

Plan Now to Attend
Union
Second Semester

CLOCK TOWER

Registration
for Second
Semester, Jan. 25, 26

VOL. VI

COLLEGE VIEW, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 21, 1932

No. 17

CLUB DISCUSSES ADVENT HISTORY

Movement Began in Old World
Declares Harold Lincoln in
Historical Society

MILLER'S LIFE TRACED

Study of Prophecies Led American Ad-
ventist Pioneer to Believe in the
Soon Coming Christ

"The Advent Movement," said Mr. Lincoln in Historical Society Wednesday evening, "did not begin in America but in the Old World." At the beginning of the nineteenth century many people began to study the prophecies in England. The books of Daniel and Revelation received the most attention. Mede, Petersen, and Newton were some of the outstanding leaders in England. Next to America, Adventism had its greatest development in Great Britain. One of the most popular speakers in England on the second coming of Christ was Edward Irving. Tickets were sold out six weeks ahead of his appearance in London. He organized a little band to study the prophecies, and it wasn't long till literature announcing Christ's return was printed and scattered far and wide.

Not only in England, but also in other countries the Advent Movement spread. In Holland Hentzpetzer was the leader, and in the Scandinavian countries small children were preaching. Joseph Wolfe began his work in Asia. He visited nearly all of the European states as well as the Asiatic. Mr. Lincoln said that no other person has preached concerning Christ's second coming over such a large area.

The work in America was pioneered by William Miller. He was born at Utsfield, Massachusetts, February 15, 1782. He was brought up in a religious home and developed a good character. After serving his country with a captain's commission in the war of 1812, he settled down on a two hundred acre farm in Low Hampton, New York. It wasn't long till he was reading sermons in the Baptist church. Soon he began to study the prophecies and came to the conclusion that Christ would come in 1843. Later he met Josiah Litch and Joshua V. Himes. These three men began to publish literature on the subject, and the adherents of Adventism steadily grew. The Adventists began to separate from other churches, and the end of the world was set to come October 22, 1844. Hundreds preached about it, and all earthly preparations were made. Then the disappointment came. The Adventists were ridiculed by their former friends. Many of them went back to their old churches, but Miller remained firm. On December 20, 1849, he died at the age of 68, after he had accomplished much in fostering the Advent Movement.

Term Papers Are Disagreeable to Procrastinators

By GRACE SHAFFER

"Term paper—what a significance there is in that phrase. I almost wish it had never been invented. But the idea seems quite popular around Union College at present—among the teachers especially. And there is such a difference between students, too. They rush about with a preoccupied air, not seeming to notice the commonplace things about them. The library has become a place of "strictly business" during those vacant periods which afore time were largely idled away.

Why do I know so much about it? Well, you see, I too, am one of those last minute people with a "term paper" of three thousand words to be submitted by Friday. And the sad part of the story is that it is just now in the first stages of formation. No, surely I haven't procrastinated. The assignment was only given us on the first day of school. I have been waiting for a more convenient time to write it. "There's plenty of time yet," I would say to myself when we were gently reminded in class that it was time to get busy and do things.

But now the time is almost gone. Twenty-four hours make up the day as they did before. Other teachers are even less merciful than they were in the beginning; so I have resolved never again to postpone my work. I shall do as all of this year's belated Christmas shoppers will do next year—"shop early and avoid the rush." But alas, this perfectly good resolution is not helping me now.

Fifty-five Orphans Attend Sunshine Band Program

Although the children at the state orphanage have been having an epidemic of influenza, fifty-five of them attended the program given by the Sunshine Band, in the large parlor of White Hall.

Sigrid Olson led in singing a number of songs, with Irene Ortner at the piano. That the children enjoy the programs is evidenced by the way in which they sing the songs from week to week. Their favorites are "Smile and Be Cheery" and "L-o-v-e Song." Madge Rosenthal told a story bringing out a timely lesson, and as the group left, the children were calling, "Hurry and come again."

Illustrated Lecture is Given in Spanish Club

An illustrated lecture on South America was given by Professor Rufus Roy, a missionary on furlough from that country, at the last meeting of the Spanish club held January 11. The scenes were principally from the Lake Titicaca region, and showed the natives at work, scenes in the market places, and our mission headquarters. Pictures of outdoor restaurants, sail-boats, the distinctive South American costumes formed a marked contrast to scenes of a more modern civilization such as automobiles, telephone poles, and modern store buildings.

Schilling is Interviewed

By Dave Eickhoff

We have in Union College a professor who teaches that we should be both intellectually and spiritually educated, and who is an example of that kind of education. I speak of Professor H. K. Schilling of the Physics and Mathematics Department. I have just come from an interview with him and I shall endeavor in my way to tell you what he told me as only a man like him could say it.

Because Professor Schilling is a valuable man and would be recognized as such in other places, I asked him why it was that he continued to teach in Union College. His answer was simply this, "Because I believe in Christian education, which means that education should include spiritual as well as intellectual values." In just that sentence is reflected the character of the man that I admire as a physics teacher.

When I asked my next question he chuckled. "My ambition is, first of all, to become a good teacher, and second, to become a good scientist. My honest ambition is to train and help produce Christian Scholars with emphasis both on Christian and Scholar.

"I'm dreaming of the day when one of my students will become a great physicist who will at the same time retain his Christianity. Some people think it can't be done. But why not? I would like to see the day when there would be among us, physicists who are conspicuous in the scientific world and at the same time known to be religious leaders, as is the case for instance with

Dr. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University. He is one of the most famous surgeons of the world and at the same time is known far and wide as a religious leader."

When I asked him about the experiment that he is performing as work on his doctor's degree this is about the story he told me.

"Matter is found in three states: gaseous, liquid and solid. A true solid has a definite melting point, i. e. temperature at which it turns into a liquid. Vice versa, if the temperature of a liquid drops to this same melting point it will solidify or freeze. Now, the ultimate object of my research is to add to our knowledge of this solidifying process. Just what is it that happens in liquids at the freezing point to transform them into solids? In the liquid state matter is very much more mobile than it is in the solid state. Liquids flow much more easily. They assume the shape of their containers. Solids have and retain their own shape. In liquids the molecules are fairly free to move about haphazardly, because they are bound to neighboring molecules only very loosely. In solids, on the other hand, these neighbors are fixed to each other by very strong bonds. In liquids these neighbors do not remain orientated with respect to each other in any definite way for any appreciable length of time. The curious fact about true solids, however, is that their atoms are all arrayed systematically in a so-called crystal lattice. Everybody has seen interesting crystal formations. Most people apparently do not

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DEVICE INTRODUCED

Melvin Oss Relates First Impressions and
Experiences of Workers

The new goal devices for Sabbath School attendance, lesson study, and offering were explained by Joe Tucker, superintendent, last Sabbath morning. The device takes the form of a picture representing a temple to Buddha in China. There is also a chart on which will be recorded the comparative standing of the boys' and girls' classes.

