

CLOCK TOWER

The Spring Week of Prayer Will Be March 21 to 28

See "Byrd at the South Pole" Sat. Evening, March 7

VOL. V

COLLEGE VIEW, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, MARCH 5, 1931

No. 21

PRESENTS LIFE OF SCOTCH POET

Doctor Walter Aiken Appears As Lecturer for Second Number of Lyceum Course

INTERPRETS WORKS

Study of Robert Burns Shows Ideals He Expressed Higher Than Those He Reached in Life

"He is Scotland condensed into one personality," said Dr. Walter Aiken in his lecture on Robert Burns, given Saturday evening in the college chapel.

There is an old fable of a nightingale which was competing with a lute, to determine which could make more beautiful music. The nightingale, overtaking its strength in producing the more lovely music, fell dead by the lute. But its life was not sacrificed in vain, for the melody of its song passed into the lute, and so blessed the world. Robert Burns was compared to the nightingale by the speaker, for although crushed by poverty, yet his melody has passed on to humanity, and he is "deep in the heart of man," said Dr. Aiken. The expression "idol of the world" applies more fittingly to Burns than to Scott, to whom it has been applied, he said. Dr. Aiken calls him "the greatest soul born in the British empire in his age."

"In order to understand Burns, one must know the circumstances of his life—the poverty, the struggle. In him are found the stifled complaint, the amorous ditty, and the riotous shout. At the period when he lived, the spirit lay dead under the letter of the law. Everyone drank, and it was not like Burns to criticize their action. He tried to conquer himself, but society and the church did not help him. He prayed, but his philosophy of prayer, that of the times, was (Continued on page four)

The Influence of Old South Hall Is Inspirational

By CLINTON VON POHLE
"There's a place I know where the cottonwoods grow,
And I always long to be;
At the finest school of the golden rule,
And it seems like home to me.
It is simply grand just to shake the hand
Of each friend I used to know;
And I'm really proud of our South hall crowd,
And I want the world to know."

Old South hall! What memories it brings back to all who have ever lived there! It has been home to many young men the past few years. It has cheered many a lonely lad who was away from home for the first time. Do they feel that it has been a real home to them during the years they have spent within its walls? Can they truly say that it has had an influence upon their lives that tended to make them nobler young men and better fitted for their life's work of carrying this great message?

One's surroundings have an influence on one's life whether he is conscious of the fact or not. The young men of South hall are continually surrounded with an uplifting, spiritual atmosphere. They are urged to help in keeping these surroundings what they are, for it is the ones who live in the dormitory that make it what it is.

Once a week the whole of the evening worship period is devoted to prayer bands, where a study is made of spiritual topics, and a chance is given to become closer acquainted with God through prayer. At the first of the year a small band was organized among a few of the boys, who would meet before worship in the morning and have a few minutes together. But this band soon grew so in size that it was found necessary to divide it, and these divisions soon redivided. Interest in these bands was aroused to such an extent that a whole worship period was given to them each week. It is now the aim of these bands that every student in South hall will be made to feel the need of a closer communion with the Lord, and will attend one of these bands. Every member is doing his part to bring other students to these band meetings.

This year the plan of having the young men speak in morning worship has been followed. They take some topic which they feel will be a help to their fellow students, and give a short talk on that subject, emphasizing the points that will establish closer spiritual contacts among the boys.

(Continued on page four)

STAR LECTURE GIVEN

Professor Ogden Gives Interesting Information in Chapel Talk

"This universe is made up of a million star groups, and each group is divided up into two billion stars," declared E. B. Ogden, instructor of mathematics and physics in chapel Wednesday.

"Our star group, or galaxy," he continued, "is in somewhat of a biscuit shape, and is about ten times as large in diameter as it is in thickness. Most of the stars that we see on a bright night are the stars of our own galaxy. Looking out from the flat side of the 'biscuit' we see the Milky Way, which is made bright by the concentration of stars.

"In our galaxy our sun with the little planets revolving around it occupies but a small place. This sun is merely one of the two billion stars in our star group. The sun travels a circle whose diameter is 186,000,000 miles during each year. With light traveling at 186,000 miles a second, Alpha Centauri, the nearest fixed star, is 4.3 light years away."

The speaker suggested the following books for further study along this line: "Flight from Chaos," by Harlow Shapley; "The Universe Around Us," by Sir James Jones; "The Romance of Reality," by Clark; "The Mysterious Universe," by Sir James Jones.

(Continued on page three)

MISSIONARY SOCIETY PRESENTS PROGRAM

Problems of Isolated Adventist Girl Portrayed in Several Realistic Scenes

An impressive portrayal of the influence of Union college in a young person's life was shown in the bi-monthly program of the College Missionary Volunteer society given last Friday evening under the direction of the assistant leader, Ruth Wiest. The change of the heart of Carolyn Beecher, an isolated young Adventist girl, brought about by attendance at Union college, was depicted. First, she was shown in her own home on Friday evening when some young friends invited her to attend a social evening away from home. The next scene was of her remorse and of her learning of Union college. Next was shown a North hall worship scene in which the girls told each other how much Union had done for them. The next scenes showed the change brought about in her life and ended with a letter to the girl's mother, telling of a call to the mission field. Appropriate music was provided for each division of the story.

Those taking part in the program were Eva Wilkinson, Milton Fischer, Mrs. Kelley, Alvin Sonnenberg, Lamont Thompson, Dale Strawn, Walter Howe, Lucille Howe in the home scenes; and a group of North hall girls together with Miss Rees in the worship scene.

Encouraging Reports Are Given of Seminar Work

Encouraging reports are coming from the field work being carried on by the homiletics class, assisted by members of the Gospel Workers' seminar. Eight churches are now under the charge of student pastors, one more than formerly.

Pastor S. G. Haughey, president of the Nebraska conference, visited the Aurora church on Sabbath, and at the request of Jacques Spohn, the student leader of the church, spoke at the morning service. Pastor Haughey discussed Sunday legislation as a sign of the soon coming of Christ. In the afternoon Mr. Spohn spoke on "Where can we find rest?" basing his sermon on Matthew 11:29. Velvah Smouse and Ermina Powell furnished special music at both meetings.

Mr. Spohn reports that certain church members in Aurora have proposed to publish in the paper an announcement of his sermon a week ahead each week. Also a man in Seward has offered to redecorate the interior of the church provided the members furnish the paper.

Walter Howe opened the special young people's week at Nebraska City with a sermon on the prodigal son. This work will be continued next week by Alton Bringle. Clyde Bushnell and Clarence Heiland taught Sabbath school classes. Mr. Bringle sang a solo, and conducted the review. At the close of the service a number of young people brought questions and problems to Mr. Howe.

The service at Beatrice was conducted by Reinhold Beitz, assisted by Pastor House. Mr. Beitz spoke on the beast of Revelation 13 and its mark. After the service, a baptismal class was organized, which will be under the direction of Mrs. Carl Johnson. Many visitors were present.

(Continued on page four)

Weekly Review of World Affairs

By HAROLD LINCOLN

Twenty-seven deaths in southern Italy were laid to storms which demoralized shipping and did considerable damage inland during the last five days.

Mahatma Gandhi and the viceroy of India, Lord Irwin, having a long conference February 26, failed to agree on a vital point of the pending peace negotiations.

