

This is the
Social Science
Number of
THE CLOCK TOWER

CLOCK TOWER

Second Semester
Begins
Monday,
January 23

VOL. VII

COLLEGE VIEW STATION, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, JANUARY 19, 1933

No. 16

DANGERS FOR CHURCH SEEN

Ancient Israel's Disregard for
Prophecy Is Fault of God's
People Today

AWAKENING URGED

Pastor Piper Stresses the Need of
Proclaiming the Message of
Christ's Coming

The position of the people of God today in regard to the prophecies was compared to that of the Israelites by Pastor J. F. Piper in church Sabbath morning. "Are we failing as some of ancient Israel failed?" was the stirring question asked.

Israel had partaken of the ways of the Egyptians and had become so contented with their life that God had to allow trouble and persecution to come upon them before they were willing to yield and be led by Him into the promised land, the speaker explained.

The story of Hezekiah's miraculous healing and of the mistake he made when the ambassadors from Babylon came down to inquire of the One who had power to turn the sun backward ten degrees was cited. Instead of telling them about this wonder-working God and of His love, Hezekiah showed them all the beauties and wonders of his kingdom; therefore, in order that His purpose might be accomplished, God permitted those great riches, and some of the people as well, to be carried into Babylon, declared Pastor Piper. It was then that Daniel, one of the captives, took advantage of the opportunity to make the God of heaven known to the people of that nation, he said.

Almost seventy years had passed, the speaker explained from Daniel 9, when Daniel, from his study of the prophecies, began to realize that the time of Israel's captivity was almost ended. Pastor Piper pointed out that of all the people who had access to this same knowledge, Daniel seemed to be the only one concerned and that similar spirit of unconcern existed in the days of Noah and also in the days of Lot.

Attention was then directed to the signs of Christ's second coming as recorded in Luke 21. According to the prophecy of the 2,300 days, the judgment began almost eighty-nine years ago. In view of this fact, the speaker declared that the coming of Christ
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History Teaching at Union College Becomes Practical Social Science

ALL AGES CONTRIBUTE LIFE VALUES

By E. N. DICK

From the earliest days of the Adventist denomination its leaders have been students of history. William Miller was an ardent student of secular



history and endeavored to interpret events by the light of the gospel. He spent whole days studiously seeking to correlate the prophecies with the events of history. The leaders in the third angel's message likewise early learned to search the pages of history for the fulfillment of prophecy.

History rightly has become the handmaiden of theology and religious training. To the young men and women who come to Union college for the express purpose of taking work which will fit them for evangelistic or Bible work, the history department offers a thorough auxiliary training. It is the aim not only to impart knowledge necessary to a thorough understanding of the prophecies and underlying beliefs of Seventh-day Ad-



Lowell Welch, graduate of 1932, is to be in charge of South hall following Dean C. W. Kime's departure.

FORMER ENGLISH INSTRUCTOR DIES

Mrs. O. J. Graf Passes Away
at Loma Linda, California,
January 8

Roberta Andrews-Graf, daughter of Pastor R. F. Andrews and English teacher at Union college from 1901-1907, died January 8 at Loma Linda, California, where she was associate preceptress of nurses. She became seriously ill on December 27, and her condition continually grew worse in spite of good medical attention until her death twelve days later.

Mrs. Graf was born December 21, 1880, near Gilman, Illinois. She came to College View with her parents in 1901 and here met Otto J. Graf, whom she married on August 4, 1908. Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Graf went to Berrien Springs, Michigan, where Professor Graf was president of Emmanuel Missionary college for nine years.

Because of Mr. Graf's ill health, they went to Loma Linda in 1918, where, after a few years, Mrs. Graf became principal of the Loma Linda academy. Two years ago she accepted the position of associate preceptress of the Loma Linda Sanitarium Nurses' home.

Survivors are: her husband, Otto J. Graf; two brothers, Dr. G. G. Andrews, Iowa City, Iowa; and John N. Andrews, Minneapolis, Minnesota; and three sisters, Mrs. Mattie Mohler, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. C. L. Benson, Fayetteville, Arkansas; and Mrs. Merritt-Saeger, Vermilion, South Dakota.

History Teaching at Union College Becomes Practical Social Science

ventists but also to give the student a broad cultural outlook on life. For example, a course covering the civilization of the Middle Ages cannot fail to give one a deeper appreciation of the institutions of today, for our modern institutions have their roots in the Medieval period.

But it is not enough simply to know and appreciate institutions. We have problems to solve today. As men of the twentieth century, we build on the foundation of the past. Without a record of the past, and its interpretation, the knowledge so painfully acquired by the generations who have gone before would be lost. As it is, history bestows on each new generation a rich legacy from the dim aisles of the past. The Union college history department attempts to bring the student into the possession of his rightful heritage. With this capital he will be better able to solve the problems of his day.

Moreover the young person, in preparing for life's work, whether it be to minister to the spiritual needs of the needy world or pursue the work of a layman, should have a broad, cultural training. The man who would get most out of life today must be sympathetic, able to view the other man's problem from his angle, able to overlook petty, mean insults or injuries. He must learn that another may be as honest as himself and yet differ radically from him on some
(Continued on page four)

ICELAND PICTURED

Climate, People, and Home Life
Described in Mission Band

"Iceland is the field in which I would like to be a missionary," said Pastor J. S. Schilling in his talk to the mission band Sabbath afternoon.

"The population of Iceland is about 3,000," Pastor Schilling stated, "and it is a little larger than the state of Nebraska. The population is scattered in small villages along the coast or on the banks of the rivers inland about twenty-five or thirty miles." The speaker said that Iceland came as the result of terrific volcanic eruptions, and that one finds volcanic regions there today. "The climate is not cold," he continued, "but is warm."

"The people are domestic and home-loving. A number of them live on farms, although it is not possible for them to do extensive farming, as the land is poor. Several families live close together and in this little group one will be the minister, another the shoemaker, another the tailor, making a little colony by themselves. Their houses are made of wood with grass roofs and are clean and tidy inside. Since the people are rather secluded and do not have entertainment such as the American people are used to having, they enjoy reading books. Colporteurs have success in selling books in Iceland."

Pastor Schilling showed pictures of the Icelanders, their homes, and mission stations and churches there.

MRS. HILTS READS

Platform Guild Hears the Story of
'Finders Keepers'

Members of the Platform Guild were given a special treat at their recent meeting, when Mrs. Hilts read for them, "Finders Keepers," a story based on that old maxim. Mrs. Aldrid found a gold mesh purse containing four hundred dollars, and she made herself believe there was no way by which it could be identified. "For," she reasoned, "there are millions of gold mesh purses, and all money is alike." Just as she was telling her husband of all she intended to buy with the money, a neighbor, Mrs. Hampton, came in with the news that she had lost four hundred dollars, in a little gold mesh purse, and asked for advice as to what to do. Mr. Aldrid was astonished that his wife did not mention her find, and after Mrs. Hampton left he told her, in no uncertain terms, just what he thought about it. Mrs. Aldrid, however, insisted on "finders keepers;" so he took four hundred dollars from his money box and sent it to Mrs. Hampton, telling her that he had found her money. Then Mrs. Aldrid discovered that she had lost her purse, containing not only the four hundred dollars, but her own money as well. The purse was located at a lost-and-found bureau, but all the money had been removed from it. Needless to say, she learned her lesson, and was not so certain that finders should be keepers.