Mr. Melvin Oss, who has spent several years as a missionary in India, told of his first impressions upon entering China when he attended the Far Eastern Division Council. Mr. Oss, dressed in the native Chinese costume, related some of the experiences as told by members of the Council, of the work in China. He told of the time when one of the mission compounds was threatened by the Chinese bandits.

As Sabbath school opened Ruth Johnson played a piano prelude and Joe Tucker read the scripture lesson and led in prayer. A quartet composed of Dale Strawn, Chester Wickwire, Robert Brown, and Robert Heine sang as a special number "Riches of Love."

Unterseher and Bietz Are Speakers at Seminar

At seminar, Friday evening, the program was presented by the boys under the chairmanship of James Gaitens. Wesley Unterseher spoke on the text, "I am the true vine and my Father in Heaven is the husbandman." Christian fruitfulness consists of a visible exhibition of Christian principle and Christian feeling. Dishonor to God comes from bearing bad fruit. We must cultivate our Christian experience. A practical religion is necessary.

Arthur Bietz spoke on I Cor. 15:58: "We are living in a puzzled age," he said. "All the major problems of the world are a puzzle to humanity." Paul said, "Be ye steadfast." Bible study helps to build Christian character. Paul is an example of steadfastness; he withstood temptation and stood for God until the end. Christ is our best example and should be our only ideal.

REPARATIONS AND DEBTS DISCUSSED

President Andraesen Explains the
Condition Made by Loaning
Money During War

President Andraesen spoke at the Quindunc meeting Sunday evening on the subject of "Debt and Reparations." He defined a debt as money borrowed, an reparations as damages done during the war.

At the close of the war Germany made plans to pay back what he had borrowed. Later she found herself unable to pay.

France had borrowed from England, and other Allied nations had borrowed from the United States. It was agreed that what they received from Germany would be paid on their debt to the United States. In the meantime the United States loaned \$2,500,000,000 to Germany. "It looks like a nice little game of ring around the rosary."

President Hoover has stepped in to suggest that all debts be postponed for one year. The United States and England have loaned money to Germany on short term loans to the extent of four million dollars.

There is a movement in Germany teaching that future generations should not pay for war reparations incurred by a preceding generation. This movement is somewhat popular now and it remains to be seen whether they will be in control in the coming election.

A short time ago England went off the Gold Standard. Now she does not want to pay her debts in gold but in silver, which will naturally reduce the original value. Will the United States be forced to leave the Gold Standard? Shall we pay our debts in real gold while others pay us in silver of what they owe us?

"Let us keep our eyes on Germany," said President Andraesen, "for what happens there will be of interest to everyone. It may be a revolution or the occupation of a portion of Germany by France. We may see a crash such as we have never seen before, which may force the United States to go off the Gold Standard. If not, the United States will probably have to pay the world's debt."

Student Finds It Difficult To Remember This Is 1932

By PAULINE WICKWIRE

1931 is gone, but with its departure and the entrance of 1932 comes to me the sad realization that old-age is dogging my steps; I am unable to remember that a new year has begun. Seeing that I am fully in my dotage, I plead for some wise master or gentle fairy to teach me (can people in their dotage be taught?) to write 1932 instead of 1931.

Advanced Education Necessary

By R. T. Larimore

Nearly everyone recognizes the present need for general education. Each person realizes that advanced study in any particular type of work will prepare one for advanced positions of responsibility. In the past a high school education was quite generally accepted as being sufficient for almost all occupations, and it was true that the graduate from the high school was fairly well equipped for his life work.

But a new day has dawned and is fast approaching its zenith. A high school education is no longer adequate for the ambitious individual who hopes to reach the top in his chosen profession, nor is it enough to insure to the recipient an opportunity to prove his merit beside the college graduate. The present type of thinking and planning is on a more scientific and analytical plane than it was a few years in the past. More basic knowledge of the arts and sciences is required to fit the employer and the employee for their tasks.

One of the first questions put to the applicant when seeking a job is "What

FRENCH CLUB SINGS NATIONAL ANTHEM

Spelldown Finds Participants Alert as
Well as Mindful and Capable

In the first part of the meeting on Wednesday evening, January 13, Vice-President Wallace Nethery lead the members of the "L'Echo de Paris" in an effort to learn to sing the French national anthem, "La Marseillaise." The voices sounded a bit feeble at first, but confidence increased with practice, and the members feel certain that they can, before long, sing the famous hymn in a manner quite befitting the martial spirit of the music.

The remaining part of the time was spent in a spell down; but all of the participants were so mentally alert, and so well versed in the intricacies of French spelling that neither side could be declared victor when the time for adjournment arrived.

MR. OGDEN REVIEWS SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

Gives Reason for Transfer of
Knowledge from Orient to
Occident

Professor E. B. Ogden of the mathematics department reviewed the January number of the *Scientific American* in chapel Wednesday, his chief purpose being to introduce that periodical to some students who had not discovered that it is as interesting as it is instructive and informative.

"There is only one article in this issue," he declared, "that is not comprehensible to the average college freshman. Some of the articles would interest grammar grade pupils as well as students of science. An example of this type is a story of a gorilla hunt in the upper Congo.

The first article Professor Ogden reviewed in detail was entitled "What Science Really Is," by Compton. The transfer of the center of scientific knowledge from the Orient to the Occident is the story of the overthrow of abstract logic by an experimental knowledge. The definition given for science was "The effort to find out how outside environment works, and how to control it."

Then Mr. Ogden reviewed the work of Mr. Lucas as reported in the *Scientific American*. The ultra violet microscope, using these shorter light waves will detect particles that the longer waves in even the shortest of visible light would pass right over without "seeing." With this new method Mr. Lucas has magnified cross sections of metal 9,000 times. At this magnification it is estimated that the visible dots are only 250 atoms across! Will the advance in this field ever bring the units of the material world into view?

degree do you hold?" or "From what college or university did you graduate?" This question does not indicate that there is no place for the high school graduate; neither does it prove that a college education is worth more than a high school education plus four years of training in your chosen field of endeavor. It merely shows that the college graduate will, on the average, prove himself to be better fitted for a general position and that he can adapt himself to situations more quickly than the person without such training. The attitude of the employer which prompts the above questions tends to indicate a preference for applicants with collegiate degrees.

