

CLOCK TOWER

Attend The Program Saturday Night

In Union There Is Strength; Divided We Fall

VOL. VI

COLLEGE VIEW, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, FEBRUARY 4, 1932

No. 19

REES PICTURES EARLY U. C. DAYS

School Opened First Year with Building Unfinished, No Heat, and Rain

U. C. ALUMNI LOYAL Students of Pioneer Days Scattered to Corners of Earth Still Holding Standards High

Professor D. D. Rees gave the students of Union a very interesting picture of Union College in the pioneer days in his address Friday. He started by giving a description of the opening of school. "The buildings were not finished; stacks of lumber were stored about in the class rooms; and there was no heat. South hall housed both the young men and young women, who all huddled about the two big heaters in the parlor to keep warm."

"On the first Saturday night the faculty decided that something must be done to cheer the students and prevent further homesickness, for in addition to the unsettled conditions, the weather was miserable. It had rained continually for a week, and, as one of the students of that time said, 'If one should plow up the campus he would find enough rubbers to start a shoe store.' Such a condition was especially favorable to homesickness. One faculty member was a good fiddler,—perhaps he called himself a violinist. He started the 'cheer program' by playing 'Home Sweet Home.' Before he finished, all of the girls and many of the boys were crying. Recognizing his mistake he began to fiddle 'Pop Goes the Weasel' in as comic a fashion as he could by playing with his bow under his knee, or with the violin behind him, or in some other awkward position. The tears were soon dried.

"Of course you will be interested in the social affairs. It won't take long to tell of them. There were none! When the students went to an entertainment in Lincoln the boys went in one group and the girls in another, both groups being well chaperoned. There were no such things as 'couples'—you know what I mean. But they did have one privilege. A young man could call on a young lady in the parlor at South hall for fifteen or twenty minutes about once in two weeks if he were brave enough. Few were. But they got married. I don't know how, but those men are married now, and strange to say, married to girls that were there at that time."

(Continued on page three)

PHASES OF LIFE ARE DISCUSSED IN M. V.

Dean Kime, Miss Keith, and Melvin Oss Are the Speakers

"Friendship is the final measure of all our living," declared Dean Kime at the young people's meeting in the church Sabbath afternoon. "There comes a time for each of us," he continued, "when physical things lose their importance in the greater significance of other values. In times like this, friendship becomes most important."

Dean Kime limited himself in his discussion of friendship to the phases of it which he considered could be studied and cultivated to help his hearers become better friends. The fundamental basis of friendship is to be interested in others. Christ, as an example of this, continued to have an interest in his associates even when they denied and betrayed Him. The finest conception of heaven most people can have is the enjoyment of the association of a true sympathetic friend.

"Friendship," he continued, "is not a thing to be gained by going to college or by reading a book, but is a value to be earned by experience and by a sympathetic attitude toward, and a faith in, our fellow men. When we have learned to live with people we have discovered the greatest wealth in the world, for the greatest values are to be found not as gold in the heart of the earth, but as fine gold in the heart of a friend."

Miss Keith used as a basis for her talk a revision of the text "Your young men shall see visions," changing it to read "Your young men and young women shall see." In her remarks she pointed out that when one really learns to see, to see with the eyes of the Master, many of the finer things will become visible so that the problems of life are changed. When one comes to see back of an action into the motive of the individual, then an appreciation for, and a sympathy with, the problems of that individual are gained.

A botanist was studying the heather (Continued on page three)

HUGHES RELATES HIS EXPERIENCES

God's Protection Shown in Deliverance of Chinese Missionaries

Mr. Alton Hughes, who has spent some time as a missionary in China, told to the Sabbath School some of his experiences while working in the field that manifested God's protection of his workers. "China," he said, "is a very disunited country. A large part of it will not hold together for any length of time. War ten or twenty miles away does not concern one, and not until war is at one's own door does he worry about it."

Mr. Hughes related an experience which took place at Chunking, a city of about 800,000, in which, while raising the American flag of the mission station for protection, several shots were fired at him by an invading army.