With at least 250 persons, including five Europeans, dead, the Fiji Islands turned to the task of caring for the hundreds of injured and thousands left homeless by a terrific hurricane which raged for more than twenty-four hours February 21 and 22.

An agreement for limitation of the naval armaments of Italy and France—sought unsuccessfully at the London naval conference of 1930—was achieved February 27 as the result of prolonged international negotiations for removal of the most serious immediate obstacle to world disarmament.

The combined *New York Telegram, Evening World, and Morning World*, made its first appearance February 26. The *World* newspapers separately conducted by Joseph Pulitzer and his heirs for almost half a century, have been sold to the Scripps-Howard interests. Through half a century the institution which Joseph Pulitzer founded and that founded by the Scripps have been working in separate ways toward a common end. To sum it up in a single sentence, that ideal is liberalism, independence, consideration for those who have no other spokesman, and a deep faith in the ability of the common man, given a fair deal, to better himself. The Pulitzer brothers issued a statement saying economic conditions had made the sale "inexorable" and that \$500,000 of the proceeds would be distributed to employees. The task of sending the *World* to press for the last time went forward in the gold-domed building on Park Row as the news of the sale came in. The 2,867 workers paid their farewells in silence, tears, and songs. Thus passed a newspaper acquired by Joseph Pulitzer in 1883 and developed by him into an institution.

Rivalry among states to break Nevada's quick divorce monopoly continued with the signature of Arkansas's governor on a ninety-day divorce bill and Idaho's House of Representatives endorsement of a similar measure. Carson City, determined to maintain Nevada's pre-eminence, is sponsoring a bill which would make six weeks' residence sufficient for the filing of a divorce petition.

Problems in Christian Living Are Discussed

As a basis for his chapel talk Friday morning, President Thompson read a letter from a missionary who has been in a foreign country for a number of years, a letter in which were expressed his problems as a Christian, his doubts, his fears, and his struggles.

"My experience," he read, "has not reached up to the place where a Christian's should. There seems to be a satisfaction, a freshness, a companionship, a settling down to rest in peace on the part of some, but that experience has never come to me. I have fallen short. Why is there not rest? I find myself on the side of the hill upon the top of which the pilgrim rests. I have old battles to fight anew. I am still in the beginning of the way."

"This problem of reaching out for soul satisfaction and soul relaxation," said President Thompson, "getting away from the habitual struggling into the state of rest and peace, is not new.

"Paul came into a world where the people were struggling as this Christian missionary and taught them to have complete faith and rest in Him."

President Thompson then said, "I must write to my friend and tell him that his old philosophy needs to be revised, he needs to get a new slant on religion and the love of God. Paul says, 'I crucify myself daily,' 'I keep under my body,' 'for the love of Christ constraineth me.' Yet he had perfect confidence that Christ is the finisher as well as the author of the faith.

"Brains count—if you're willing to work."

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, March 6
Sunset 6:15 p. m.
Church Choir Rehearsal 6:45 p. m.
Gospel Workers' Seminar 6:45 p. m.
Vesper Service 8:00 p. m.

Sabbath, March 7
Men's Prayer Club (church) 8:00 a. m.
S. S. Teachers' Meeting 9:15 p. m.
Sabbath School Choir
Rehearsal 9:15 a. m.
Sabbath School Song
Service 9:45 a. m.
Sabbath School 10:00 a. m.
Church Service 11:00 a. m.
Byrd Picture 8:00 p. m.

After four days of political turmoil in Spain, Admiral Juan Bautista Aznar succeeded in forming a monarchist cabinet and took office as premier.

The soviet government has forbidden importation of Bibles and religious works in all languages under penalty of seizure and destruction. The object is to defeat Bible societies and similar organizations in Russia.

Every time the hands of the clock in the House and Senate chambers move forward one hour the treasury is out \$1,400. Figures submitted to the census committee show the cost per day of sessions of Congress on an eight-hour basis would be about \$11,000.

The eighteenth amendment was sustained as valid February 23 by the Supreme court. Under the decision, the government will continue its efforts to enforce the Volstead law. The ruling handed down is the government's appeal from the decision of Federal Judge Clark of New Jersey, who held the amendment invalid because improperly ratified. Judge Clark contended that to be valid the amendment should have been submitted to state conventions for ratification rather than to state legislatures.

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The veteran's loan bill was enacted into law February 26, over the veto of President Hoover. The Senate voted decisively to override the presidential opposition. This action, coupled with a similar decision by the House put the law into immediate effect. The act authorizes world war veterans to borrow up to half the face value of their adjusted compensation certificates—an estimated average of \$500 being made available to each of the 3,498,000 ex-service men who hold the insurance.

Sunshine Bands Give Joy To Children and Others

Aileen Carter led out in the Sunshine band program at the State orphanage Sabbath. A short song service in charge of Sigrid Olson opened the program, followed by two stories told by Madge Rosenthal and Judson Miner. "It Pays to Serve Jesus" was the duet sung by Sigrid Olson and Dale Strawn. Other members from the college were Irene Ortnor, Sylvia Meyer, Mrs. Stevens, and Mr. Keene. The band is encouraged by the large attendance and the desire on the part of the children to read the *Little Friends* which are distributed to them.

Leola Castle took charge of the program at the Lutheran Tabitha home. Two violin selections were played by Hazel Kipp and two duets sung by Lilah and Frank Baer were enjoyed. A short talk was given by Robert Whitsett.

A short service was also carried on at the County farm under the leadership of Rufus Baker. The program included a short song service, Scripture reading, a solo by Arthur Leno, and a sermonette by James Gatens.

The Orthopedic hospital is now under quarantine; hence that band has been unable to visit the children there during the last few weeks.

A second attempt against the life of King Zog of Albania within a week has been uncovered in Vienna.

"Luck always seems to favor the man who doesn't count on it."

"Beware of the man whose story sounds too good."



Clarence Johnson, elected president of the senior class.

JOHNSON CHOSEN CLASS PRESIDENT

Thirty-Seven Students Classify For College Graduation At The First Meeting

THOMPSON PRESIDES

Norma Hilde Chosen Vice-President; F. E. Breesee Named Class Pastor; Dr. Dick Sponsor

Thirty-seven students of Union college were organized by President Thompson into the senior class of 1931 on February 23, at which time after a half-hour of balloting Clarence Johnson, of Elm Creek, Nebraska, who has taken all of his college work at Union, was elected president. Norma Hilde, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who has spent her junior and senior years at Union, was elected vice-president. Irma Watt, who has carried her entire college course at Union, was voted secretary. Lee Fickess was chosen treasurer. F. E. Breesee, superintendent of Lake Titicaca Mission station, who is spending his furlough year at Union, was appointed class pastor. Dr. E. N. Dick was chosen as sponsor.

Those who are to be graduated in May are Roy Brebner, F. E. Breesee, Mrs. Margie Burroughs, Leola Castle, Emil Fick, Lee Fickess, Dorothy Foreman, Jeanette Franks, Pearl Hartwell, Norma Hilde, Lucille Howe, Clarence Johnson, Esther Johnson, Reuben Johnson, Gideon Krueger, J. A. Kurtz, Elizabeth Lothian, Autumn Hotchkiss-Miller, Herman Miller, Marie Olson, Arta Parmalee, Conard Rees, Mildred Rhoads, M. J. Sorenson, Marjorie Stevens, Dorothy Vogel, and Irma Watt.