It is reasonable to suppose that the young man or woman who pursues a four year course of training at the modern college or university will receive some direct benefit from such training. The student learns to study through problems and not to be satisfied with a superficial scrutiny or testing. The student meets and has for his associates while in college a group of instructors who are recognized as students and scholars. These faculty members have spent years in the study of particular subjects or in the solution of certain problems. This fund of knowledge and research data is passed on to the student, and the student is inspired to seek yet further into the solutions of life's problems.

The training and general information acquired while in college stands the student in good stead when he is later confronted with the more serious and difficult problems of life. He has learned to persevere in his efforts toward a solution, to apply logical methods toward

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ANDREASEN IS CHURCH SPEAKER

We Must Walk in Darkness as
Well as Light is Warning
Given by U. C. President

TWO ARE ORDAINED

Professors G. C. Jorgensen and E. B. Ogden are Ordained as Elder and Deacon Respectively

"Who is among you that feareth Jehovah, that obeyeth the voice of his servant? He that walketh in darkness, and hath no light, let him trust in the name of Jehovah and rely upon his God." This was the text President Andraesen used as a basis for his sermon Sabbath morning.

"Apparently, according to this," said President Andraesen, "there are some who fear the Lord and obey the voice of his servant and walk in the darkness and have no light. There are times when dark days come to the soul of each of us. Darkness came to the soul of Christ when he was on the cross, and he cried, 'My God, why hast thou forsaken me?' He could not foresee his resurrection from the grave, nor the Father's acceptance of His sacrifice."

The speaker continued by telling of certain prophets and men of God who had passed through hours of darkness. "Paul," he said, "had a thorn in the flesh continually. You can go through the experiences of God's people and you will find that all of them have passed through dark days. Even now we are waiting for the time of Jacob's trouble. There will be days that will try men's souls to the uttermost."

Professor Andraesen briefly related the calamities that befell Job, and "yet in all that Job sinned not." He did not know that God was trying him, but nevertheless he stood the test.

"God has chosen a people whose souls are to be tried. To them is to come the hour of Jacob's trouble. They will cry out in their distress for deliverance, but God is depending upon them to stand the test, and they must not fail Him."

Following the discourse by President Andraesen an ordination service was held in which Professors G. C. Jorgensen and E. B. Ogden were ordained as elder and deacon respectively. Professor Andraesen gave the consecration prayer.

Exploring Book Reviews Found to Be Interesting

By JOE CORRIGAN

I have never before paid much attention to book reviews. Of course I knew that there were such things, but it never occurred to me that I could have any use for them until a teacher decided the matter for me. After procrastinating as long as was at all wise, I went to the Lincoln City library and one of the city book stores to see what it was all about.

Many were the discoveries that I made. At the library I asked the librarian where I could find some good book reviews. After obtaining them, I settled down for what I thought would be a bitter hour. In ten minutes that feeling was past. I changed my mind and spent more than an hour there. I was interested.

After spending some time at the library I decided that a book store would be a good place to go. I procured the directions from an officer, and went to one of the stores, which I suppose was the best in the city. There I was allowed to look around and see what I could find. An obliging clerk showed me some reviews put out by some of the larger publishing houses. Of course, many of the books that I had noted were not to be found in this store. Some of the books were sold out, some were not handled, and some had not been received.

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Study Given on Manner of Christ's Second Coming

Two Bible studies were given in Lincoln last Sabbath afternoon. "The Manner of Christ's Second Coming" was the subject of the Spanish study given by Bessie McCumsey. The importance of personal preparation for that event was especially stressed. Questions concerning some of the prophecies of Revelation were asked by the readers at the close of the study. The short Spanish song service which usually precedes the lesson is always entered into heartily by those attending the study.

Mrs. Rosendal, of the College View church, presented a Bible study on "The Change of the Sabbath" to a colored woman.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS	
Friday, January 22	
Sunset	5:32 p. m.
Church Choir Rehearsal	7:30 p. m.
Gospel Workers' Sem.	7:30 p. m.
Vespers	8:00 p. m.
Saturday, January 23	
Men's Prayer Club (church)	8:00 a. m.
S. S. Teachers' Meeting	9:00 a. m.
Sabbath School Choir Rehearsal	9:00 a. m.
Sabbath School Song Service	9:45 a. m.
Sabbath School	10:00 a. m.
Sunday, January 24	
Church Service	11:00 a. m.
Musical Program	8:00 p. m.
Monday, January 25	
Orchestra	7:30 p. m.
Tuesday, January 26	
Vocal Ensemble	7:30 p. m.
Wednesday, January 27	
Young Women's Club	6:40 p. m.
Village Prayer Meeting	7:30 p. m.
Thursday, January 28	
Young Men's Club	6:40 p. m.

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EXAMINATION BLUES

Examination "blues"? We all have them; so why go around looking as though you had lost your last friend? "Oh, I am not blue," you say, "I am just thinking." Well, why not be yourself, even if you are exercising your cerebrum. Surely there have been times during the semester when you have made a few more synaptic connections than usual; but never before have you looked so dejected. No!

Of course, this week of weeks makes one rather nervous and irritable. But why be grouchy? In North hall every week is a week of cheer; therefore, North hall girls just are not unpleasant—and South hall boys should not be. So get that frown—that pseudo-symbol of thought—off your face, and smile.

Don't forget in your hustling and concentration on those finals that the worst may be yet to come. Just think what those "exams" might have been had it not been for the mercy of your teachers. "Pack up your troubles in your old brief case, and smile, smile, SMILE." S. V. B.

CRITICISM

"No matter what you do or how helpful you are you never receive any thanks. There is no appreciation whatsoever around here! Some day a few people will wake up and realize that they have lost some of their best friends!" Such were the expressions resulting from an unhappy experience. The speaker had done all possible to be helpful, but instead of being appreciated he had been criticized very severely.

This trait of criticizing is all right if it is used as a means of helping the other person, while on the other hand it is a deadly weapon which cuts deep if it is used in the wrong way. All of us should be very careful how we criticize. Remember there are two kinds of criticism: constructive and destructive. The destructive should never be used, but the constructive should be applied with all the love and kindness that can be mustered for the occasion.