On one occasion, upon receiving word that his son was sick, he and the others working in the effort with him left the station for his home. Before they reached home, robbers entered the station and completely destroyed its furnishings.

Jeanette McKibben played an organ prelude as the officers took their places. The scripture reading and prayer were given by William Hanson. Joe Tucker, superintendent, called attention to the chart which showed the continued victory of the girls. As a special musical number, Mr. Gernet played a piano solo.

FREMONT WOMAN HEALED BY PRAYER

Mrs. White, Whose Desire to Live Is to be Baptized, Is Recovering

By RALPH CASH Among the people in Fremont, Nebraska, who are interested in the truth, are an elderly man and his wife, by the name of White. It has been the writer's privilege to visit and study with these people for over a year. Recently the man has been baptized after being healed by prayer. His wife, who is 82 years old, cared for him in his protracted sickness and later broke down completely in health. She has been down so low with many complications that doctors have given up all hope of her recovery. She has been steadily weakening for over a month, and on the previous visit did not even recognize anybody. The family were waiting sorrowfully for the expected end. She had said at the beginning of her sickness that her only desire to live was that she might be baptized. After a season of earnest prayer and final messages of hope and comfort, we left with the expectation that the next call would be to preach a funeral service.

The last visit was made last Sabbath, and to the surprise and amazement of those who visited her, the dear old lady was sitting up in a rocking chair in the kitchen. She gives God the honor and glory, and we thank Him who answers prayer and helps when all human agencies fail.

BUSINESS DISCUSSED

Study of Commercial Courses Benefits Ordinary Citizens

By T. R. LARIMORE

In continuing the discussion of last week concerning the necessity for collegiate education, I shall present the benefits to be derived by the ordinary citizen from the study of various commercial courses. The young person, while preparing to take his place as a citizen and as a member of society, should prepare himself to fill the highest position in regard to efficiency and dependability.

One can be a capable and desirable member of a community only when he conducts his affairs on a sound basis. Whether he be engaged as a business enterpriser or as a professional man, he has certain financial and ethical responsibilities. He must pay his contracted debts and must conduct his concern on a fair basis in order to deserve the support of his community.

Much has been said concerning the unfairness and the waste in advertising. Thousands of dollars are lost or wasted annually in advertising appropriations. These losses are largely the result of guess-planning, or a lack of research concerning the particular marketing problems. Competition causes a waste in selling costs, but the advantages of free competition probably outweigh by far the disadvantages.

Advertising has become a very vital part of our marketing scheme. The public is educated to a higher standard of living and to a more healthful basis of life; information of general interest and (Continued on page two)

Weekly Review of World Affairs

By HAROLD LINCOLN

William Wrigley, Jr., millionaire chewing gum manufacturer and owner of the Chicago National league baseball team, died at Phoenix, Arizona, after a lingering illness.

China is now facing the greatest crisis it has had, perhaps, since the thirteenth century, when Jenghiz Khan and his Mongol army invaded the kingdom and paved the way for Kubla Kahn's domination of Asia and much of Europe. With Manchuria occupied and Shanghai threatened by the Japanese unless the anti-Japanese agitation is stopped, the weak government of Nanking is helpless to resist and apparently must yield to the demands of Nipponese officials, just as the Sung dynasty yielded to Mongol conquerors more than 600 years ago. Twice before, China has been pressed by Japan. In 1895 China had to abandon Korea, which later was annexed to Japan. In 1915 Japan made the famous twenty-one demands upon China, to succeed to all the German rights in Tsingtao, and Shantung province, which was, however, restored to China. The establishment of the republic in 1912 added materially to the confusion among the Chinese who had little preparation for such a radical change of government, and became the prey of ambitious military leaders throughout the vast territory over which the central government at Peiping had little control.

Fifty-six men perished in the submarine M-2 which sank off the coast near Portland, England.

Latest reports from Paris indicate that fashion has turned backward 140 years to styles of the Empress Josephine, for the ensuing year.