Summer school graduates are Lilah Baer, R. R. Bietz, Mary Brebner, Benjamin Dupper, Ethel Eitel, Wilbur Essig, Katherine Lutz, Clarence Nelson, Herbert Nelson, and Capitola Mills.

The Environs of Jerusalem as Seen By a Missionary

(This is the third of a series of articles by Mr. Sorenson, returned missionary, concerning his visit to the Holy Land.)

By M. J. SORENSON
We left the city of Jerusalem through Zion gate, turned to our right and headed east, descending the Tyropoen valley. At the juncture of the Tyropoen and Kedron valleys is the Pool of Siloam. Here Jesus healed the blind man as recorded in John 9:1-41. It is a large reservoir fifty-three feet long, eighteen feet wide, and nineteen feet deep. The water of this pool is supplied by the Virgin pool or Gihon, as it is called in the Old Testament. Gihon is 366 yards further up on the opposite side of Ophel. A subterranean tunnel is supposed to have been dug by Hezekiah, at a time when Jerusalem was threatened by the Assyrians. The Pool of Gihon was outside the city walls, and the water supply of the city was thus in danger of being cut off in case of a siege. By this tunnel the water was brought within the city walls. The actual distance between the two pools is only 366 yards, while the tunnel meanders through a distance of 583 yards.

It appears that the tunnel was worked from both ends at the same time. Near the middle is a crooked turn where the two groups of workmen united the passage. Some years ago a Hebrew inscription on the Siloam end of the orifice was discovered. It consisted of six lines written in very ancient Hebrew. The builders considered their work as a wonderful piece of engineering skill.

Gihon, or the Virgin pool, is a pool in the side of Ophel and is fed by a large spring. Thirty-three steps lead down to the basin, which is eleven by eleven feet.

Opposite the Kedron, extending well up the side of this part of Mount Olives, is a large Jewish cemetery. This is a sacred burial ground to the pious Jews, and many of them succeeded in making this their final resting place. Just above the banks of the Kedron are three very ancient tombs. The most conspicuous is the Tomb of Absalom. A circular cupola is mounted on a square block about twenty feet high. The base is filled with stones thrown there by Jews to show their abhorrence of David's ungrateful son. A similar obstruction hides from view a sepulchral cavern called the Tomb of Jehoshaphat. The other, the tomb of Zachariah, is a square structure hewn out of the living rock by cutting a passage around it.

Continuing northward on the west bank of the Kedron until we reached a path coming from St. Stephen and running

(Continued on page three)

String Trio and a Male Quartet Entertain Boys

Last Thursday evening the young men's club of South hall was entertained by Professor C. C. Engel's string trio and the newly organized South hall quartet. The members of the trio, Professor Engel, Miss Clayoma Engel, and Miss Estelle Kiehnoff, first played a number. Professor Engel played a number of solo selections accompanied by Miss Kiehnoff at the piano.

The male quartet, comprising James Meade, Delbert Marquardt, Elmer Schmidt, and Alton Bringle, sang for the concluding number, "A Little Close Harmony."

UNUSUAL PROGRAM GIVEN ON SABBATH

Faculty Members Present Varied Program at Sabbath School In College Chapel

An unusual program given by the faculty was presented in the chapel at the Sabbath school service. As Mr. Germet played the prelude, five of the faculty members took their places on the platform, Miss Hiatt acting as superintendent. After the Scripture reading and prayer by Mr. Ogden, instructor in mathematics and physics, Miss Linnie Keith, instructor in academic English and languages, read the report of the previous week in the form of a poetic paraphrase. Mrs. Hayden followed, rendering Grieg's "Spring Song" on her violin.

Professor T. A. Little gave an inspirational talk on what a dollar will do, telling of the various things that a dollar might represent to different people and calling attention to the foreign mission fields, where one dollar goes so much further than it does here in the homeland. He said that a dollar to some people means twenty candy bars. In contrast he told stories of consecrated means which have yielded much more value received than one hundred cents used in selfish expenditure.

Mrs. P. L. Thompson read the thrilling dream of a missionary found in the book "Things as They Are," by Carmichael, in which the missionary pictured those in the blindness of heathenism going over the precipice to ruin with no one to rescue them.

Miss Hiatt's remarks called attention to the classes perfect in attendance and offerings, whose teachers are Mrs. P. L. Thompson, Sophia Van Buskirk, Reuben Johnson, Miss Pearl Rees, and Dr. E. N. Dick.

Telling Children Stories Is Topic in Seminar

How proper contact with children aids ministerial work was illustrated in the meeting of the Gospel Workers' seminar conducted by the young women Friday evening.

In discussing the importance of work with children, Gladys Huffman, assistant leader, described the success of one minister in combining children's work with his regular evangelistic effort.

"Half an hour before the evening meeting," said Miss Huffman, "this minister conducts a service especially for the children. He has a song service, then tells them stories. The children are so anxious to attend this meeting that they coax their parents to bring them, and this usually results in the entire family's remaining for the regular service."

"The art of story-telling is as old as the ages," declared Miss Lulu Blanche Hiatt. "With some it is a talent, with others the art must be developed. What a child learns from stories told is more deeply impressed upon his mind than what is read to him."

Miss Hiatt pointed out the three reasons for story-telling according to Arthur Spaulding: to give pleasure, to teach truth, to stimulate and inspire imitation. The different types of stories, she said, are nature, history, and Bible.

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UNION UNITED

The problem of the relationship between dormitory and resident students seems to have existed not only here but elsewhere as well. That it was a problem may not necessarily mean that it has totally been done away with, but it does mean that it has ceased to be such a serious issue, and in a degree which deserves comment. The oneness and unity of Union can, no doubt, be largely attributed to the frank and general friendliness which has been on the steady increase during the past five years. Upper classmen and lower classmen enjoy each other's association and even the academics, who so heartily join in the campaigns and other activities, are taken into consideration as one of the parts which make up the whole. The exclusiveness of cliques has given way to the making of a united Union. North hall showed her hospitality and spirit of democracy by including the whole school in the open house festivities this year. The extra expense and work which such a large number of guests caused was gladly shouldered in order that those who cannot share in the privileges of dormitory life might be permitted to do so on this occasion. The sharing of gymnasium privileges by students and faculty, dormitory and resident students alike, has also had its part in bringing about the spirit of unity which exists.

When a large number of students were asked what they like best about Union, the most common answer was, "The friendliness and democracy which we find here." The sons and daughters of Union are trying to live up to their family name, and realizing that this is a "little journey soon gone by," the expression "Let's be friends together" is being lived out to a larger extent at Union from day to day.

L. M. B.

"INDOOR SPORTS"

A stranger would be mystified if he came into the college dining hall at meal time. Here sit six people at a table. One is industriously stowing away the last bites of salad and potatoes in order that all may begin on their dessert. The other five people sit with their hands ecstatically clasped around half-pint milk bottles. No, they are not living over their younger days, but it is certain that there is a degree of excitement.

An exasperated groan from the hostess announces that she has discovered bubbles escaping from her bottle. Just as one of the boys turns his bottle to look at the lid, he jumps back and the rest have a good laugh at his expense.

The popularity of this new form of "competitive game" is surprising. Every milk-drinker immediately claps the top back on his individual milk bottle as soon as he has emptied it into a tumbler, and waits for the expanding air to produce a miniature explosion. Perhaps the popularity of the pastime may be accounted for by the fact that it is a cross between an indoor sport and a scientific experiment, making it equally fascinating to freshmen and faculty members. Anyway, it provides the slow eater a painless interval in which to finish his meal while the rest are enjoying their bottles.