—College Critic.

ADVANCED EDUCATION NECESSARY

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the analyzing and classification of the data, and to draw upon the general fund of knowledge compiled by research experts and scholars. He is not expected to retain his book knowledge to any great extent, but he is trained to pick and choose reference works on the problem and to know the correct steps in working toward a solution. All of this is learned during a four year period at a college.

The time is approaching when men without a college education will find it increasingly difficult to find employment of a responsible nature. It has been shown in comprehensive surveys that the person holding a degree from a college will on the average earn from fifty to sixty per cent more during his lifetime than the graduate from a high school.

It is evident that a college education is becoming an indispensable asset to the youth of today, in fact the individual without such training is usually limited in his choice of vocations to those of little responsibility and meager remuneration.

Schools of collegiate rank are offering increasing numbers of courses in business subjects. A very striking development has taken place in recent years in the growth and expansion of the commercial departments in the small liberal arts colleges. As a result of this development many of these colleges have incorporated business courses. These schools recognize that "the best preparation for life includes not only the ample, generous and complete training of the college course—but also—a thorough and definite professional specialization."

Business needs leaders who are broadly trained, not merely narrowly drilled in routine. It needs managers who can look beyond detail to the broader principles as they affect business. On this account, the broader cultural studies are recognized as of essential importance.

It is interesting to notice the particular reasons for providing courses in business in these schools, as they are expressed in the school publications.

One college expresses its aim in the following language: "Today, the field of business offers more possibilities perhaps than any other profession. It is no longer practical for a young man entering business to learn the principles of business and the routine of his calling by beginning in some minor position in a business organization and working his way up. He cannot, while engaged in minor duties, study the underlying principles of commerce, finance, and administration. To cope successfully with the problems he meets in his chosen vocation, therefore, the present-day business man should receive collegiate training."

Business success depends very largely upon the preparation one has made for his work. The study of scientific business principles is becoming more important each year. Competition is growing keener, profit margins are decreasing, and haphazard methods of doing business are almost certain to bring failure. The young person who goes into business without having been trained for leadership will almost certainly find himself in a blind-alley job—one from which he can never hope to advance.

The modern business course is intended to train leaders for the great army of business people. Students are given training in routine positions but the chief effort is directed toward the goal of leadership. The training given is not intended to displace practical experience, but to prepare for it and supplement it, and thus make it more effective. In the past, business knowledge was acquired largely in the slow and wasteful process of experience. It is possible now, however, to give a student technical, liberal, and ethical instruction in business principles and practices which gives the young man or woman starting on a business career a great advantage. "The students of business courses will be prepared to fit into the business world with a readiness and with an understanding of problems quite impossible to those who have not received this preliminary training." The difficult demands of business can be met only by men of broad education. Knowledge pertaining to the business world is becoming increasingly important. The present condition of business and commerce brings this statement forcefully to our attention. We have been reading from day to day during the last two years articles intending to explain current conditions or suggesting a remedy. One type of article has deplored the existing order and has placed the fault upon certain situations. Other writers have proposed sure-cure remedies, and they have probably been exasperated when the world at large did not rush the plan into execution.

The general public is greatly in need of an understanding of these conditions. Such an understanding would protect it against false prophets who go about proclaiming the sureness of future doom to our country unless certain steps are taken immediately. The reader of this propaganda or the hearer of these talks would do well to analyze the statements made and to separate the wheat from the chaff.

A general knowledge of business theory and of the various departments of business, if grasped by the citizens of this country, would do much to lessen the force of the business cycle, to lower the peak of prosperity, and to raise the trough of the depression. Many theories have been advanced which, in the mind of the writer would explain the causes for business fluctuations. An equally large number of remedies have been suggested.

Unless the reader can follow the reasoning of the writer and digest the message as it is presented, he is likely to become confused and uncertain concerning the possible causes and probable remedies for our business ills. A little knowledge may go a long way toward co-ordination of thought and toward the united solution of a precarious situation.

There is no doubt in the mind of the writer concerning the statement that many of our banks are closed and their depositors inconvenienced, if not actually defrauded, because of a lack of business judgment on the part of the banks. Banks are concerns dependent upon unstable and fluctuating business conditions for their security and safety as the trustees of funds for the benefit of the depositors and investors. Unless the banker can interpret present trends of business accurately and forecast future business conditions he is not capable of maintaining his funds intact for the safety of his depositors.

On the other hand, if the general depositor understands banking principles and the theory of money, he can interpret conditions for himself and not be dependent entirely upon the banker for the safe-keeping of his life's savings. In many instances ignorance on the part of depositors precipitates a run on the bank with a consequent disturbance resulting in the closing of a safe and well managed depository. A group of well informed depositors working in conjunction with a capable banker would eliminate to a large extent our present banking difficulties with their consequent losses and public misgivings.

A reliable authority has made the statement that a large percentage of the failures in business result from an inadequate system of accounts. Accounting serves to rationalize business administration; it provides a guide for the administration. It has the function of gathering, recording, and interpreting financial information for the management of industry. Any person who has financial dealings with others should be able to keep a simple and convenient record of conditions. The government is insisting upon adequate systems of accounts for tax purposes, and the individual should be satisfied with nothing less than accurate and available financial data.

The person or the concern which has acceptable accounting information is not the one which continues in business from period to period suffering a loss with ultimate bankruptcy and receivership. This does not mean that accounting information will insure a profit, but that accounting data will help the management to guide the ship of industry past the shoals of ignorance and guess planning and into the harbor of desirable profits and continued existence.

Cost data is essential to careful marketing policies and price setting. Although prices are set largely by forces outside the control of the manufacturer, he can guide his productive efforts in lines that will return a profit at the obtainable prices only if he knows his costs in each line and the probable future trends in prices and costs.

He now enters the field of marketing with its related departments of selling and advertising. Every producer, whether he be a manufacturer or a day laborer, is the seller of a product. The laborer sells his labor from day to day or from

week to week. The doctor sells his services; the grocer his products. In order for the seller to receive the most return for his effort, he should understand the simple rules of psychology, and economics involved in the sale of his product.

It is as foolish to ignore the principles discovered by a study of the human mind and by a study of economic phenomena in the sale of goods as it is to ignore the tides or the wind in sailing a ship. No doubt one can make some headway against wind and tide, but much greater speed with less effort is obtained by permitting the tide and the wind to help one when possible.