Japan has occupied the Chinese quarters of Shanghai, upon the pretence of subduing the anti-Japanese demonstrations that have been ensuing in the city. Bombing of Ft. Woosung and marching in advance with machine guns, the Japanese marines paraded the streets of

Shanghai. Constant fighting and bloodshed throughout the week has made Shanghai a city of horror and desolation. Forty-six warships and destroyers occupy the harbor about the city. Fire swept through the Chinese quarter of Chapei causing enormous damage. The damage done in a district where more than 10,000 native homes, warehouses, and factories were destroyed, was estimated at 10,000,000 dollars. China is thinking of war, but has made no official or public announcement as yet. At the end of the week, Japan overriding all treaties, policies, and peace pacts, began to occupy neutral international settlements against the protests of the United States and England.

A "terrible responsibility" will rest on the council of the League of Nations if "a world conflagration" is precipitated through its action in the Sino-Japanese controversy, a war office official of Japan declared. Hints from authoritative sources indicate that Japan would withdraw from the league if a second commission of inquiry is sent into the field.

A program has been drawn up by the members of the rail labor unions, who met at Chicago to negotiate wage adjustments. The principal negotiations provided that ten percent be deducted from each pay check for a period of one year, that basic rates are to remain as at present, that negotiations be made on individual lines for the purpose of stabilizing employment as conditions may justify, that the subject of retirement insurance be referred to a joint commission and that employment bureaus be established.

Floods in eastern Kentucky added hundreds to the list of those who are homeless, suffering, and imperiled because of high water in northern Louisiana, the Mississippi delta, in southeastern Arkansas and western Tennessee. Towns were flooded, highway traffic blocked, and property and livestock were endangered over far flung areas in those states.

(Continued on page four)

Dumesnil to Appear in Union College

LYCEUM NUMBER TO BE GIVEN SAT. FEB. 6

French Concert Pianist Widely Known

The next number of the Union College Lyceum course will be given Saturday, February 6, at 8 P. M. in the college chapel, by Maurice Dumesnil, internationally known French concert pianist.

Mr. Dumesnil has made extensive tours in Europe, where he appeared with all the leading symphony orchestras, including the Colonne and Lamoureux, in Paris, the Amsterdam Concertgebouw, under Mengelberg, the Cologne Gurznic, Berlin Philharmonie, Zurich Tonhalle, Madrid Philharmonie etc., as well as in recital. He came to the United States where his serious, dignified and brilliant pianistic art won the recognition of the critics and public alike.

In 1927 he brought Chopin's historic piano for a six months' coast to coast tour, which was arranged and sponsored by Isidor Philipp and the French powers, for the benefit of several worthy musical associations.

His Western Hemisphere engagements include four seasons in South America, where in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Cuba, he gave two hundred and fifty-eight recitals, and in addition attained great popularity as an orchestral conductor.

Mr. Dumesnil has contributed greatly to the diffusion of many modern works, including the productions of Debussy, Ravel, Albeniz, Granados, etc. He was selected to give the first performance of many compositions which have since become celebrated, such as the "Quintett" by Florent Schmitt, and the "Images" by Debussy.

Maurice Dumesnil is now well established on the American concert stage and the striking number of his return engagements is the decided eloquence of

the impressions he creates wherever he appears.

The international press comments on his recitals have been very favorable. Among them are the following:

"Figaro," Paris: Dumesnil is so completely master of his instrument, that he makes one forget it; one can thus admire the exceptional quality of his tone, the architectural beauty of his interpretation, and apart from the great technical skill of the virtuoso, the poetic soul of the great artist.

"Berliner Tageblatt," Berlin: It was the product of a concentrated, polished science of the instrument. A touch full of color, brought to the greatest degree of refinement; and above all, gifts of interpretation which can only belong to a superior intelligence, to a refined soul in which shines always a high and distinct personality.