IDEALS

What shining ideals dazzle the eyes of the callow undergraduate as he contemplates a life of service, of grand accomplishment, and of world reformation! Each year of college the purposes and meanings of life have impressed him with a greater burst of éclat and a more startling vision of the possibilities waiting for him to seize. He has the idea the world is waiting breathlessly for someone to show the way to brotherhood, kindness, peace, and good will.

And it is true that the world needs these very things, that many have desires for the higher and better ways of living which have been buried under all the shams, pretenses, and selfishness of the every day; but there is no breathless waiting for a leader. The world possesses a mammoth self-conceit and self-content, listlessness, and inertia.

When the young man or woman, in the first spurt of enthusiasm, realizes that children are not cherubs which react always as textbooks say they will to the methods of Montessori, Pestalozzi, and Froebel; when they realize that boys and girls are not particularly stirred to breathlessness with the beauty of Tennyson or Lanier; when they realize that many parents are quite contented to deprive themselves of "new light" and the ideals of beauty, loveliness, and co-operation, in the more mundane interests of making a living—they grow discouraged and almost give up. The fiery young missionary is horrified that the cannibals are still reasonably happy in their dirt and degradation. The young theologian finds his congregation unmoved by his rhapsodies. The young clerk finds his firm pitifully entrenched in worn-out schemes, and totally closed to enlightenment. They are all sure they have come into the world too early, and that there is nothing to be done about it all. They do give up if they do not have a redeeming sense of humor, in which case they are able to keep their ideals, but modify them to meet the strain of actual life.

This is one of the tragedies of a certain type of collegiate training—this expectation which demands too much because the training has been divorced from living, because books in the abstract have been made too necessary and art has been separated from life. A sense of humor is a realization of the true comparative values of ideals and "things as they are," the ability to adjust oneself to conditions and make the best of things, the ability to laugh at oneself and with others and yet not be cynical, and the grace of being "not too bright and good For human nature's daily food."

All this, it seem to me, is summed up in the following lines taken from Henry Van Dyke:

"Give me an ideal that will stand the strain of weaving into human stuff on the loom of the real, Keep me from caring more for books than for folks, for art than life."

D. F.

Alumnus of Union Writes Back of Her Present Work

(Editor's note: The following is a letter from Miss Anderson, who is a member of the class of '30.)

Wolsey, S. Dak., Jan. 11, 1931.

Miss Pearl L. Rees, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dear Miss Rees,
How are you and my old home—North hall? I miss not being there this year. It almost makes me wish that I was not through college, so that I could be back there again. I think about you so often and about my old job of ringing bells and all and get lonesome for North hall and old Union. I have been thinking of writing to you for some time, but it seems as though I am always busy and just haven't gotten to it sooner. I wish I could be talking with you instead of writing.

My school work here is very easy, the easiest work I have ever had. My pupils are just lovely to me, and I am getting along just fine. It is sixteen miles from home, but I have been driving the car all year so far and staying at home. I have a place where I can stay when I want to, which is just a little over a block from the school, but I would rather drive and be at home. I have stayed only two nights so far, and the term is exactly half gone now.

I am feeling fine and you know I would be or I wouldn't be driving thirty-two miles a day. While driving a car is not a hard job and I like it, yet it takes quite a bit of grit to get out early some of these cold mornings. I'm not chicken-hearted over a little cold weather or anything like that, though.

But I don't feel satisfied to be in public school work, as that was not what I wanted to do. I have had all of my education in our schools.

I am sending you a dollar for the North hall house fund.

Sincerely yours,

IRENE ANDERSON

Chapel Exercises Broadly Educative

By WILLIAM OLSON

Chapel is sort of a three-hour miscellaneous class. It is required, like gym, but no credit is given for it. No grades are issued, but an amount of reflection is cast on conduct grades for whispering and studying. However, these grades do not sink when skips are too numerous; it is the inflation of the pocketbook that goes down. Money is paid out for attendance at ordinary classes, but here money is paid out for non-attendance.

Compulsory chapel attendance is an institution. It would have been discarded long ago if it had not proved beneficial. However, it depends on the student whether or not it is profitable. If he is wide awake and attentive he misses nothing. If he is tired and sleepy, if he is preparing for a quiz, or even doing more serious study, or if he is reading letters or just reading, it does him a minimum of good.

Not only is chapel an inconvenient place to study, but it is decidedly bad etiquette to study there. Heads bent studiously over books may not prove to be especially inspiring to chapel speakers. But think what a delightful little game it must be to see how many heads can be raised and changed from absorption in books to interest in the speech. Maybe that is why more heads are bent to begin with than remain still studiously bowed at the end of an enthusiastic speaker's address.

Much is missed by those who study or are inattentive during chapel. Every speaker has something of importance to say. All kinds of topics are discussed. New and revised ideas and thoughts are presented. The attentive listener can learn much about a variety of things. This is a class created to broaden and complete classroom education. In the schedule of classes it forms a long, broad strip; and in the college program it plays an important and valuable part.

ANSWER THESE?

By THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT

- (Answers on page four)
1. When were camels used as a means of transportation by the United States government?
 2. Where did the expression "a masterpiece" originate?
 3. When was the Mississippi valley a greater shipping section than the Atlantic coast?
 4. What is meant by the "Black Hole of Calcutta"?
 5. Who was "Old Fuss and Feathers"?
 6. What is Liberia?
 7. What is the largest library in the world today?
 8. Was Lingberg the first man to fly across the Atlantic ocean?
 9. Who was Peggy O'Neil?
 10. Where is Timbuctoo?

BYRD FILM COMING

South Hall to Present Great Scientific And Educational Picture

By HAROLD LINCOLN

One of the biggest events of the year to take place in the college chapel will be the picture, "With Byrd at the South Pole," to be given under the auspices of the boys of South hall Saturday evening, March 7. This picture was one of the greatest filming accomplishments of 1930. No matter what the scientific value of the Byrd expedition, this picture is more than that, it is an epic work. This picture is the story of the exploration, showing the inside life of an exploring party. It shows men dealing with isolation crises, battling for an existence in a world of ice and snow. It shows the city these intrepid adventurers built out of the ice and snow, and riding high amidst the swirling snow and antarctic blizzard winds, the stars and stripes on the radio beacon tower in Little America. You will see this little city live its life, dealing with whales, and watching the seals and penguins playing with the men afraid.

The most thrilling of all is the actual photographing of the trip over the South Pole. There is a thrilling tenseness that grips one, making one feel that he is with Byrd in the plane. All is white and desolate and terrifying. Probably the most touching part of the picture is when the plane crosses the pole, the stars and stripes being dropped, propelled by a stone from the grave of Floyd Bennett, to flutter down from Byrd's plane to the South Pole, a memorial to the accomplishments of mankind on fire with the zeal to discover their world.

Probably one of the most outstanding and epoch-making accomplishments in the history of scientific and geographic discovery was that the Richard E. Byrd expedition. Using scientific appliances and apparatus under great handicaps of the elements in a frozen land, the Byrd expedition kept in touch with civilization thousands of miles away. Byrd is the only man who has crossed both poles of the globe.