One can readily see the advantages to be derived from the use of carefully planned advertising and well regulated sales campaigns. And it is not necessary to be an expert in all of these various fields of endeavor, because experts can be employed to carry on these campaigns. But the independent dealer or enterpriser is the court of final appeal; this is the captain who makes the final decision and he is the investor who accepts the possibility of loss or gain upon the failure or success of these plans. Therefore, a careful study of the marketing plan along with particular scrutiny of the advertising and selling campaign will repay the individual business man by increased stability and steady business profits.

SCHILLING IS INTERVIEWED

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realize, however, that all solids are crystalline. If ordinary metals, for instance, are examined with high powered microscopes, they will be discovered to have a granular structure. These little grains are beautiful tiny little crystals with more or less definite shapes. These individual crystals are all orderly arrays of atoms. A piece of solid therefore, a crystal, is like a parade in which each atom is assigned a definite place according to some systematic plan. A drop of water, on the other hand, is like a mob in which there is much pushing, shoving and milling about, where the rule is Everybody for himself.

"Now what magic circumstance is it that determines that the members of this disorderly mob, the water drop, at the definite freezing point shall suddenly cease their quarrels and jump into line, all of them leaving exactly the same distances between themselves and their neighbors in such a manner as to simulate a parade more perfectly ordered than any parade of men ever can be? Furthermore, why is it that the atoms in a drop of liquid zinc form a crystal lattice consisting of hexagonal prisms when freezing occurs, while when lead crystallizes, tiny little cubes are formed? In general, my research has to do with such fascinating questions.

"The way I go about it to find answers to a few of the many such questions is to grow very large single crystals. I'm making bars and wires of zinc which do not consist of many thousands or millions of tiny crystals of microscopic size, but which consist of one single crystal which can be seen and handled much more easily than smaller ones. In particular, I'm trying to discover just what conditions make possible or impossible

the growth of such crystals. In that way, it is hoped, at least some of the tantalizing mysteries of the process of crystallization may be solved."

He said that the experiment is something new—there is a question that he wants to answer that has never been answered before. When asked if his results would be of benefit to either science or industry he answered that he didn't know that it would be of direct benefit to science or industry. "I work on it," he said, "because I have a belief that it will benefit both. However, my greatest reason is found in my philosophy of life. I am interested in nature and I have a curiosity to know how nature works. The fundamental reason for my research is that it is fun for me to try to find out something about nature for myself. Also, I believe it to be the business of every teacher of the college level to make an effort to discover new truths to add to the sum total of knowledge.

"I think it adds to the prestige of any college if there goes on in its laboratories or libraries, original research. I think it is the business of every college in so far as is possible to teach students something of how new truths are discovered. Altogether too large a per cent of what students learn comes to them second hand. There ought to be more first hand knowledge, attained by the painstaking methods of original research. Every student ought to learn how to think for himself, how to discover for himself the answers to questions which interest him and which are of importance to him in molding his philosophy and religion. It seems to me that any department which carries on research is much more likely to reach that goal than one which does not. I know my experiment will be the beginning of a modest but decidedly worthwhile research program in our department, in which students will be glad to take part as we progress. In that respect I think it will benefit Union and my students."

"Because some of you will be interested in next year's program I asked him what his plans are for 1932-33. "We plan to offer the two basic courses in Physics and Mathematics we now have and in addition a third course in each field. This third course will be alternated so that by careful planning a student will find it easy to obtain a major in Physics or Mathematics. We will continue offering Analytic Geometry and Calculus together as a second year, ten hour, course. That will make it possible for both Physics and Mathematics to get Calculus in the sophomore year as a preparation for real upper division courses in their Junior and Senior years."

Before I left he showed me a book that he had just received—a biography representing twenty-five years of spare time of a man who is interested in science because he likes it. As I laid the book down Professor Schilling thought aloud, in words about like this: "It would be grand, after twenty-five years of honest work to know that I had really been of benefit to my fellow men, not only because I am a physicist but because I am a Christian Physicist. That is my ambition."

Words, indeed, are poor things when used to describe beauty, for frequently the meanings of words may be twisted.

Determination of Students Will Bring Success

There is a text in the Bible that says, "That if two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven."

I cannot believe that two can persuade God easier than one can. That may be the case with men, but hardly with God. It is rather this, I suppose, that if two agree on anything, they have talked the matter over, weighed the question carefully and have come to some well thought out conclusion. Also the promise is, that where two or three are gathered together in God's name, He will be there; so that whatever conclusions are arrived at, God will have had a hand in it.

If that is the case if two agree on anything, what shall we say if two hundred agree? Or four hundred? Four hundred young people agreed on making Union a success will not be denied. And here in Union College we have four hundred young people agreed to make Union a bigger and better school in every way. Will they succeed? They will. Nothing good will be denied a group of students determined upon a certain course. And we have such a group here, Union is the name of our College. And Union rightly interprets their spirit of loyalty, as they unite work and pray for a better school as well as a larger one. God bless our school. When we see the present body of Union College students, we thank God and take courage.

M. L. ANDREASEN, President, Union College, Lincoln, Nebraska.

EXAMINATIONS

When upon your desk you look,
When you have no study book,
When you can't write what you mean,
That's examinations!
When the teachers say, begin,
And you slowly lift your pen,
Then you wish you'd studied hard,
That's examinations!
When the clock ticks on and on,
You think that it, you'd like to pawn
When the minutes fly so fast,
That's examinations!
When at last you think you're done
And you hand your paper in,
When the teacher starts to frown,
That's examinations!
When you get your paper back,
And see you've missed them all,
Then you resolve to study hard,
That's examinations!

—Sergeant Leader.

Friends of Pauline Wickwire and Earline Taylor surprised them Tuesday morning in honor of their birthdays at an informal breakfast in the spread room. The breakfast consisted of scrambled eggs, toast, and cocoa prepared by Sue Russell, Hazel Heinzman, Jean McKibben, and Ada Williams.

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The Musician's Corner

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Stanley Ledington, Director

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PIANOFORTE

By OLIVIA HARDER

The first step that was taken in crossing the chasm between barbarism and civilization in music was by the savage who twanged his bowstring and added another string for more pleasure. This primitive harp was attributed to Apollo. It was then found that if the strings were stretched over a piece of wood the tone was strengthened. From this to discovering what a soundboard would do wasn't far.