INSTRUCTOR LEAVES FOR PACIFIC COAST

Has Served as Dean of Men
and Head of Education
Department



C. W. Kime, dean of the men and head of the department of education, will leave the college Thursday night for the Pacific Coast

Dean C. W. Kime will leave for the Pacific coast Thursday night, it was learned at the college Sunday evening when the dean, who came to Union in the fall of 1931 and who became head of the department of education this fall, announced his plans at men's assembly. Lowell Welch, graduate of last spring, will have charge temporarily of the men's dormitory after Dean Kime's departure.

In 1922 Dean Kime received his B. A. degree, with a major in physical science, from Walla Walla college, where he was dean of men from 1919 to 1927. During the last four years of this time he was also principal of the academy at the college and instructor in academy history and physics and college physics. From 1927 to 1930 Dean Kime directed the practice teachers in secondary education at the University of Southern California, where he had a fellowship and where he received his M. A. degree in education. Following this, he was director of two summer-school terms at Walla Walla college and was head of the department of education until a year ago this past fall, when he came to Union.

"I have enjoyed the work with the boys immensely," said Dean Kime, "and it has been a great pleasure to know them and to share in their interests and problems." The dean does
(Continued on page four)

"God must have men and women who will know what to do in the crisis before us," declared President M. L. Andreasen in his talk to the students Friday evening.

The text for the evening was taken from Exodus 4:4, "Put forth thy hand and take it [the serpent] by the tail." God needed a man at that time who had faith, obedience, courage, and resourcefulness, President Andreasen continued, and He could not use a man who questioned His word. Therefore, the speaker reasoned, He gave Moses a test, and when Moses understood that test, God said, "I can use you."

Students will never get anywhere in life unless they develop these same traits of character, President Andreasen affirmed. Training in obedience is really worth while, he observed.

The speaker promised that if the young people of Union college will take advantage of the training offered in this school, they will be among the three hundred Gideonites who will go forth to victory. He mentioned the coming examinations as a time for resourcefulness, advising students to look up when they see the testing time approaching.

Liberty does not mean merely freedom from physical restraint, but embraces the right of each individual to be free in the enjoyment of the faculties with which he has been endowed by his Creator, subject only to such restraints as are necessary for the common welfare.

Religious liberty is the right of any person to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience. This right is declared by most American constitutions—federal and state—to be a natural indefeasible right. Religious liberty, however, does not include the right to introduce and carry out every scheme and purpose which persons see fit to claim as part of their religious system. While there is no legal authority to constrain belief, no one can lawfully stretch his own liberty of action so as to interfere with that of his neighbor.

In a democracy the people constitute the government. The supreme power is retained by the people and exercised by representation; hence our form of government. Lincoln it was who defined democracy to be "government of the people, by the people, for

SINGING GROUP PLEASE CROWD

Vocal Ensemble Presented by
Prof. Stanley Ledington
Gives Concert

INTERMINGLE SOLOS

Variety Added by Violin, Piano,
and Vocal Selections All
by the Members

One of the outstanding programs of the year was given in the college chapel Saturday evening, when Prof. Stanley Ledington, director of the school of music, presented the vocal ensemble in annual concert. The ensemble selections, which were interspersed with solo features, proved a variety in themselves, the first six numbers being of a religious nature and the last five secular. Of the eleven numbers, three were accompanied by Prof. Sterling Gernet at the piano. "Evening Song," by Arkadelt, was the first selection. This, like all the renditions, was beautifully done. "To Us Is Born Immanuel," by Praetorius, followed, and the antiphonal parts in it made the quality of each of the sections in the choir noticeable. The last of the first group of songs was "Father in High Heaven Dwelling," by J. S. Bach.

Florence Heald played a violin solo, "Au bord d'un Ruisseau," by Boisdoffre. The delicacy of this number was noted.

Mozart's "Ave Verum Corpus" was reverently interpreted by the singers. "Lo, a Voice to Heaven Sounding," by Bortnianski, has been sung many times by the ensemble but its appeal has not diminished. "Crucifixus," by Lotti, sung in Latin, presented the voices in their ability to blend in the shadings from imperceptible softness to majestic crescendo.

A reading was given by Ermina Powell, "A Few Bars in the Key of G." This story had a Colorado setting, in which a young cowboy who had left his wife in anger suddenly became desperate to reach her as soon as possible, and succeeded in spite of obstacles, through the inspiration of a few words and notes from the *Messiah* written on a postal card, "Unto us a son is born."

Ada Townsend displayed clear technique and good interpretation in a piano solo, "Etincelles," by Moszkowski.
(Continued on page four)

Constitution of Democracy Embodies

ITS STUDY EMPHASIZED AT UNION

America's Religious Liberty Bulwark

By ALVIN W. JOHNSON

Daniel Webster, the great expounder of our institutions, gave us an unimpeachable political maxim in words of classic strength and clearness when he said: "The first object of a free people is the preservation of their liberty."

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Religious liberty is the right of any person to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience. This right is declared by most American constitutions—federal and state—to be a natural indefeasible right. Religious liberty, however, does not include the right to introduce and carry out every scheme and purpose which persons see fit to claim as part of their religious system. While there is no legal authority to constrain belief, no one can lawfully stretch his own liberty of action so as to interfere with that of his neighbor.

In a democracy the people constitute the government. The supreme power is retained by the people and exercised by representation; hence our form of government. Lincoln it was who defined democracy to be "government of the people, by the people, for

the people." Consequently, if we are going to have an intelligent government we must have an intelligent people informed on governmental principles. This necessitates the study of government; but more than that, if we would guard our liberties, and especially our religious liberties, we must realize that the object of government does not consist in domination of men, restraining them by fears or subjecting them to the will of others. In the words of Spinoza, "The state has for its end so to act that its citizens should in security develop soul and body, and make free use of their reason, hence the true end of the state is liberty."



It is in view of a recognition of some of these facts and of the problem involved that we endeavor to study government in Union college.

ADVANCED SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY TO START AT UNION NEXT YEAR

Word that the proposed graduate School of Theology being advocated by the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be established in connection with Union college came Wednesday evening just as THE CLOCK TOWER was going to press.

More complete announcement of this will appear next week. President Andreasen states that this expansion will enhance the splendid standing which Union college has enjoyed for so many years because of its scholarship and activities in preparing men for religious endeavor. It is stated that the General Conference is morally supporting the work of the new school of theology.

For some time denominational leadership has felt the burden of strengthening the teaching of theology in all of its schools and this is the first step to that end.