This picture, while purely and highly educational, has the thrills of adventure and touches of drama in it—not artificial drama, but that of life itself, life in conflict with hostile elements. It shows the conquering of the last frontiers of the world by mankind; and the conquest was made entirely by scientific means, and most of all, by Americans.

"We often wonder whether solemn men take life as seriously as they would lead us to believe they do."

Habit Can Be An Inexorable Master

By WESLEY PLINKE

For a long time after I started to work behind the candy counter of a large drug-store, I had the candy-eating habit. This habit grew with me until my daily candy bar became a necessity. No whisky-drinker or cigarette smoker ever had a more fixed habit to overcome. It seemed that my stomach cried out for candy, and I could not resist. In the drug-store in which I worked was a young assistant druggist who was not a Christian. In explaining the doctrines of my belief to him I mentioned the fact that cigarettes, coffee, and strong drink were absolutely forbidden. When I pointed out the reasons for such temperance, he began to differ with me and ridiculed me for refraining from using such things, especially coffee. I stated that they are injurious to the system and he asked me this question: "What about all the candy you are eating?"

I was convicted and I started a hard fight to overcome the habit of eating too many sweets. With the help of God I succeeded, but I cannot but compare the candy bar habit with the many sins of the world today. The night revelers, the drinkers, and the smokers are all looked upon with some degree of disdain, but the excessive candy eater lives on unmolested notwithstanding the fact that his body processes are inhibited as much as those of many drinkers and smokers. But the intemperate candy eater does not create a very bad picture of inebriacy; therefore he is not held up to scorn.

In the same way are the criminals who sin against God and man looked upon. The crimes of murder, theft, and blasphemy are bad enough, but the gossip, the cheater, and the teller of small lies are just as guilty before God. No sugar-coated sins escape His notice.

Therefore we must strive to root out all small evils from our lives and be able to present ourselves spotless and clean before God and continually remember that one cherished sin, even though it be small, will keep us from God's kingdom. We should not be deceived by the appearances of things; God can see the heart, but we merely see the coating, and the small things of this world are big things with God.

James Meade has left South hall for his home in St. Louis, Mo.

Allie Sandoz has left South hall for his home in western Nebraska.

Several Appear First Time in Music Recital

Sunday afternoon in the studio of Mrs. Ledington, voice teacher, there was presented a student recital of a varied nature. At three o'clock students and friends gathered to hear the program of vocal, piano, and violin numbers. Several of the students made their first appearance in recital at this time.

To open the afternoon of music Doris Kirstein sang "The Arsa," by Rubinstein, and "Thank God for a Garden," by Del Reigo. Myra George at the piano played a "Gavotte," by Brahms, a musical picture in its various tempos and moods. The "Ave Maria," by Luzzie, was sung by Rae Haviland in the original latin text. The majestic composition, "How Lovely are Thy Dwellings," by Liddle, was sung by Arthur Leno.

Mr. Lyle Freemeyer played Bach-Gounod's "Ave Maria." This composition has the distinction of having the accompaniment being written before the melody. Mr. Freemeyer made his first appearance as a soloist. Esther Nelson sang two compositions, "The Monotone," by Cornelius, and "Solveg's Song," by Grieg. Mary Hannah Thompson played a composition for the piano by Sebastian Bach's son, C. P. E. Bach, the composition being "Solfeggietto," a swift moving piano number. Gladys Munn sang "My Laddie," by Thayer. Velva Smouse proved the confidence which she placed with her audience as she sang her first phrase of "Ashes of Roses," by Huntingdon Woodman.

The vocal trio was asked by the listeners to repeat their selection, "Flower of Dreams," by Clokey, a composition of intricate harmonic combinations. The trio is composed of Esther Nelson, Doris Kirstein, and Ferryl Garvin. To close the afternoon of music Esther House played on the piano the first movement of Beethoven's Sonata, op. 13.

A new shoe repair shop was opened in College View last week, the Bon Ton Electric Shoe Hospital, on the corner of Prescott and Forty-seventh streets, under the proprietorship of Mr. Wilson.

"Waste, inefficiency, and ugliness are the cardinal sins. They rob life of beauty and burden it with unnecessary drudgery."

"The world is amused rather than impressed by the man who doesn't know when he's beaten."


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Poise Needed In Game of Life As In Athletic Games

By HARRISON EVANS

As an athlete from Nebraska has written, "The qualities that make an athlete a champion are an excellent physique, an earnest love for the game; those are necessary, but there is another inherent force that goes to make good athletes great. It is called poise."

How often I've seen ball players go to the field and then leave it having made no impression on the game and very little on the bleachers. What was it many or all of them lacked that made them miss distinctiveness? It was probably poise. They lacked the "stuff" to produce at the critical moment.

Three years ago when the district basketball tournament was called in my home town, a number of impressive teams appeared. In fact three of the outstanding teams in the state came. I was mildly impressed by the first two teams, and was hoping to see a good game that evening. That evening when the third team came on the floor every man appeared to possess an ease and assurance that was really impressive. The crowd seemed to be for them from the minute the game started. I have often wondered what it was which impressed me. I have come to the conclusion that it was the biggest asset in any game—poise. Every man played earnestly and surely, but fairly. When the crisis came each backed the others up to meet it. Once when a technical foul was called, the captain, who was privileged to shoot the free throw, gave the chance to the star forward. The goal was made, but the impressive thing was that the little forward came up and shook hands with and thanked the captain for giving him the opportunity.

It showed poise, the indomitable graciousness of a great athlete, and a truly big man. No athlete is appreciated when he goes into the game forgetting the rights of his fellow players and playing only for the glory of himself. So as it is in athletics; so it is in the big game of life. Now the next question is, "What is it that makes poise?" Is it ability to outrun an opponent, or the ability to get up and give an impressive stump speech anywhere at any time? For my part I should say it is not, for impressiveness does not always make true greatness and poise.

Lincoln and Douglas were men of two outstandingly different personalities. Douglas gave a flowery speech, apparently was a man of distinguished ability and cultured talent; and Lincoln, tall, awkward, and slightly embarrassed, had nevertheless the poise to impress thousands and to leave a message in the hearts of the American people that will live forever.

I would say the way to acquire poise the most readily would be to follow Washington's model. "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience." If one would always keep his conscience clear, he would always be ready to act quickly and be unafraid in a time of crisis. He would desire to fight for his gains, and he would prepare himself for the trials to come whether it be in the games of sport or in the games of life.

STORY-TELLING IS TOPIC

(Continued from page one)

"The reason a child prefers to have a story told rather than read is because of what is termed the 'filter of personality,'" stated Miss Hiatt. "The reader is bound by the book, but the story-teller is free to express his own personality and to use his own words. The connection is much closer between the story teller and his audience because of this freedom of expression."

"Know your story, have it well arranged, and tell it simply. Don't moralize at the end of the story. If the story has been within the child's comprehension, the lesson will be much more effective if not openly expressed."

Miss Hiatt gave examples of the effect of missionary stories upon children. She stated that it was stories of this kind which led Marcus Whitman to take up his work for the Indians, and Florence Nightingale her work as nurse. Miss Hiatt concluded with two stories: the story of the rosebud, a nature story; and "The Little Girl Who Tended the Door," the Bible story of Peter's deliverance from prison.

Eva Wilkinson gave a chalk talk for children, showing the effect of sin upon the human heart. The interest of the audience was first aroused by questions, and by instructions to guess the name of the flowers which she was about to draw on the blackboard.