We have learned much from paintings and sculptures about the Egyptian harps, and ancient harps have been unearthed. Some were as much as six feet high, others though were smaller and were held on the shoulder while being played. These harps had from thirteen to twenty-six strings and the pitch was low as there was no adequate sound-board. The lyre is also important. It was constructed on the same general principles as the harp but was smaller. Plectra as well as fingers were used in playing a lyre. The proportion of sound-board to string length was greater in the lyre than in the harp.

The monochord with one string was used in teaching the scale. The psaltery and dulcimer are regarded as suggesting the harpsichord and its successor, the pianoforte. Strings were stretched over a flat sounding-board. In the psaltery they were set in motion by plucking; in the dulcimer the strings were hit by a mallet.

These instruments were probably brought into Europe during the crusades. The Citlra was similar to the psaltery and was probably the first stringed instrument to have keys. The strings were made of catgut and were set in vibration by quill plectra.

The word Clarichord comes from the words, Claris, a key, and chorda, a string. It was suggested by the monochord. It had several bridges controlled by the keys and raised at the players' touch. At the end of the key was a tangent (metallic projection) which struck the string and caused it to vibrate. The string was divided in two this way, one part vibrated while the other part was damped.

Prior to 1350 sild or gut was used for stringed instruments. After this brass wire came into use.

The Clarichord was introduced into England in the fifteenth century. The first Clarichords had strings only for the natural keys. The tangents of the respective keys hit the wire at different places for the half steps. It was not until 1725 that each tone had a separate wire. The first ones also had only twenty keys and only three or four half steps. The tone of the Clarichord was soft, delicate, and responsive. The instrument allowed much expression of feelings. They were about five feet long, two feet wide and five to seven inches deep. They were placed on a table to play.

The German instruments had the lower keys black and the upper white. In Italy it was the opposite way.

Carl Phillip Emmanuel Bach wrote a work called the "Art of Clarichord Playing." This is the basis for instruction in key instruments. The last Clarichords were made in 1857 in Stuttgart, Germany. From the psaltery came the idea of having the strings plucked by quills or pieces of leather projecting from the piece of wood extending upward from the end of the key. There were three instruments which used this idea, namely, the Virginal, the Spinnet, and the harpsichord. Dynamic or modulations were impossible on these instruments. In the clarichord it could be increased or decreased and for this reason the Clarichord was held in greater esteem. The harpsichord gave the louder tone. These instruments were called the "Jack" family and were divided into three styles, the same as our modern pianos, viz. the grand shape, the virginal and spinet in the "square" form, and the Claricytherium in the "upright." The virginal succeeded this instrument in the fifteenth century.

In England the virginal was oblong while on the continent it was often triangular. Queen Elizabeth, Henry VIII and Mary Queen of Scots were skilled players on the virginal. The name virginal is rather confusing as it was used for any quilled instruments. One of the stories of the origin of the name is that

it was used to accompany hymns sung in the honor of the Virgin. Another was that the virgins most commonly played on them. Because only one degree of loudness was possible the pianoforte was a very welcome innovation because of its possibilities in tone graduation.

The Spinnet was a great deal smaller than the harpsichord. It had but one key to each string and was placed on a table for playing. The invention of the harpsichord came probably near the end of the fifteenth century. Two rows of quills and two wires for each tone were used. The harpsichord had a wooden step which when moved caused the tones to come from one wire only making them much lighter.

These instruments were very popular among the middle classes also. We find the following in the diary of Pepys, written at the time of the great London fire when people were fleeing to the Thames. "I observed that hardly one boat in three that had the goods of a house in, but there was a pair of virginals in it."

The Ruckers, of Antwerp, were the most celebrated in the making of harpsichords. To give the instrument a brighter tone quality they added a third string tuned an octave higher. They also had two key boards and an Italian harpsichord is mentioned which had six rows of keys. These harpsichords had stops similar to organ stops.

A few Venetian and Spanish harpsichords had an attachment which made possible the movement of the keyboard under different strings. In this way with a stop or pedal a composition could be played either at a higher or lower pitch, using the same set of keys.

Stein, who later was so successful with the pianoforte, invented a form of harpsichord which had a keyboard at each end so that two could play at the same time. This instrument was called "Vis-a-Vis."

In 1600 at the production of the first opera and first Oratorio, the harpsichord was the principal instrument used. As the pianoforte was generally accepted it completely took the place of the harpsichord.

There is a harpsichord in the art museum in New York City, one at Mt. Vernon, one owned by Chickering, of Boston, one by Knobe of Baltimore, and a few more are in this country. Mr. Steinert of New Haven, Conn., has a collection of seven Clarichords, ten Spinets, and seven Harpsichords. In olden times these instruments were usually ornamented with paintings and sometimes with gems.

(To be continued)

ECHOES OF THE LIVING PAST

Sponsored by the History Department of Union College
Dr. Everett N. Dick—Professor of History

THE CAMEL CORPS

By HELEN BOUSMAN-MARQUARDT

Bedlam had broken loose in Camp Verde, Texas in 1886. Horses stampeded and mules kicked the slats out of their stalls. Dogs barked, and men tried in vain to restore order in the chaotic stables. The camels were coming, and the Texas mules were uncontrollable from the moment they caught the scent of the new ramsy mounts. Cavalrymen whooped, and doughboys were ready to take to the tall cactus at the mere thought of attempting to ride the camels that Secretary-of-War Jefferson Davis had imported for army use.

Much of the newly acquired Mexican cession was desert land, unsuitable for travel by horses or mules, and an enthusiastic quarter-master with his associates had persuaded congress to appropriate thirty thousand dollars to import camels for purposes of transportation and communication in this territory.

Numerous uses were predicted for the camel. Some claimed to prefer camel meat to beef, and others suggested using camel's hair instead of wool. One woman actually knit a pair of camel's hair socks for President Pierce. A herd of camels was imported for use on plantations, and army officers planned to utilize the camel's speed for attacks on hostile Indians. Still another foretold the use of camels for sport racing. The principal uses would be for transportation and communication.

But neither the camels nor their trainers found a welcome in Texas. The soldiers called the camel saddles instruments of torture, and fairly hated the Arabian trainers, who in their turn were rather scornful of the clumsiness of the soldiers in packing and riding camels. Not a few Americans experienced a feeling similar to sea-sickness when trying to ride, and there were practically none who could stick on a camel when it started to race. Consequently, the Indians never saw the much dreamed of camel charge.