Dick Opens Discussion of Russia in Quidnunc

Compares Soviet Rule to That of
French Revolution

Dr. Everett Dick spoke to the Quidnunc club on the Soviet government Wednesday.

He compared the French Revolution to that of Russia as it is now, and emphasized the fact that an unusual opportunity is being afforded this generation—the privilege of witnessing a revolution.

It was interesting to note that in Russia not all are allowed to affiliate with the political party of their choice.

An item of interest to the young women was the fact that in Russia it is believed people should live in dormitories. By this grouping, stated Dr. Dick, time is saved, for one woman does the work and takes care of the children of the other eight or nine families, while the rest of the women are free to work in the factories during the day.

Dr. Dick mentioned that at the present time Soviet Russia is engaging in a strong campaign against liquor, but that the country is still working against Christianity and religion. He said that although the situation is not clear now, in a short time events will be taking place, and students will be able to understand more concerning this great problem.

Speaker Stresses Need of Men to Meet Crisis

President M. L. Andreasen Talks to
Students Friday Evening

"God must have men and women who will know what to do in the crisis before us," declared President M. L. Andreasen in his talk to the students Friday evening.

The text for the evening was taken from Exodus 4:4, "Put forth thy hand and take it [the serpent] by the tail." God needed a man at that time who had faith, obedience, courage, and resourcefulness, President Andreasen continued, and He could not use a man who questioned His word. Therefore, the speaker reasoned, He gave Moses a test, and when Moses understood that test, God said, "I can use you."

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Friday, January 20		Monday, January 23	
Sunset	5:28 p. m.	Second Semester begins	
M. V. Society	8:00 p. m.		
Sabbath January 21		Tuesday, January 24	
Men's Prayer Band	8:30 a. m.	Health Club	6:40 p. m.
S. S. Song Service	9:45 a. m.		
Sabbath School	10:00 a. m.	Wednesday, January 25	
Church Service	11:00 a. m.	Kappa Theta	6:45 p. m.
Stringed Orchestra Program	8:00 p. m.	Thursday, January 26	
		Sigma Iota Kappa	6:45 p. m.

THE CLOCK TOWER

Published every Thursday during the school year and monthly during the summer vacation by the Student Publishing Association of Union College.

VOL. VII JANUARY 19, 1933 NO. 16

Subscription rate: One dollar a year; five cent a copy.

Those who have their addresses changed should send in both the old and the new addresses to enable us to make the change accurately and quickly. Send communications to The CLOCK TOWER, College, View Lincoln, Nebraska. Advertising rates furnished on request.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Lincoln, Nebraska, April 5, 1911, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage as provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 17, 1921.

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BUGABOOS

What about the misconception concerning things of pagan origin? Why is it that customs originating in the Catholic church should prejudice one? After all, is it the origin of a thing that we remember?

If agitators did not continually keep before us the fact that Christmas trees, Easter eggs, and numerous holidays are of pagan origin, no one would likely know it. Today, the motives of the celebrant of Christmas and New Year are far removed from those of the pre-Christian peoples. He keeps Christmas in his home because it is a jolly, brotherly, generous occasion, capable of unlimited possibilities in uniting children to the home. Why destroy something beautiful by digging up disrepute from the past?

The conferred degrees and the caps and gowns worn at graduation have lived from ancient times. Shall we cast these out of our system of living simply because they were in use in the days when monks and pagan philosophers were in the ascendancy?

If one has a peculiar discrimination against such things, he had better be consistent and exclude the rest of the institutions and inventions of paganism or Catholicism. There is our form of trial which had its origin among the barbarians of Germany. Such media as our language, our numerals, and the names of the months have similar beginnings. The impressing investiture service in our Junior Missionary Volunteer society harks back to the Middle Ages. Continuing the list, one should feel the pricking of his conscience when he removes his hat in the church. The Jews in Christ's time kept on their hats, but took off their shoes; therefore our custom must have originated elsewhere.

Tipping the hat would be contrary to this code of living as would also removing the glove when shaking hands, for these revert to the primitive days when roughly armed fighters hunted wild boar and slew dragons.

No, if one is to enjoy living, he must do the thing he does with a motive all his own. It is not right that we should go to church because Paul went, or that we should pray because Daniel prayed. Ours should be an impelling desire within to act spontaneously and with love. A clear-minded study of history will give one this conception, will aid one in living a joyous life in the present age instead of allowing ancient bugbears to frighten him.

J. H. M.

AN INDISPENSABLE BACKGROUND

History forms the background for our cultural life. One misses the point of many public speeches and even of private conversations if he does not have at least some knowledge of history. Suppose a speaker says, "He was a second Diogenes," and the listener has no idea who the first Diogenes was. That sentence might as well have been unsaid. Or suppose some one says, "Don't be an iconoclast," and the one spoken to, hating to appear ignorant, replies, "No, I'm not," when that may be exactly what he is. Every such point is entirely lost upon those who have not studied history. And such historical allusions are often the most meaningful way of stating things. They carry a certain rich significance which can be expressed in no other way.

In the study of literature, one finds a historical background an absolute necessity if he is to get more than the most meager enjoyment from the things he reads. In almost every literary production there are allusions to events and characters of the past. Those few that do not contain such allusions cannot be appreciated fully if one does not know at what time they were written or under what circumstances. What enjoyment would one ever get out of a Saint's Legend if he did not know the practices of the church at the time they were written—of the superstitions, of the uneducated condition of the people? How could one appreciate Chaucer's satire on high church officials of the time if he did not know of the existing corruptions of the church? Or what would one think of the romances if he did not know the moral standards and the social customs of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries? One gets twice as much from literature, and from life, if he brings to it a rich knowledge of history.

E. E. S.

WHOLE-HEARTED

"When Alexandre Dumas, the author of *The Three Musketeers*, was well along in years, a ball was given in his honor by his friends. Among the compliments made to the white-haired, well-loved writer of France was one by a gracious lady, who said, 'How charmingly you manage to grow old, Monsieur Dumas. We ladies are curious to know your secret.' Without hesitation Dumas answered, 'Madame, I give my entire time to it.'

"In his answer Dumas hit upon a principle that holds true for many more pressing problems than the matter of growing old. In the degree that we give our entire time—our whole-hearted attention—to a matter, in that degree does the venture succeed.

"Note at the beginning, however, that there is an important condition to this rule. . . . You must learn how to do things correctly from the beginning. You must succeed somewhat the first time, more the second, and more and more each time, until you can perform the task with satisfaction. . . . If you do not take time to learn how to work correctly, you will be bound more and more tightly by wrong habits."—(*Better Work Habits*, by Rachel Salisbury.)

History Antedote for Fanaticism

BY LOWELL WELCH

"The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be; and that which is done is that which shall be done; and there is no new thing under the sun." These were the words of "The Preacher" and they are not without wisdom.