Special music was provided by a quartet composed of Lilah Baer, Arta Parmelee, Reinholt Beitz, and Frank Baer, accompanied by Catherine Turner.

"Contentment was a good word until an advertiser associated it with cows."

"The best work is done by men who are not afraid of their own ideas."

"Usually, what we don't earn we don't keep."

SENS PROPRE

By JULIETTE

Should one who asks the blessing in the dining-room stand or remain seated?

In a home he should remain seated. In a school dining-room, the custom of the school should be followed. Our custom here indicates that the person saying grace should stand.

When the salt is passed, should one wait for the person to set it on the table or take it in his hand?

Since there is only one salt shaker at the table and it must be passed around to all, one should take it in his hand and then pass it on.

When a girl sits on the side next to the water glasses and a boy goes after the water, should she turn the glasses up?

It is perfectly all right for her to do so.

What attitude should be taken by students when their individual parties are separated by the dining-room hostess?

If students come to the dining-room together and happen to be separated by the dining-room matron they should accept it graciously and go to the table which she indicates without a change of expression. It is the height of ill manners to do otherwise. The dining-room matron arranges the groups as best she can, and any cultured person will accept the place offered without a murmur.

In the absence of a dinner plate would it not be more convenient and proper to place the bread-and-butter plate on the right side, which would provide a safer resting place for the knife and fork?

Since the bread-and-butter plate is always placed at the left and just beyond the forks, it is hardly wise to make such a change.

Is it considered good form to slice bananas into the breakfast food in our dining-room?

Yes, if one prefers to eat them that way. The right way to eat a banana is to pull back one section of the peel and slice each bite, using a fork.

How should preserves or jelly be eaten?

Jellies and jams as well as butter are spread on bread with a knife. Butter is put on vegetables and jelly on vegetables or meat substitutes, however, with a fork.

Where should the hands be placed before one is seated at the table?

By one's side, not on the chair-back.

How should the feet be placed under the table?

The feet should be placed parallel with each other or under one's own chair.

Should the host ever fill the water pitcher?

Yes, when no other men are at the table, or when other gentlemen are busy with trays. He should not stand waiting for someone else to do all that is to be done when by helping to the members of the table could be seated sooner.

Should elbows ever be placed on the table?

No, not in the college dining-room. Let me quote Emily Post on this subject: "Although elbows on the table are seen constantly in highest fashionable circles, a whole table's length of elbows planted like clothes-line poles and hands waving glasses or forks about in between, is neither attractive nor, fortunately, an accurate picture of a dinner table."

"Elbows are universally seen on tables in restaurants, especially when people are lunching or dining at a small table of two or four, and it is impossible to make oneself heard above the music of one's table companions, and at the same time not be heard at other tables nearby, without leaning far forward. And in leaning forward, a woman's figure makes a more graceful outline supported on her elbows than doubled forward over her hands in her lap as though in pain! At home, when there is no reason for leaning across the table, there is no reason for elbows."

"Elbows are never put on the table while one is eating. To sit with the left elbow propped on the table while eating with the right hand—unless one is alone or ill—or to prop the right one on the table while lifting the fork or glass to the mouth, must be avoided."

Happiness Requires Something to Do

By M. H. T.

Happiness is a real necessity, and compensates those who will cultivate it. This subject, happiness, was called to our attention in worship one evening. The girls were asked the question, "Of what does happiness consist?" or "What makes one happy?" Several suggested that having a work to do was essential to happiness. Others thought that being busy all the time would not be the happiest state to live in, but rather one should have leisure time in which to contemplate the achievements of his work. However, in looking over some quotations, I find that many people believe that happiness and work go hand in hand. Ruskin says, "Toil is the law. Pleasures come through toil, and not by self-indulgence and indolence. When one gets to love work, his life is a happy one." One of Doctor Johnson's ingredients of happiness was, "A little less time than you want." If his recipe is correct, surely every college student can have happiness, for that means always to have so many things you want to see and to have and to do that no day is quite long enough for all you would like to do.

There is another secret of happiness besides having something to do. Timothy Dwight says, "That man is the happiest who has the most interesting things to think about." If one looks for trouble he will find it, and just so it is with happiness. One of the arch-enemies of happiness is worry, for it prefers to invade the contented mind.

Above all, happiness will not be satisfied to be quietly put off in a corner. It must be used. Happiness comes by giving it to others. The way to be happy is to make others so.

This much desired and admired quality really repays the person who will cultivate it. It not only increases the number of one's friends, but gives one more time. Dryden tells us,

"The happy people have whole days, and those they use;

The unhappy have but hours, and those they lose."

"It is a matter of economy to be happy, to view life and all its conditions from the brightest angle. It enables one to seize life at its best."

The following short poem gives still more reasons why one should want to be happy:

"Be happy; let who will be sad,
There are so many pleasant things,
So many things to make us glad,
The flower that buds, the bird that sings;
And sweeter still than all of these
Are friendships and old memories."

STAR LECTURE

(Continued on page three)

Mr. Ogden gave some measurement suggestions for the measurement of stellar distances. He said that the numbers could not be conceived because the human mind is capable of comprehending only a very small number. The immensities of space were suggested on different units of measurement. By a small, electrically driven representation of the solar system some idea of its size and the mechanics of the sun and its planets was shown. Mr. Ogden showed that if the solar system were given according to even an extremely small scale, the world being represented by a unit too small to be seen by the microscope, the nearest star would be placed clear off the campus. With these celestial yardsticks of comparative distances and sizes, numbers of galaxies were described, although the speaker told his audience that they could not even comprehend the meaning of the figures, they were so vast.

"That they may have a little peace, even the best dogs are compelled to snarl occasionally."

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Pastor Speaks On Seven Churches of Revelation

In his discourse Sabbath morning Pastor R. T. Baer spoke on the messages to the seven churches, as recorded in the Revelation. Representing, as they do, the church of God from apostolic times until the close of human probation, these seven churches prove of momentous import to every person who professes Christianity, the speaker said. "The truths sent by God to these churches, emanating as they do from Him who loved the world and ever will love His followers, are of great importance to every human being. Prone as we are to indifference, yet our loving Creator assures us that there are infinite possibilities before us," he continued. He showed that from the very first church, Ephesus, commended for its purity in the midst of a corrupt world, God gave to every church unmistakable evidences of His eternal care. The church of God passed through terrific storms of persecution in which millions of lives were snuffed out as of little value, but "there is One who has marked every grave, even though unknown to any mortal man." Pastor Baer called attention to the last church especially as the church which represents the church at the end of time, saying, "Soon will come the time when 'every eye shall see Him and they also who pierced Him.' People are now being gathered out who shall be finally prepared to see Him as He is. Now we have come down to the very last church, Laodicea. Here we are, living right on the borders of eternity, yet in lukewarm, inactive condition. Many are leaning upon a false hope. We are prone to be satisfied with old experiences. What we need is a return to the love and zeal for righteous living such as was exemplified in the apostolic church. Fearful threatenings and glorious promises are placed before us. Probation will soon close. Now, right now, is the time for everyone to get right with God."

JERUSALEM AS SEEN BY MISSIONARY

(Continued from page one)

eastward, we turned to the right, crossed the brook and started our ascent. I had two Palestinian boys with me. They had been raised right in Jerusalem and knew all its nooks and crooks. We had donkeys and rode wherever it was not too steep.

