gallons, bushels, etc., along with our awkward, unscientific, absurd, and unsimplified spelling. Their decimal weights and measures are as far ahead of ours as is our decimal monetary system ahead of the antiquated pence, shillings, and pounds of our English cousins. And our archaic spelling is as far behind Spanish rational spelling as medieval educational ideas are surpassed by our modern methods. In fact our spelling is a mutilated relic of the days when reason was fettered and everything was learned by rote and memory. Spanish phonetic spelling is as true to reason as are mathematical solutions.

Latin America welcomes the educated American and will offer every assistance that his work may be successful. With better acquaintance come better social, religious, and commercial relations. Our Mission Board looks with deep interest to the student readers of the *Sligonian* for its supply of missionaries who will offer themselves to the fields where millions are waiting for the Message to be borne to them in the musical tones of the soft, sweet, silvery tongue of the immortal Servant.

E. L. MAXWELL.

*President North Latin-American Union Conference.*

## Letter from Private Edward C. Mitchell

Dear Friend:

Among one of mother's paper mailings I received a copy of the "Autumn" number of the SLIGONIAN. It was more than a pleasant surprise, it was a joy itself. I have often written to friends at home for College news, but until this SLIGONIAN arrived, I had not heard or known of many items of interest.

Having been asked to write something for our paper, I can think of nothing which could better answer the request than a few lines on the "Armistice."

### The Armistice

The days passed swiftly during the final thrust of the last big "push." Men in khaki, men in blue, and men in brown uniforms of the French Colonials worked faster than ever before at this supreme moment. All felt that the last great thrust had come and that their greatest efforts were needed. Once having the Hun on the run they meant to keep him going. The war had come to a point when men were determined to make it a finish one way or the other.

To the Yank this was natural. It was fun beyond measure to scout for Germans in motor trucks, as they were forced to do in many cases. The Boche had broken and fled, and to keep him hurrying home was the job of the boy from the U. S. A. Soon word came in unofficially that a suspension of hostilities had been asked for. This proved only added fuel to the furnace hurry engine. Men openly refused to believe that an armistice was possible. Newspapers came in the advanced zone with inklings of a peace move, only to make the skeptic's arguments seem more plausible. The usual army uncertainty was afoot, and nearly all refused to believe.

The fighting continued with renewed energy until word passed along with orders to all commands to cease firing on the stated hour. The dawn of the eleventh of November came in the usual autumn way, but the fighting was most unusual. Guns roared as never before, and as the lines backed away in the distance, the guns seemed to redouble their insistent reports.

The final moments of that last hour found regiments and divisions winning renown as never before. The most thrilling tales of future war incidents will be of those in the final wind up. Divisions which previously had failed to make objectives obtained them in an easy zest that morning. Then came the last shots and as they were

fired, the terms of the armistice were being read by the fighters.

What is an armistice? Is it peace? No, a suspension of hostilities does not mean peace. To have a peace, all thoughts of and preparation for fighting must cease. Everyone is a fighter; the battles of life are on every side. Sin, the enemy, is a mighty one, but the opposing commander has a winning force and will come out victorious. An armistice with the victor can be had by giving up all and joining his ranks. Are his terms hard? Are they just? The answers to such questions can be had in the observance of the life of a true Christian. Such a life should be and is one of peace. Christ, the leader of a peaceful people, desires all to join his ranks. Have you signed? Is it too hard to accede to his just demands?

### Assurance

O soul of mine! O soul of mine!  
 Why dost thou languish and repine,  
 Why suffer not thy light to shine,  
 Nor give thyself repose?

Why loiter here in restless ease  
 Nor catch the fragrance of the trees  
 That lend their perfume to the breeze  
 Where living waters flow?

By the sunlight's ruddy kiss,  
 By a better world than this,  
 I am sure thou cans't not miss  
 For our Father knows.

Yes, I'm sure He knows the way,  
 Surer still that thou wilt stay  
 Close beside Him till the day  
 When the night is gone.

HAROLD RICHARDS.



# NEWS



THE meetings which Elder Haynes holds each Sunday afternoon in Shubert-Garrick Theater in Washington continue to be attended by large crowds. Follow-up services are held three evenings each week in the Memorial Church. Many people are deeply interested. A large number of students are attending these lectures. Those who are aiming to become city workers find valuable help in observing Elder Haynes' methods.

The class of 1919 met in the chapel the evening of February 10th for organization. The results of the election were as follows: President, H. Sylvester Richards; Vice-President, Miss Mary Holder; Secretary, Miss Gladys Machlan; Treasurer, E. Ray Corder. Quite a large class is expected to graduate.

The Ministerial Band gave a novel program a week or so ago. The meeting was in the form of a question and answer service, and was attended by both ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Corder answered questions concerning the Law, and Mr. Wagner met objections to the correct mode of baptism. The questions were not written, but were "fired" at the speakers orally by different ones in the audience. There was "pep" galore. Mr. Shull is the leader of the band.

Dr. John Field has returned to his home in Kansas City. He was discharged from the army a short time ago.

The college constituency meeting was held in Columbia Hall Monday evening, February 17th. We were glad to welcome many of our friends from the various conferences. A large number of workers are in Takoma Park attending the Bookmen's Convention at the present time, and helped to swell the crowd which attended the constituency meeting.



## To Our Readers

For some reasons unknown to the present staff the names of a number of persons who subscribed for the Sligonian during the campaign last Spring and Summer have not been turned into the circulating department. We regret this very much and have made several attempts to place these names on the regular mailing list. But we are necessarily hampered by not knowing who they are. No better way has presented itself for reaching them than through our readers. So we appeal to you. Should you know of anyone having subscribed for the SLIGONIAN and is not receiving it, kindly inform him to send in his name and address together with his receipt or the name of the one to whom the subscription was given, to the circulating manager and we assure you that it will be given prompt attention.

We will appreciate any help you can render in this matter, for without your aid we feel helpless to meet the situation.



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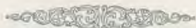
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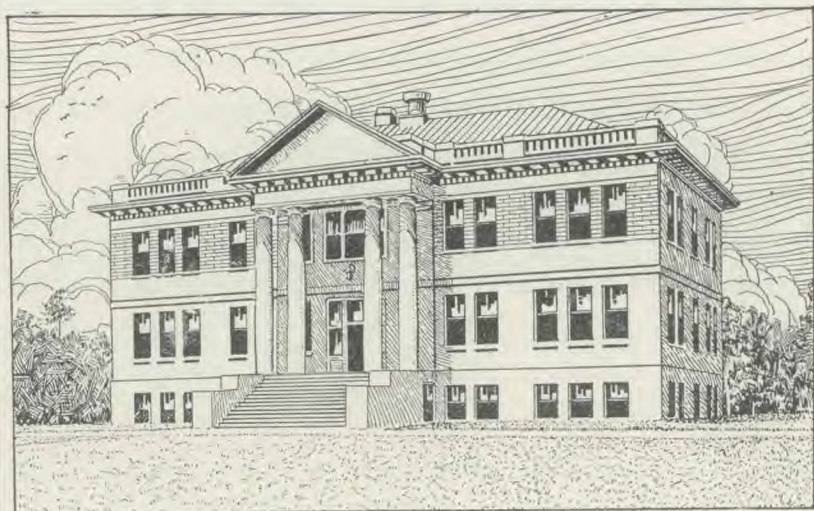
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