When God found His chosen people of Old Testament times backslidden and discouraged, He reminded them of their experience in the past; whereupon they repented and turned again into the right way. When the writer of Hebrews searched for the strongest arguments upon which to build his appeal for faith, he chose an account of the faithful men of the past. When a modern student of government seeks how to govern in his own day, he turns to the laws of the Romans. Or, whenever our fathers drift into the most prominent topic of conversation, the depression, we hear one begin "When I was a boy—" or "In the days when —"

So the study of history proves itself to be a tremendously broadening influence in the life of every person. Whole races of people have been kept under the domination of selfish leaders because they were not able to see through the petty politics of their rulers. The terrible intolerant atrocities perpetrated in the name of religion have been committed because the actors could not see the equality of all men and the condemnation of their own acts in the pages of history. And today men's hearts are failing them for fear of the things that are coming upon the earth because they have not recognized from history the goal of life and world affairs toward which every event of today is carrying them.

It is the birds-eye view which a study of history gives that is the greatest natural antedote for the extremist and the fanatic; for by it are taught the important attitudes of tolerance and generosity which combat our hasty condemnation of men and nations. In this view is also furnished the necessary perspective for understanding our time and for enabling men of our day to separate in their own thinking the permanent elements in contemporary life from the accidental and the transient.

It was Von Sybel, the German statesman and historian, who said: "He who knows the whence will also know the whither."

Lauds Elements of Class Variety

BY LOUIS PETTIS

A certain well known traveler once recorded in a book his observation that life in Mexico can never be humdrum. "In Mexico," he said, "it's always the unexpected that happens."

The same element of uncertainty, applied to the school room, makes a history class a lively place instead of the drouth center it is sometimes feared to be. If one likes sudden surprises or if he has a fancy for guessing games, he should connect himself with one of Dr. Dick's history classes and see whether he can outwit him to the extent of being prepared for his pleasant little announcement, "I think we'll write a little today." Some of his students develop an extra sense—and intuitive feeling that on such and such a day they'd better be prepared for a "nickel quiz."

Class members themselves possess unsuspected possibilities that are set off by trifles. In one of our upper division classes a certain student was discussing Stephen A. Douglas, when a classmate took exception and launched into a verbal controversy that kept the class chuckling for days. Dr. Dick can tell of many an extemporaneous debate between a fiery Southerner and a stubborn Northerner over some phase of the Civil War. (Beg pardon, we mean War Between the States. sc. Congressional decree.)

As if the foregoing were not enough to keep up the interest, Dr. Dick adds the final touch. He has an admitted sense of humor; added to this is an absorbing interest in his subject, with an aptness for lifelike and amusing interpretations of historical characters. Whether he is demonstrating styles of marching or describing past events in modern idiomatic English, the famous Dick smile will suddenly flash out.

Lower-division textbook classes often have the reputation of being overgrown outlines, because they are survey courses that give a pre-view for advanced work. In Freshman and American history, though, class discussions, lectures, and outside reading

bring in a panorama of details that make the past alive again.

Two upper-division classes—*Medieval Civilization* and *Civil War*—are attracting the attention this year of juniors and seniors with history majors. Inasmuch as these are lecture classes, no textbook is used, but students have greater liberties in their library research. Contrary to the natural inference, Dr. Dick doesn't do all the talking, for he doesn't get a chance. Class members assume the right to interrupt, whether to put a question or to volunteer a recently-found bit of information.

One of the particular features of upper division studies is the wealth of details that one discovers. Exact and minute the work may be, but compensation exists in the factor of interest. Caesar's first experience with the tides of the Atlantic, Charlemagne's dismissal of the physicians who advised him to stop eating his favorite roast meat, nauseating and unsanitary monastic practices, and Mohammedan proficiency in wife-hunting are all but samples of the nuggets that come to the top in *Medieval Civilization*.

As for the upper division American History class, it seems not too much to say that one cannot understand our own Civil War (*supra*) without the contributions of this advanced study.

Even the inexorable assignment of semester themes cannot dim the luster of these classes.

Suggests Study of Constitution

BY LYDIA SONNENBERG

There has perhaps been no time in the history of the Adventist movement when we should have a more thorough knowledge of our government. We have the prophetic assurance that the time will come when governments will attempt to change "times and laws."

To understand the rights that a citizen has under our government, he must have an acquaintance with their source—the constitution. From it he can find those "inalienable rights" which he should always enjoy without molestation. He can determine those powers which Congress has the right to exercise and those which it may not.

Religious liberty is one of our most cherished rights. It is one of those rights guaranteed us by our government. Yet there are frequently inroads made upon our liberties. Sunday laws, calendar reform, and various forms of religious legislation are examples of such infringements. We may expect still greater infringements upon our liberty in the future. It is only as we acquaint ourselves with our government constitution, laws, and principles, that we may expect to defend our rights and delay, or even in some cases prevent entirely, the passage of unjust legislation.

In the study of government we learn how to relate ourselves more intelligently to the issues that confront us as individuals and as a religious body. The study of government constantly becomes more imperative; it is a privilege and a duty to study its principles more diligently.

New Problems in Politics Noted

BY FRED WILLIAMS

"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and to God the things that are God's," is worthy of careful consideration. We hear and we may also read from the Word of God, that God rules in the affairs of men. The experience of Nebuchadnezzar is one of the many evidences of that fact. This lesson was not only for the people of that time, but it is also for us to know that God is still ruling in our affairs.

The United States as a nation has grown until it has become a leading world power in a scant century and a half. We have proved that men of all nationalities may live together peacefully and prosperously in a democratic government.

It is an interesting privilege to study the huge and complicated functions of our government. In the study of government one may see how the changing economic conditions of the country have made it necessary to extend powers of the legislative, judicial, and executive departments in the work which they carry on. They have gained much power since our first congress convened and our first president was inaugurated, although we have practically the same constitution. If Washington should appear today, he

would see changes he had not dreamed would come.

Present-day tendencies seem to indicate that in days to come the functions of the government will extend in new directions and take on other activities; such changes will bring about new problems. Every patriotic citizen should thoroughly know our present government in order that he may speak intelligently on the issues that arise from time to time. We should show a great interest in political science studies at Union college.

DEAN REES SPEAKS

Presents College Standards and Traditions at Men's Club

Dean Pearl Rees, of North hall, speaking before the members of the young men's self-improvement club Thursday evening, presented in interrogative form some of the tradition and the standards of Union college.

The speaker offered questions for each listener to ask himself, questions which were recommended for meditation and reflection. Such subjects as chivalry, courtesy, attitude toward religious activities, cleaning under the bed, and speaking respectfully to seniors were among the many points suggested as means of improvement. In dealing with the care of the campus Dean Rees mentioned cowpaths worn by careless feet and bits of refuse cast here and there. She cited the example of a former Union college president, who, despite his gentlemanly dignity, helped pick up from the campus scraps and refuse he had never thrown there. The last question, which the speaker declared her most important, concerned conversion and personal religion.

The Dietitian

BY MIRIAM WESTCOTT

Carbohydrate foods, which include all starches and sugars, are the greatest sources of heat and energy and they make up the major part of the diet. Although a large amount of carbohydrates is required by the body, the tendency is toward an over amount, especially when it is taken in its most concentrated forms.