Our first stop was at the Garden of Gethsemane. It is still a secluded garden. There are some very old olive trees and also a few cypress trees. The Roman Catholics have built a very beautiful church right over the spot where it is thought that Jesus prayed the Thursday night of His betrayal. The atmosphere of the place seems to transport one back 1900 years and the events of that Thursday night rapidly passed through my mind, the praying Saviour, the sleeping disciples, Judas and the high priest's delegation. Here, as in few other places, one feels he is treading on holy ground.

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Tell His Disciples and Peter

REUBEN JOHNSON

Isaiah prophesied of Jesus, "A bruised reed shall He not break, and the smoking flax shall He not quench." We can see the fulfillment of this prophecy by studying the life of Jesus. When Peter had denied his Lord thrice, the last time by cursing and swearing, the Lord of glory, the Saviour of men, did not forget him. I can imagine during those days when Peter was about heart-broken, his Master crucified and in the grave, that his disciples were very unsympathetic toward him. They could tell one another of his mistakes, especially this last one of denying his Lord, but they did not have a word of encouragement for him. How different was Jesus. After his resurrection He had his angel give the message to those who sought his body, "Go your way; tell his disciples and Peter that He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see Him." Yes, He still remembered Peter. "A bruised reed shall He not break and the smoking flax shall He not quench."

"Life goes along like a song for those who do today what should be done today."



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THE PARTY LINE

Miss Doris Ruddle, college class '29, who is teaching at Munden, Kansas, visited Katherine Lutz over the week-end.

Mrs. Fred Nelson, of Oakdale, Nebraska, visited her mother, Mrs. George Hoffman, over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hall, of Oakdale, Nebraska, spent the week-end with Mr. Hall's sister, Mrs. R. T. Baer, and their son, Joyce, of South Hall.

Miss Bernice Jenkins, class of '29, principal of the Madison, Nebraska, high school, spent the week-end visiting parents and friends in College View.

Mrs. H. M. Duckworth, nee Miss Marie Mills, a former resident of College View and now living in St. Paul, Minnesota, is the mother of a daughter, born February 25.

Mr. George Gunter, 437 South 48th street, who was injured in an automobile accident in Omaha two weeks ago and has been there in the hospital ever since, returned home Saturday.

A Sunday morning breakfast was given for Jeanette McKibben and Mildred Johnson, week-end visitors, at the home of Pastor and Mrs. B. L. House. Others present were Catherine Turner, Ruth Gardner, Hester Mathes, Esther House, Martha Doris MacElvaine, Dorothy Foreman, Clyde Bushnell, Floyd Anderson, Harry Turner, Clarence Heiland, Wallace Nethery, and Lyle Freemeyer.

A meeting of the French club was held Thursday evening under the direction of Lucille Howe. After the report of the previous program had been read by Mary Hannah Thompson, a record of the national song of France, "Marseillaise," was played on the new orthophonic. The members of the club were glad to have Mr. Alonzo Hanhardt, who has spent some time in Brussels, speak to them. He spoke about some of the great artists of Belgium.

The Dorcas society met at the Seventh-day Adventist church Monday afternoon. Mrs. A. H. Nelson spoke on the scope of the society's work; Mrs. P. L. Thompson gave some pointers as to how to get money to help with; and Mrs. William Kirstein gave a talk showing the responsibility of the church toward such an organization. Other parts of the program were a violin solo by little Miss Nelson, accompanied by her sister Idamae, a vocal solo by Mrs. Caris Lauda, and a reading by Miss Myrna George.

"What do you do with the time you save by the use of modern conveniences?"

"Everybody has to go it alone a good deal of the time."

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. McMahon, who have been in California for some months, visited Mr. and Mrs. George Klement, 4302 South 49th street, from Friday until Monday.

Visitors from Nevada, Iowa, over the week-end were Jeanette McKibben, professional class of 1928, Esther Dawkins, professional class 1928, and Mildred Johnson, professional class, 1930.

Mr. George Shaver died at his home at 3703 South 48th street, eight o'clock Friday morning after having suffered from a broken hip since last Saturday morning. Mr. Shaver was 89 years old.

Miss Edda Rees, instructor in English and music at the high school in Bruning, Nebraska, visited her parents and friends here over the week-end. Miss Rees has accepted the position of principal at Bruning high school next year.

The Quest club met at the home of Felix A. Lorenz Monday evening with Mrs. D. G. Hiltz as the hostess. Miss Mary Jeffrey spoke on Soviet Russia, having first hand knowledge of conditions, as she was over there last summer.

Mr. Milton Transchell, principal of the College View high school, has resigned and discontinued his work March 1. Mr. Torval P. Johnson will take his place until the board of education can officially elect a new principal.

The funeral for Mr. George W. Shaver was held in the Seventh-day Adventist church at 2:30 Sunday afternoon. Pastor D. P. Miller officiated, with the assistance of R. T. Baer and J. S. Hart. Professor C. Engel and daughter, and a male quartet consisting of Mr. William Kirstein, Mr. William Kruse, Mr. Dale Strawn, and Mr. Arthur Beitz furnished the music.

Clara Montgomery played a piano solo, "Listen to the Mocking Bird," as the opening number of the meeting of the Philomathian society last week. George Emery told of the trip Colonel Richard Byrd made to the Antarctic regions. It was necessary for the explorers to take their houses and also supplies for sixty men for three years, Mr. Emery said. The sophomore string trio—Evelyn Baer, piano; Lamont Thompson, cello; and Helmut Wakeham, violin—played a selection. A sketch, "The House by the Side of the Road," was given by Myrna George and Eldarita Leslie. Esther House sang a solo as the closing number.

"Considering our weakness it's amazing that some of us get along as well as we do."

"Everybody loves a good listener."

ANSWERS TO HISTORICAL QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

1. In 1856 the United States government tried out camels as a means of transportation. The camels were imported from the Levant under the direction of Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War. It was thought that their ability to travel long distances over the desert without water would solve the transportation problem between San Antonio and Los Angeles. Government officials were at first very favorable to their use but they proved no match for the swifter pony express and overland stage of the northern route.

2. This expression dates back to the days of the guild system. Under that institution, in order to rise from the position of journeyman to master workman a man was required to show his ability on the line of his chosen trade. The article which he made at this time was the product of his best efforts and was closely scrutinized by guild officials; consequently it became known as a masterpiece.

3. During the two decades just prior to the Civil War the Mississippi valley was the greatest shipping center in the world. The steamboat tonnage of New Orleans was twice that of New York and the entire tonnage of the Mississippi and Ohio valleys was much greater than that of the British Empire. The advent of the railroads and the Civil War ruined this great transportation business.

4. On the night of June 20, 1756, a party of 156 English were taken prisoners and confined in an apartment eighteen feet by fourteen feet ten inches, by a Newab at Calcutta, India. This cell had only two small windows obstructed by a verandah. After a night of terrible agony from pressure, heat, thirst, and lack of ventilation, there were only twenty-three survivors. One of the survivors published an account of that terrible night of suffering.

5. General Winfield Scott is known as "Old Fuss and Feathers." He was very strict in his military discipline and especially careful with regard to proper form and courtesy. He presented an extreme opposite in this matter to Zachary Taylor, who was fondly called by his men "Old Rough and Ready." On the hottest August days Scott compelled his men to wear full dress uniforms though they sweltered in the heat.