Various experiments showed that with proper handling the camels were well adapted to their new homes. Lieutenant Edward F. Beale in his exploration of Southwest reported the camels as the most docile, easily worked animals in

the world. One camel could carry the load of four mules at a greater speed, and for a longer length of time. Less water was necessary, and the camels could get enough food on the desert plants. A camel could make about sixteen miles an hour, but this was no virtue in the eyes of the camel driver, when his mount would decide to take a twenty-five mile ramble after supper and keep the driver up half the night looking for it. Nor did cowmen find the camels successful in their work. As one ranch owner put it, "These skyscraper mounts are hard to start and harder to stop, and when they are stopped the cattle are scattered far over the range."

In spite of difficulties the experiment

seemed likely to succeed, but just at that time the Civil War broke out, and the camels were abandoned. They passed from one owner to another, part being sold to circuses, and menageries, and the rest being turned loose in Arizona.

Stories are still told of camels haunting certain peaks and canyons, but the last authentic knowledge of the survivors was in Harrisburg, Arizona, in October, 1891. Early one morning a camel wandered into the town, and stampeded all the horses and cattle. In order to restore the peace the camel had to be run out of town and shot. The Mexicans made "jerky" of the meat and sold it at Tyson's Wells, forty-five miles away, as beef. It was re-sold at Harrisburg, and before many hours most of the population required the attention of a physician as a result of eating "camel jerky."

Thus ended the last of the camel corps.

Ruth Gardner's birthday was celebrated at a surprise party Saturday evening in the spread room. A lunch of Welsh rarebit, jello salad, cocoa, and cake was served and games were played.

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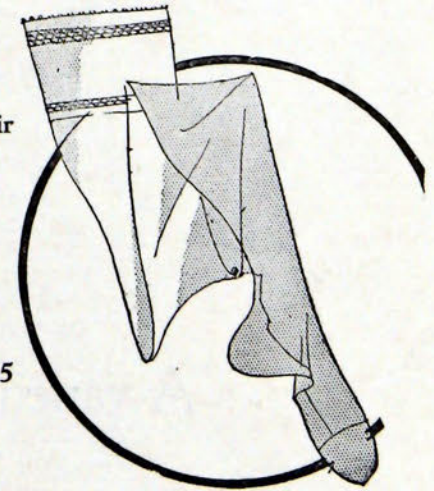
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THE PARTY LINE

Mr. Orley Olsen and Mr. Marshall Rockwell are reported victims of chicken pox.

Vivian Sundell from Red Oak, Iowa, arrived last Thursday and will be in school second semester.

Some of the "flu" victims in North hall are Fonda Campbell, Della Rice, Dorothy Hopkins, Bernice Searl, Hazel Brebner, Nora Lankford, and Iva Whitacre.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benton entertained a group in their home Saturday evening. Games were played, and popcorn and candy were enjoyed by all. Those present included Sophia Van Buskirk, Nell Beem, C. J. Dart, and Clinton von Pohle.

The farm boys and their friends and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Stout went on a skating party, Sunday, January 10. After this exercise they went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stout and were served "a nice hot dinner" as one of the guests reported it.

Professor and Mrs. Ledington entertained a few of the music students Saturday evening in honor of Velvah Smouse.

Guessing games were played and Professor Hodgstad, who is visiting at the Ledington home, read three humorous readings: "I'm a Toothless Old Maid," "Jewish Wedding," and "By the Rule of Contrary."

At the close of this group of readings, cocoa, sandwiches, jello, cookies, and whipped cream were served.

Those present were Misses Ermina Powell, Velvah Smouse, Jeannette McKibbin, Willie Dee Wilson, Esther Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baer, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Gibson, and Messrs. Ralph Cash, Clarence Smith, Chester Wickwire, Dale Strawn, Chester Barger, Arthur Beitz, and Wesley Unterseher.

Sunday evening, Jan. 3, a group of twenty-five ladies met at the home of Pastor and Mrs. R. T. Baer, 4532 Calvert Street, to surprise Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Baer. The group presented them with a beautiful gift. A short program was also given.

Miss Marie Olson entertained at her home Saturday night in honor of her guest, Miss Margaret Haney, of Duluth.

Minn. Those present were Clayoma Engel, Ruth Nelson, Ada Williams, Marian and Evelyn Busse, Harry Turner, Walter Foreman, Carl Moyers, Clarence Johnson, Harry and George Petersen, Bill Whitson, and Miss Irene Couch. The evening was spent in making candy and playing games.

Mildred McLaughlin and Louise Campbell spent Saturday, January 9, in Omaha.

A new three-hour course in "Tests and Measurements" is being offered this semester.

Bernice Brock was called to her home in Oswego, Kansas on account of the death of her father.

Professor Deapen, of the Nebraska conference at Grand Island, spent Thursday January 14, in College View.

Mrs. John Minter of Dunbar visited with her sister, Mrs. Sophus Larson on 48th St., and at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Klement.

Practice teaching will start the second semester. This or some similar announcement aroused the second year normal students to action.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Minchin and Miss Mildred Rhoads, 5302 Stockwell, gave an informal party Saturday night, January 16. Those present were Eunice Mantz, Olivia Harder, Everett Christensen and Haskell Baker. Refreshments were popcorn, sandwiches, and hot drink.

Mrs. Christianson entertained six of the students in her home Saturday evening. Georgia Dell Southerland, Hester Mathes, Ruth Schulte, Monte Cheney, Claude Dorman and Dick Eickhoff were those present. Delectable refreshments were served and all departed happy in heart and light in spirits.

The academy students welcome Miss Frances Chase as a new member of their senior class. Miss Chase is from Tulsa, Oklahoma, and has spent the first part of the year at Keene, Texas.

Mr. Gerald Minchin, editor-in-chief of this periodical, is a victim of the "flu."

Mrs. Blanche Sherer of Omaha, visited her daughter Vivian at the college last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mother's society met at the home of Mrs. E. H. Meyers at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, January 13.

The church officers meetings have been held during the week of January 16 in the S. D. A. church in College View. Elders Nethery and Burroughs have been in charge.

On account of illness, Miss Eleanor Rosendahl returned home January 10, from Tekamah, Nebr., where she has been teaching church school. Her place in Tekamah is being taken the second semester by Mrs. W. W. Stringer.

Saturday evening Elder and Mrs. House and Esther entertained a group of young people in their home. The evening was spent in playing games and listening to music. Harold Schmidt and Joe Christiansen favored the guests with a group of vocal numbers.