Carbohydrate is best supplied when obtained from foods containing vitamins, whole grain cereals, and milk. Carbohydrates in this form are much preferred to those found in rich desserts and candy; but when carbohydrates are taken in these concentrated forms, they should not be taken in large amounts.

Carbohydrates, when properly eaten, are the foods that are the most quickly digested. The cooking starts the digestion of the more complex forms of starch by softening the cellulose and changing the raw or insoluble starch to a cooked or soluble form. For this reason, cereals require long cooking in order to render them easily digestible.

The use of carbohydrate foods in the form of fruits is of special value now, because there are so many afflicted with colds and influenza. For such persons a diet of fruit and fruit juices for a few days is advisable. These carbohydrates are the most easily digested form of energy, and in addition to this, they contain alkalinizing properties that neutralize the acid wastes of the body, and furnish fluids that wash out the waste products.

The most important function of carbohydrates is to furnish heat and energy for the carrying on of bodily activity. Furthermore, the extra amount taken is stored in the body for future use.

Resident Young Women Hostesses for Guests

The village girls were entertained by the dormitory girls Sabbath noon and evening. Those who were present were: Eldarita Leslie, Lucille Marker, Grace Shafer, Phyllis Ledington, Eunice Dunn, Grace Jones, Evelyn McWilliams, Idamae Nelson, Elizabeth Crawford, Margaret Nelson, Leeta Anderson, Glenna Adams, Hester Mathes, Mildred Haas, Maxine Harland, Aileen Chase, Frances Chase, Jewell Chase, Thelma Shafer, Jesse Van Divier, Gladys Munn, Marie Werner, Rachel Wendt, Evelyn Jepson, Sara Miller, Leona Edmondson, Dorothy Dawson, Esther Sonnenberg, Lydia Sonnenberg, Mauveth Davies, Lucille Kirstein, Gretchen Van Syoc, Alma Spaulding, Irene Spaulding, Marjorie Keene, Laurene Williams, Edna Welch, and Gladys Day.

Past Controversies Are of Present Importance

With the thought in mind that study of the thought and activity of men of the past and present is an aid to proper understanding of Bible prophecy, the members of the Sanderlin club at Wednesday's meeting listened to a brief talk by Pastor Frank H. Yost in which he set forth the fact that the great controversies and theological problems of the day are not new after all but have been points of controversy from the earliest Christian era. We can gain much, he declared, by a study of these old discussions of our modern problems.

Paul Miller's review of the second of a series of articles on Soviet Russia, by Will Durant, called to mind the fact that in the world today there are events going on which must have their place in the working out of the divine plan found in the Scriptures. The question forced upon our minds, said Pastor Yost, is: Will we look upon these things with alarm and fear or recognize them as a part of God's plan and fit ourselves to fill our places in a rapidly changing world?

MUSIC CLUB HEARS STUDY ON OPERAS

Moments Musical, the music club, met Wednesday morning under the direction of Ada Townsend and heard a program devoted to the opera.

Verna Pooler read Clayoma Engel's paper on the opera. Mrs. Stanley Ledington sang two arias, "Una Voce Poco Fa," from *The Barber of Seville*, by Rossini, in Italian, and "Elsa's Traum," from Wagner's *Lohengrin*, in German. Della Kremer played a violin solo, "Meditation," from *Thais*, by Massenet, and Florence Heald played a violin selection from the opera *Martha*, by Flotow. Stanley Ledington accompanied. Earl Gable read the secretary's report and Lucile Fleming was elected to serve on the program committee.

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LITERARY FEATURE

Recollections at Ninety-six

By JEANETTE MCKIBBEN

"They've no right to be up there; that belongs to God," said "Granddad" Strowse, ninety-six-year-old civil war veteran, as he endeavored with his dimming eyesight to see the airplane presumptuously floating above. It was the fourth of July, Granddad, hearing the sound in the sky, attempted to see, but he could not. A twenty-three-year-old terrier, his pal for almost a quarter of a century, waddled along beside him in the yard. She was black except for the profusion of gray hairs that fringed her eyes and ears. Her short legs could hardly bear up under the weight of her squatty body.

Realizing that some one was approaching, Granddad repeated his decision that he would never step into an airplane. "God made us to stay on the earth and I'll stay here till he takes me off," the old man firmly declared. Chuckling, he invited us onto the porch, pleased that he had visitors. Back and forth he swung in the porchswing, as happy as a child.

That morning Granddad had walked to the barber shop for a hair cut. He always walked and he always went alone.

"Don't you get tired, Granddad, when you walk so far? It's nearly a mile." I spoke in a loud voice because Granddad doesn't hear as well as he did when the canons were booming around Shiloh.

"He! he! Well, it isn't anything to walking through Georgia to the sea," he muttered. "Sherman used to march us a good many miles in one day."

And then came a story about the time when Granddad marched under Sherman and fought in the battle of Shiloh. He asked us into the house in order that he might display his picture in which he wore the blue uniform of the Union army. Pleased with our interest, he recalled another relic.

"I've a letter, too, signed with my own blood. Just sit down," and he shuffled into the kitchen.

"Annie, oh Annie," he called to his daughter, "where's the paper I wrote with my blood when I was in the war?"

When he returned, the old man proudly but tremblingly handed us a framed manuscript written entirely in blood.

"We didn't have much in them days," Granddad explained. "Walking so far, soldiers couldn't carry much. When we wrote a letter home, many of us used the blood from our wounds. Our pen was a quill which we pulled from a handy fowl."

Inquiring further, we discovered that Granddad had much more to remember of his march to the sea and of his fight in the Battle of Shiloh. He told how the soldiers stopped marching long enough to tear up the confederate railroads and in other ways to remove possibilities for any one who might be pursuing them. He repeated often, but we did not mind.

He was somewhat difficult to understand as his words were uttered indistinctly and disconnectedly. But the old soldier of ninety-six years repaid our patience.

Chuckling to himself, he recalled that he had only two things to eat in those days of endless marching—hardtack and salt pork. Day after day there was salt pork, hardtack, and little water, sometimes none at all. The old man stopped to ask Annie if dinner was about ready.

"We carried the stuff with us," he continued in his short sentences, interspersed with delightful mutterings. "We kept it in tin cans. Sometimes we saw a stream. How we felt blest! Every one got out his tin and drank—and drank. Most of the time there was nothing to drink. He! he! And how we did wash our tin dishes! Many and many a time—after we had eaten our salt pork and hardtack,—we would spit on our dishes and wipe them with leaves. Yes sir! That's how we used to do in Sherman's army. It's all we could do."

Annie called us to dinner and Granddad, all happy within, moved slowly to his accustomed place at the table. Now and then one of us would show him where his butter was or give him a piece of bread, for his eyes were not as keen as they were when he used to eat hardtack and salt pork and drink black coffee.

He didn't eat a great deal. He said that he doesn't need much. He thinks that people will live longer if they do not overeat. But Granddad was attentive to our needs. Repeatedly he asked Annie if we didn't need some bread, some potatoes, or some jelly (Annie's jelly was the best we had ever eaten).