6. Liberia is a negro republic in Africa founded during Monroe's administration for the purpose of colonizing the freed negro slaves from America which were being emancipated by humanitarian movements of the time. It is interesting to note that these freed slaves and their posterity set up a system of slavery in Liberia and that the League of Nations recently condemned them for keeping other negroes enslaved.

7. The Bibliotheque Nationale, the French national library, is the largest in the world. It has over two and one half million books besides another half million coins, manuscripts, and engravings. Its origin dates back to 1367. In

1536 a legal requirement decreed that one copy of every work printed in France should be deposited in the national library.

8. Lindberg was not the first man to fly across the Atlantic ocean. It had been flown several times by others. His fame rests on the fact that he crossed the Atlantic alone and that he crossed by non-stop flight a longer route than had been followed before. Then too, there was a great interest in such a project because of the growing enthusiasm over aviation. Lindberg's conduct served to heap even greater honor on him.

9. Peggy O'Neil was a notorious character who became a political problem in Andrew Jackson's administration. Her father was an inn-keeper, and Peggy acquired a rather shady reputation. She later married one of the cabinet members who was a very dear friend of Jackson's. Jackson, thinking Peggy was libeled, attempted to usher her into good standing in Washington society, but the doughty old hero who had severely beaten the British at New Orleans succumbed before the attack of the Washington women who would not associate with this disreputable inn-keeper's daughter. As a result of the social battle Jackson's cabinet was split and Calhoun's chances for the presidency were ruined.

10. Timbuctu is an ancient city of Northern Africa. It is located in the southern part of the Sahara and is accessible to the outside world by means of the Niger river. The Portuguese as early as the sixteenth century discovered this magical city.

OLD SOUTH HALL

(Continued from page one)

The young men's self-improvement club is a weekly event that is always anticipated with interest. A study of parliamentary rules, impromptu talks, music and reading programs, mission pictures and talks, debates, and many other such programs are given.

South hall teaches how to fit in with the crowd—how to associate with others and to be able to "get along" with them. It has been said that before one can be a good leader he must learn to be a good follower. All cannot be leaders, but they can learn to co-operate with those that are at the head. And it is those backing the leaders that really cause a movement to have an influence. When one hundred twenty young men live together they must learn to co-operate, and this is one of life's greatest lessons one must learn.

By precept and example habits of health, neatness, and regularity are taught which will stay with the students through life and will form the basis for new habits that will be formed later.

South hall can indeed be called a real home for any young man who is preparing for future work in the world-wide field of service, and will welcome any young men who wish to live in an atmosphere that is in keeping with true Christian living.

"Being sick is twice as depressing if your ailment has an ugly name."

"Some people are pleasantly unhappy."

PRESENTS LIFE OF SCOTCH POET

(Continued from page one)

that the Holy Spirit only ministered to the Trinity. However, he was by no means an irreligious man, but through life he enacted a tragedy—and one of the deepest.

"His interest in human business was great, but he despised the supercilious air." At one time he went to dine with a man of the nobility. This man gave a dinner, and had Burns eat in the kitchen. Then at the end of the meal he had the poet come in to sing. Burns looked straight at his host and began,

"Is there for honest poverty
Wha hings his head and a' that?
The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the gowd for a' that."

And again, pointing at the nobleman,
"Ye see yon birkie (young fellow)
ca'd 'a lord'
Wha struts an' stares, and 'a' that?
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a cuif (fool) for a' that."

"Burns gives two pictures of himself, one comic, and one serious. The comic, airy side is shown in, 'Contented wi' Little.' The serious mood is shown in 'A Bard's Epitaph' in which he describes himself thus:

"The poor inhabitant below
Was quick to learn and wise to know,
And keenly felt the friendly glow
And softer flame;
But thoughtless follies laid him low
And stained his name."

"A young man who was trying to be very superior was abashed by Burns' breaking out 'No more of your titled acquaintances boast.' He could also compliment, as he did once when seated by a beautiful but embarrassed young lady at church. She was searching for the text in which was to be found the basis of the preacher's denunciation. He took her Bible and wrote a few lines of poetry, telling her that the text was meant for sinners and not for angels such as she."

Dr. Aiken told the story of those words "O wad some power the giftie gie us to see ourselves as ithers see us!" Burns wrote them after he had observed in church one day a louse crawling over the fine bonnet of a proud and aristocratic lady.

The speaker brought home to Americans the message of Burns when he told that in Denver, Colorado, is a statue of Burns, while in Scotland there is a statue of Abraham Lincoln. "The social gospel of the former was embodied in the latter," Dr. Aiken said. "After all, Scotland and Denver are not so far apart. The lives of both show the oneness of all."

Dr. Aiken, who came to America from Scotland at the age of twenty-four, was eminently fitted to interpret Robert Burns to his audience. His enthusiasm and love for the poet and his poetry carried the audience with him as he described the instances for the inspiration of Burns' most loved poems.

"Even the wisest men go at life somewhat blindly—they admit they can't quite solve the riddle."

"If we could be convicted for our thoughts, we'd all be in the penitentiary."

REPORTS OF SEMINAR WORK

(Continued from page one)

The story of Ruth furnished the basis for William Barclay's talk on "Friendship" at the Fremont church Sabbath morning. Mr. Barclay also sang for the Sabbath school, accompanied by Clinton von Pohle. In the afternoon Ralph Cash conducted a Bible study on Daniel 7, using charts which pictured the four beasts.

One of the oldest members of the Fremont church, J. P. Peterson, is very ill. The group visited him and had a season of prayer with him. A visit was also made to a Mr. White, who took his stand a few weeks ago, but who has not yet been able to meet with the company of believers there.

At Cortland Lowell Welch spoke on "Religious Liberty," and was assisted by Gideon Krueger. These two young men conduct services at Cortland every Sabbath.

In spite of disagreeable weather, a good attendance is reported at Seward, where Pastor M. J. Sorenson presented the subject of "The Temptation of Christ in the Wilderness."

The group going to Blair included Henry Preston, who had charge of the service there, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Bresee, Mrs. K. O. Nelson, (Mrs. Bresee's mother), and Clinton von Pohle. Mr. Bresee preached on John 3:14, 15. Mrs. Bresee sang a special song. In the afternoon the party visited Mrs. Bonine, an old lady, and sang for her. Mr. Bresee will assist at both Fremont and Blair in the future.

Ben Dupper, who is now assisting in the services at Beatrice and Fairbury, spoke to a large number at Fairbury on Revelation 22:12. Caris Lauda sang, accompanied by Mrs. Lauda. Following the service, two personal visits were made to the sick. Sunday evening services have been requested by the people.

GETTING OUT A PAPER

Getting out a paper is no picnic.

If we are rustling news we are not attending to business in our department.

If we stay on the job we ought to be out rustling news.

If we publish things from other papers, we are too lazy to write.

If we print original matter they say we lack variety.

If we print jokes folks say we are silly. If we don't they say we are too serious.

If we don't print contributions, we don't show appreciation.

If we do print them, the paper is filled with junk.

Like as not some fellow will say we swiped this from an exchange.

Oak Park Acorn.

"Some of us might find happiness if we would quit struggling so desperately for it."

"No man ever exposed himself to trouble without getting more than he expected."

"Some people seem to get a good deal out of life by not expecting too much."

Spring is Coming!

Notice the advertisements in the Clock Tower for special bargains

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