Refreshments were announced by someone beating a dishpan with a spoon. The toasted cheese sandwiches and cocoa proved to be delicious.

Those present were: Misses Aletha Holmes, Doris Kirstein, Lucile Kirstein, Mildred Priest, Marguerite Priest, Marion Peterson, Lucile Fleming, Joe Christiansen, Everett Coleman, David Olsen, Vernon Becker, Paul Miller, and Harold Schmidt.

A group of students were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Emery Saturday night. Skating had been planned as the main attraction of the evening, but because of the rain the time was spent in playing indoor games. Those at the party were: Ruth Downing, Florence Longwell, Sigrid Olson, Madge Rosenthal, Maude Penfold, Eline Olson, Irene Ortner, Mabel Gosnell, Victoria Larsen, George Emery, Wallace Nethery, Arthur Rifembark, Bob Whitsett, Kenneth Parker, Joe Tucker, Harold Christensen, Louis Pettis, Carl Specht, Mr. and Mrs. Stout and Carmen Stout. Miss Grace Hackett spent the night with Glenna Adams in Lincoln, January 16.

Myrtle Lee is staying in North Hall. She is the sister of Fred Lee. She will attend school here the second semester, and will live outside the dormitory.

Miss Vivian Sundabl and her mother are here for the second semester. They will live outside the dormitory.

Weekly Review of World Affairs

By HAROLD LINCOLN

The United States will not be represented at the proposed Lausanne conference on reparations.

President Hoover's financial relief program moved near completion with adoption by the senate of the \$2,000,000,000 reconstruction finance corporation bill.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, ninety, resigned as a member of the United States Supreme court. The resignation has been accepted. President Hoover announced the retirement. His state of health made his resignation necessary.

Minister of Finance Hermann Dietrich announced that a downward revision would create "a new situation with respect to Germany's capacity to pay her World War debts and reparations."

On January 14 capital and labor sat around a conference table determined to provide dividends for rail investors and work for unemployed rail men. The decision expected was a ten per cent general wage cut for union workers.

Ballots are being printed for an election that will decide the future of probably the oldest communist colony in America. The colony is the Amana colony, near Homestead, Iowa. The ballots will determine whether it will continue to operate as a religious colony on strictly communistic principles or will reorganize after the manner of modern business. The Amana colonies include about 26,000 acres of land. The population is about 14,000, and the chief industry, aside from farming, is weaving woollens. Mrs. M. K. Gandhi, wife of the Ma-

hatma Gandhi, and Miss Patel, member of a family prominent in support of Gandhi's independence program, have been arrested.

Japan pledged maintenance of the "open door" in Manchuria and China in response to Secretary of State Stimson's note, but noted that existing conditions in China might "modify materially" the application of the nine-power treaty.

The senate adopted the Bingham resolution calling on Attorney-General Mitchell to report on conditions of criminal law enforcement in Hawaii. The resolution asked whether a change in the administration of justice in Hawaii is desired. A clean-up of the police system was administered, making it a "state for women" policy on the island.

"Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's interests in soviet Russia and in commercial enterprises places him in a position to rule on matters in which he has a direct personal interest," said Representative Wright Patman, democrat, Texas, speaking in his impeachment proceedings against Mellon, at Washington.

A fresh break in the Tallahatchie river levee system sent a wall of flood water roaring into the Tippecanoe basin, menacing the lives of more than 1,000 inhabitants.

The possibility of extending the Hoover moratorium on intergovernmental debts after its expiration next July was reported reliably to have been taken up with Ambassador Walter Edge and by Premier Laval. A proposal to postpone the Lausanne reparations conference is also under consideration.

A Test in Observation

How's Your Brain?

This is a trick—so don't say we didn't warn you. Read this sentence:

FEDERAL FUSES ARE THE RESULT OF YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY COMBINED WITH THE EXPERIENCE OF YEARS.

Now, count the F's in that sentence. Only once—don't go back and count them again.

Elsewhere on this page you'll find the answer, and it will tell you something about how good your brain is.

Miss Ilene Uldricson of Rushville, Nebraska, arrived in College View, Friday, to visit at the home of her uncle, Pastor R. T. Baer, 4532 Calvert Street.

BOOK REVIEWS FOUND INTERESTING

(Continued from page one)

I never knew before that so many new books were written in three month's time. The reviews I studied were for books of September, October, and November. There were books of all different kinds, from textbooks to fiction. It would take a fair-sized book store just to take care of the books for those three months.

Fiction seems to be outstanding in number printed and amount sold. At the bookstore and Library I learned that the call for new fiction exceeded that for many other of the worth while books.

To readers of the leading popular magazines many of the titles noted under

fiction would not be new, for many of the stories appeared in the popular magazines of as far back as a year ago. For example, I noticed one by an English author which appeared in a magazine of about nine months ago.

Books of travel seem to take up a great amount of space in the list. It seems as if everybody that has traveled at all has written a book about it. Towns, countries, peoples, and everything else is described. Then, there are the guide books. In these days one can find a fairly late guide book for any place of importance to which he might wish to go.

Of late I have read a great deal about Russia, especially in the current magazines. Naturally, when I saw something on that topic I was interested. Most of my time was spent in seeing what there was being said about the Soviet and Karl Marx.

I noted about thirteen works on such subjects as the U. S. S. R., communism, and socialism. More than half of these were by Russians, or men of that descent. They have written of Red villages, the Marxian theory of state, the foreign relations of the Soviet Republic, and the faults, as well as the good points, of the communistic plan. Bolshevism is both praised and condemned.

Perhaps nothing has been so much discussed in the last few months as Russia. Most of the first works that I read were, without doubt, derogatory to the commune, but things have apparently changed. According to the book reviews, the late works on the Red question appear to be about evenly divided in the opinions they express. The Russians themselves, following the example of the exiled Trotsky, are putting in their pens and expressing themselves.

After all, I did not miss the time I spent, and found it a very interesting study. I think I will try exploring book reviews again.

ACADEMY NEWS NOTES

The Spanish II class is having a verb quiz every day. They report that they are learning their verbs and are becoming so accustomed to tests that the semester exam will seem only another daily quiz.

ANSWER

Answer to "How's Your Brain?"

There are six F's in the sentence you read in the paragraph above. An average intelligence recalls three of them. If you spotted four, you're above the average. If you got five, you can turn up your nose at most anybody. If you caught all six, you're a genius, and a lot too good to be wasting your time on foolishness like this.—*De Laval Monthly.*

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