Suddenly he burst out, "Oh ho! You want something to eat," and he urged Annie to feed the old terrier, who was rubbing against his foot, while Granddad groped to pet the dog.

Adjoining the dining room was Granddad's bedroom, clean and neat. He always makes his own bed, Annie told us, for he is unusually particular about its appearance. Although his eyes are seemingly dull, he knows when there is one little wrinkle on his bedspread and smooths it out at once. Should some one change a pillow or lightly lay something on the bed, Granddad would be sure to discover it and scold the culprit. No, Granddad doesn't care to have any one make his bed for him or aid him in the job. It is his task and only he can do it satisfactorily.

Every year he has marched with his fellows in the fourth of July parade. Now his steps are getting slower and the automobiles find it difficult to drive behind him. But he will march and he will carry the flag. This year Granddad must go alone; the other veterans have "marched on." Not even even the twenty-three-year-old terrier will accompany him.

Three-Hundred-Mile Cycle is Now Predictable

By BILL WHITSON

A blindfolded man will travel in a circle and an internal combustion mechanism of the automobile type will do the same. The man makes a circle in four or five miles, depending on the man. The machine has more sense and circles only every three hundred miles or so.

The first indisputable fact was estimated by the writer (who hopes it's partially true) and the latter was very ingeniously demonstrated by Wayne Stringer when he decided just before the recently past Noël festivities to give himself as a Christmas present to some person, institution, organization, or otherwise associated personnel somewhere in one of the Dakotas. With proper ballast he and his little car wandered northward with stars to guide them and a gentle zephyr to swoop them on and on (no versification threatened).

Long and eagerly through the glimmering night they travelled and tarried little, but Fate's clammy hand shifted the steering wheel that night, the omnipotent nature of things asserted itself, and epochal phenomena came to the fore. What I mean is they drove three hundred miles and found they had arrived at a point just sixteen miles west of College View, their starting point. They had started well enough, but the inherent nature of the steel beastie had caused them to describe a circle three hundred miles in circumference. What can mere human intellect do when science decrees the three-hundred-mile cycle for an automobile? I don't know either, but my wormly intuition suggests that Wayne simply renounced the ways of all true followers of physical science and wrote himself a new textbook in which normal acting carbures may go to Dakota without circling back to Lincoln. What if Einstein has been advocating the heresy that all space is circular—or is it spherical, or curved?

Next time Wayne is going to try the trick with a horse. Personally, if the horse goes in a circle, too, I'm going to suggest that the federal road department buy itself some compasses and lay out some scientific roads on which one may start at Lincoln and travel in a circle to Dakota. I think I'll have them finish the roads before next year, too, so Wayne can hit the right state the first try. He might start for Colorado and end up in Iowa. Iowa is a good enough state, but when you're all set for Colorado even Iowa won't do.

So I end this dirge without accusing the car of inebriety either as to homogeneous equipment or human ballast.

Catalyzers Listen to Tales of Famous Men

Priestly, Koch, and Pasteur Prove Inspiration to Club

The members of the Catalyzer club were profitably entertained Wednesday morning by three of their number who discussed the lives of Joseph Priestly, Robert Koch, and Louis Pasteur.

Harry Wolohon spoke first on Priestly, the clergyman chemist. Making a failure of ministerial work, he said, Priestly studied science and was given a teaching position at Cambridge. He discovered the element oxygen and did much important work on gases, stated Mr. Wolohon.

The story of Robert Koch was told by Byron Miller. Koch, as a hard working, German medical student, had a great desire for exploration and travel, but since the girl he asked to marry him would do so only on condition that he settle down to a steady practice, he abandoned his hope for adventure, the speaker related. It was while practicing medicine in a small German town that Koch began the study of anthrax, which led to his discovery of the bacillus which causes that disease. The work of Koch was important in that field of disease prevention, said Mr. Miller.

The last speaker, Robert Brown, told the club of the energetic French chemist, Louis Pasteur, whose interest in the battle against disease was first aroused when, as a small boy, he saw a wound cauterized with a red hot iron as a preventive against rabies. Though Pasteur studied chemistry and was not a doctor, his greatest triumphs were in the field of medicine, Mr. Brown declared. He continued by saying that Pasteur is often called a genius though he attributed his success to hard work. The story of his life is an inspiration to any one interested in science, concluded Mr. Brown.

ASSOCIATION CONVENES

The Home and School association convened for the first time in the new year. An instructive session was reported. Talks on "What I want my child to know, spiritually, intellectually, economically, and socially" were presented consecutively by Mrs. C. W. Marsh, Mrs. C. F. Church, Felix Lorenz, and Mrs. A. C. Cornell. A brief discussion followed each presentation.

LEDINGTONS ENTERTAIN THE ENSEMBLE

An entertainment for the members of the ensemble was held at the home of Professor Stanley Ledington, Saturday evening after the program. A game called "Ball in the Cup" furnished a good share of the enter-

RADIO SCHEDULE

Union college broadcasts every Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock over radio station WCAJ, owned by Nebraska Wesleyan university, Lincoln, and operated on a frequency of 590 kilocycles, the same wave length as that used by station WOW, Omaha.

January 18 Program Students from Department of Expression

January 25 Program Students from Department of Music

tainment for the evening. It was amusing to watch each guest in turn down on his knees on the floor, endeavoring to roll the balls into the cups. The highest score was made by Professor Ledington. Gingerbread, pineapple ice cream, and cake were served.

Now Why?

Why do people delight in sentiment rather than in realities? Union's brick sidewalks, for instance.

Why does the radiator in the North hall lobby lean backwards?

Why does Ellen Swayze walk so straight?

Why must one mend stockings and wash clothes when he hasn't enough time as it is in which to learn and love and live?

Why do some people allow a symphony to stimulate their conversational ability, especially while sitting near those who, delighted by the harmonies, are intermittently confused by a discordant conversational obligato from behind? In other words, why not bring your sewing to a concert—it

would make less noise. Or your gum? Why is every one so genial at Union college?

Why isn't straight hair popular among the girls?

MOTHER'S CLUB MEETS

Mother's club met Wednesday in the college building. President M. L. Andraesen talked on the adolescent age, and Mrs. Stanley Ledington sang "Pleading." New officers were elected for this year as follows: Mrs. William Kirstein, president; Mrs. Lillian Pogue, vice-president; and Mrs. David Van Divier, secretary.

SPECHT DIRECTS PROGRAM

Walter Specht directed the program given at the men's reformatory Thursday night. Esther Miller and Jeanette McKibben gave selections of a humorous vein. Miss Miller read "Penrod's Busy Day," by Booth Tarkington. O. Henry's "By Courier" and Alice Hegan Rice's "On Being Cliniced" were the readings given by Miss McKibben. Eugene Stout and Mrs. Burroughs accompanied the group.



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Seminar Workers Busy with Progressive Plans

Arthur Bietz Fosters Schemes to Interest Young People

Seminar workers kept up their activities by visiting York, Cortland, and Fremont last Sabbath. Sickness held Ernest Hanson and A. K. Phillips at home, but Wendell Graham took the service at York for Mr. Hanson.

Paul Miller made the short trip to Cortland. Arthur Bietz and Rollin Jenkins drove to Fremont, where Mr. Bietz used II Corinthians 5:14 as the basis for his sermon on the "Compulsion of Love." Progressive plans have been laid for the church in Fremont. Mr. Bietz has in mind a definite program to gain the interest of the young people, as well as an enterprise to draw other people into the church. As part of this latter effort, a musical evening will be given sometime soon. Mr. Bietz reports that the believers in Fremont are hospitable and helpful. They made him promise not to bring any more lunches along, a demand with which Mr. Bietz was very glad to comply.

Besides driving a carload of young men to York, Wendell Graham gave the morning sermon, speaking on the topic of prayer. Clyde Bushnell, Elmer Cornwell, Byron Miller, and Ralph Yost sang "Holy, Holy, Is What the Angels Sing," and an instrumental duet was played by Mr. Cornwell and Mr. Miller, accompa-

nied by Clyde Bushnell. Mr. Bushnell also assisted by teaching a Sabbath-school class.

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THE PARTY LINE

Dean Pearl Rees was ill with a severe cold this week.

Mrs. Paul Zehm underwent a minor operation at the Dunn sanitarium.

Ellis Storing, graduate of 1930, is pastor of the El Campo church in Texas.

Fonda Campbell, Hazel Berthelson, Helen Whitney, and Lilah Owen were ill this week.

Geraldine Davis was able to leave the hospital in North hall Sabbath after a week's illness.

Dr. Everett Dick was ill one day last week. He was unable to speak above a whisper on Tuesday.

Opal Andrews, graduate of 1932, of Junction City, Kansas, visited Fairy Ruth Pettay and friends at Union Sabbath.

Mrs. Jennie Crowell, sister of Mrs. D. K. Oxley, has been reported critically ill at Dr. A. B. Dunn's sanitarium in Lincoln.

Prof. H. K. Schilling was unable to give the lecture scheduled for Shelton academy Saturday evening because of the illness of his son.

Mr. E. J. Crawford and Dr. M. A. Crawford, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, visited their daughter Elizabeth Crawford over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Fickess and children and Mrs. Fickess's sister, Maud MacDonald, visited friends in Lincoln over the week-end.

Chester Wickwire, who was detained at home following vacation because of illness, has returned to the college. He rode back with Eldon Beltz, of Keenesburg, Colorado, who attended Union in 1928-29.

We note that Hazel Hartwell Simon, student in 1924-26, has a story in the *Youth's Instructor* of December 27. "What is Worth While?"

Dean Pearl Rees, Prof. and Mrs. T. R. Larimore, and Mrs. Margie Burroughs had dinner at the home of President and Mrs. M. L. Andreasen Sabbath.

Registration for the second semester is going on daily, there being no special days set apart for that purpose this year. Classes will begin on Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cook have an eight and one-half pound baby son, Robert Franklin, born January 11. Mr. Cook is superintendent of schools in Rulough, Nebraska.

The Quest club elected the following officers for 1933: Dr. O. W. Reinmuth, president; Felix Lorenz, vice-president; and Mrs. C. W. Marsh secretary and treasurer.

Dr. George R. Underwood, who is now located at Lincoln, Nebraska, is spending a few weeks at the Loma Linda sanitarium and hospital, taking some special work under Dr. A. R. Roos.

Eleanor Rosendahl, former student at Union college, is among the young women who have finished their preliminary training, and she has been admitted into the freshman Nurse's class of the Nurse's Training school, Madison sanitarium, Madison, Tennessee.

Vernon Kirstein was elected leader of the Junior Missionary Volunteer society for this semester. Genevieve McWilliams is vice-president, Arlene Cornell is secretary, and Gordon Stout is assistant secretary.

Dangers for Church Seen

(Continued from page one) must be drawing near. He urged that

more study be given to the Scriptures, not merely for the purpose of being informed, but that the message of the Saviour's coming might be proclaimed to the world. The days of the people of Israel are being repeated in that the time of God's promise is again drawing near," the speaker continued.

"It is high time that the people of God should be moved to repentance. May God help His people to realize this and do his bidding," Pastor Piper concluded.

Instructor Leaves for Coast

(Continued from page one) not know what specific work he is going to do but he plans to secure a teaching position in the West.

In speaking before the men's assembly, President Andreasen expressed his appreciation of Dean Kime's work and stated that he regrets to see him leave at this time.

Miss Irene Couch will teach two courses which were to have been taught by Dean Kime, general secondary methods and secondary student teaching.

Mr. Welch, it is stated, will continue his post-graduate work at the college and assume his new work immediately.

At their regular monthly supper on Tuesday night, the faculty presented Dean Kime with a dressing robe as a remembrance of their esteem for him.

History Becomes Practical

(Continued from page one) point of belief or mode of carrying out a given project. As one looks back upon the turmoil, struggles, hardships, and strife of the past from the vantage point of decades and centuries, there is opportunity to form impressions, draw conclusions, and attain a poise which not only enables him to enjoy life more but makes him a more intellectual cultured man.

It should not be thought that the average student masters a given course by pursuing it the required length of time. Ordinarily a given course only whets the student's appetite for more learning along the same line. It is the aim of the Union college history department that every class period may be thought-provok-

ing and stimulating and that by having pursued courses here the individual may have seated himself at the table of a feast of better things where he may continue to fill himself spiritually, intellectually, and culturally throughout life.

Singing Group Please Crowd

(Continued from page one)

There were two short love songs in the third group of numbers given by the ensemble: "Sing We and Chant It," by Morley, and "Now I See Thy Looks were Feigned," by Ford.

The well-loved "Sylvia," by Speaks, was thoroughly appreciated as Doris Kirstein sang it.

The last part of the program was three jolly songs: "Brunette," a French folk song; "I have Twelve Oxen," by Pulford, and "The Sleigh," by Kountz-Riegger. "The Sleigh" was repeated as an encore for the enthusiastic audience.

Mr. Ledington had excellent response from the ensemble. The members enunciated clearly and sustained tones smoothly. The personnel is as follows: sopranos, Mauveth Davies, Esther Nelson, Ada Townsend, Frances Spoden, Florence Heald, and Verma Pooler; altos, Ermina Powell, Eldarita Leslie, Idamae Nelson, and Doris Kirstein; tenors, Frank Baer, Joe Christensen, and James Van Divier; basses, Albert Anderson, Walter Specht, Harold Schmidt, Arthur Bietz, and Robert Henle. It is planned to add to this number the second semester.

Both Professor Ledington and his students have received high commendation for their work during the first semester.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC ANNOYS SOUTH HALL

An epidemic of flu hit South hall last week. Among those who were taken sick, Cree Sandefur and Merle Cooper were the first and the worst. The hospital on fourth floor, which had long been in disuse, was put in working order again and Wednesday evening the two young men were taken up. A. K. Phillips, Roy Gardner, Malcolm Perkins, Clinton Woodland, Ernest Hanson, Bill Whitson, Harry

Turner, Earl Gable, and Frank Swearingen were also confined to their rooms with fevers and aches. The nurses have taken good care of the sick; in fact, white uniforms could be seen in the halls almost any time of the day.

SCHOOL HEARS ENGEL PLAY AT CHAPEL HOUR

A musical program consisting of a group of six numbers was given by Prof. C. C. Engel, in chapel Friday morning. He was accompanied by Prof. Stanley Ledington.

The program was as follows: "Laendler," a folk dance by Mozart; "Scene de Ballet," by Charles de Berriot; "Romance," from Wienawski's second concerto; "Waltz," by Hummel; Brahms' Waltz in A Major; and "The Indian Snake Dance," by Cecil Burleigh.

KAPPA THETA HEARS ESTHER MILLER READ

The last meeting of Kappa Theta for the first semester was held Wednesday evening under the direction of Mabel Gosnell.

Helen Whitney gave a current event, describing a model community at Boulder City, Colorado. A reading given by Esther Miller told the story of a little crippled boy who, by flagging a train saved the lives of some dear friends. The secretary's report was read by Nell Beem. New officers, it was decided, will not be elected until after examination week.

CEREMONIAL LAW IS TOPIC OF SEMINAR

The topic for discussion in seminar Friday evening was "The Ceremonial Law."

After James Van Divier sang, Louis Pettis spoke about the ceremonial law. He told where and when it was given, how, and how it was different from the moral law. Calvin Gordon then described the tabernacle and showed the parallel in Christ's work in heaven.

After Alten Bringle gave a short critic's report Pastor Schilling gave a few points on the ceremonial law.

Deutscher Verein Meets Informally Exam Week

Informality was the keynote of Deutscher Verein as it met Wednesday morning in the German class room with Clyde Bushnell in charge. For the secretary's minutes Louis Pettis had written on the board several lines of rhymed German jingle, many of the lines of which were incomplete at the end, to be filled in with rhyming words from a list placed on another board.

Because of the universal pre-occupation with the final work for the semester, the program committee had spared club members the burden of preparing parts for a program. The German Leaguers gathered in seminar fashion around the long table to examine informally a number of pictures, magazines, and curios of Germany. Among other possessions Professor Hanhardt has billions — in worthless currency.

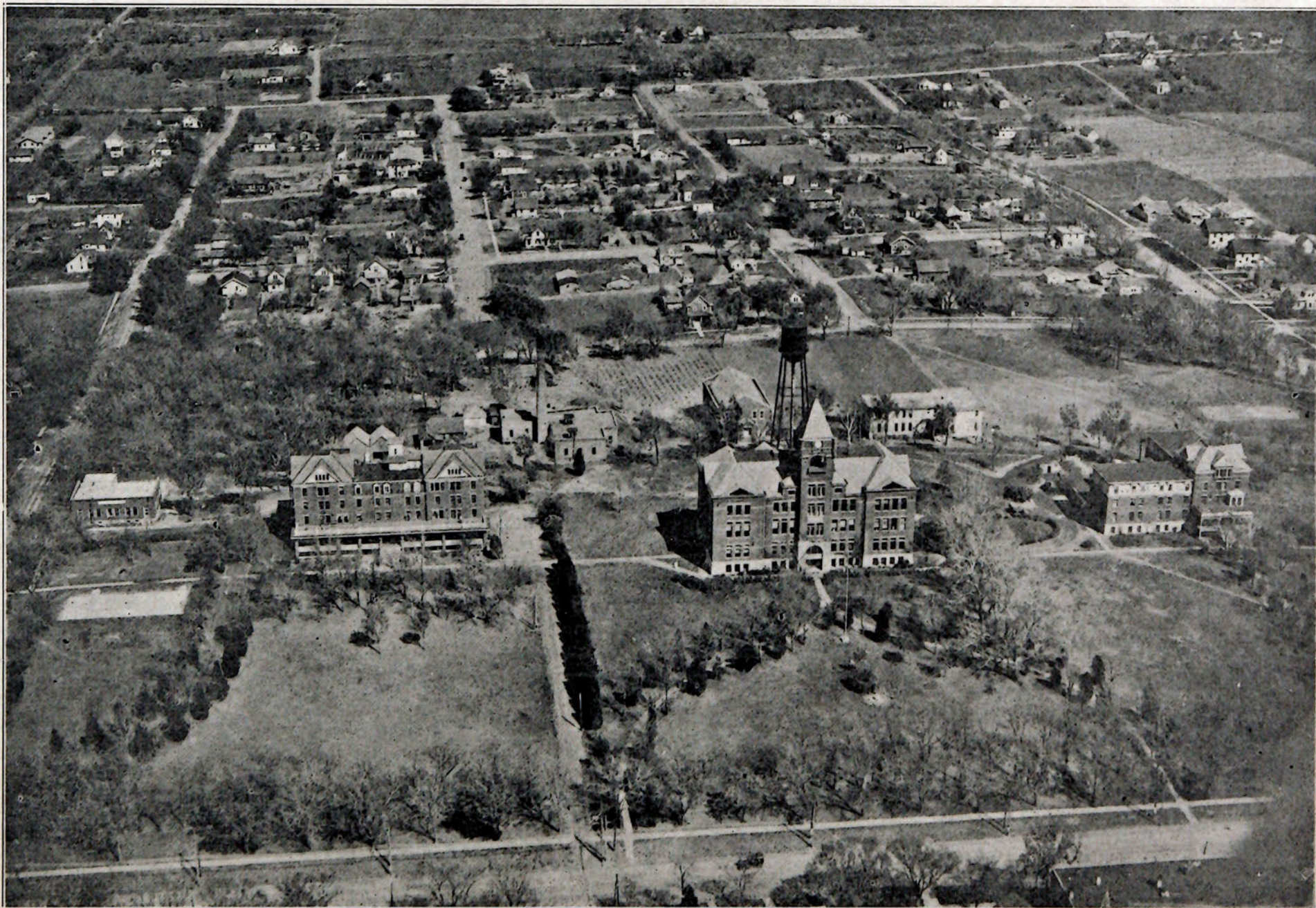
New Problems Presented Before Physastromath

The new problem for the members of the Physastromath club was presented by Wayne Stringer Wednesday. The problem is as follows: A and B purchase a watermelon for eight cents. A pays five cents and B three cents, thus becoming unequal owners of the melon. They meet C, who offers them eight cents for a third of the melon. The three men each eat one-third of the melon. How do A and B divide C's eight cents between them so that each shall share the profits in accordance with what he originally invested and with what he ate? William Hanson presented the solution to the problem given at the previous meeting:

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1 0 6 5 2

"The secret of success is hard work. Maybe that is why it has remained a secret to so many."

The Second Semester Begins at Union College January 23



A large variety of subjects will be open in different departments for new registrants