"Daily Telegraph," London: Maurice Dumesnil's performance of the Twelve Preludes by Debussy was an exceptionally refined, polished and beautiful one. All the elusive tone coloring and atmospheric contrasts of light and shade, were rendered with utmost delicacy. Mr. Dumesnil is a born interpreter of the moderns, and in Debussy he is supreme.

"New York Times," New York: The audience displayed its delight at his playing of Debussy's impressionistic pieces.

"Herald Tribune," New York: Mr. Dumesnil's playing of Debussy was noteworthy for the delicacy and finesse of its coloring. He proved himself a musician and a pianist straightforward and sincere in all he does.

"Evening Mail," New York: Dumesnil stands out as a pianist of extraordinary powers.

PASTOR MEYERS SPEAKS IN CHURCH

Many Led to Truth Through Literature Left by Canvasser

"God is working in miraculous ways in the hearts of his people," said Pastor E. H. Meyers, Central Union field missionary secretary in the College View church Sabbath morning. He related the experiences of Joshua and Caleb, who, because they had a different spirit, were allowed to enter the promised land, while 600,000 Israelites perished in the wilderness.

"When Elijah thought he was the only one left who followed Jehovah," said the speaker, "God came to him, not through the lightning and thunder or the earthquake, but in a still small voice, and told him He had 7,000 faithful people who had not bowed the knee to Baal."

"Many today are expecting and awaiting great manifestations of the power of God, while the still small voice is working in the hearts of men performing miracles."

Mr. Meyers referred to the "Second Book of Acts," which contains the acts of the gospel canvassers. He read from it several experiences in which people were brought into the truth through the literature of the colporteur. "There is great power in literature," he said. "Books left by the canvassers have been, it seems, preserved through fire miraculously and have led their readers to accept the message."

INTEREST IN SPANISH STUDIES INCREASES

Conflict Between Christ and Satan, and Church of Revelation 12 Are Explained

Sabbaths at Union College are busy days for members of the Gospel Workers' seminar, yet two of its members are convinced that the work conducted by the other bands cannot be one-half so interesting as theirs. Yet any one visiting the Spanish Bible study conducted each Sabbath afternoon in Lincoln by Hazel Brebner and Bessie McCumsey would be inclined to pardon their enthusiasm. The interest displayed in the studies is an encouragement to the young women, as also the appreciation which is expressed for the opportunity of having such Bible lessons in their own language. The husband of the family, who understands practically no English, last Sabbath described a visit made to a church where the service was conducted in English. He declared that he would rather hear three words in Spanish than an entire sermon in English.

In response to questions concerning some of the prophecies of Revelation, last week's study dealt with the conflict between Satan and the church of Christ as portrayed in Revelation 12. The one family is particularly interested in the book of Revelation and the other prophecies relating to these last days. One of the readers declares that a knowledge of history is necessary for the understanding of the prophecies, and says that is the reason that the Bible is no better understood by the world today.

A Bible study on "The Sealing Work" was also given by Mrs. Rosendahl, of College View, in a colored home. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Williams provided transportation for the group.

STUDY EASTERN WAR

Alton Hughes Explains the Controversy Between China and Japan

Quidnunc was pleased to have Mr. A. Hughes speak Sunday evening on China and Japan. "We are today facing the most serious proposition since the World War," said Mr. Hughes. "We know by the papers lately that Shanghai has been bombed and that war is in progress. France and Russia will say nothing and England is not very active—the reason can easily be seen—they have too many outlying possessions, and therefore they cannot afford to throw stones. But first, to understand the present situation we must look at the background.

"Korea was once under China, but by the treaty of 1884 between China and Japan, it was given to Japan. This treaty was broken by both countries, however, China being the aggressor. The war of 1894-5 followed. Japan got the peninsula on which Port Arthur is located, but France, Russia, and England stepped in and said Japan should turn it back, which she did. In 1888 Russia took Port Arthur and sent 29,000 soldiers to stay there.

"In 1897 two German Catholic missionaries were killed and Germany took (Continued on page three)

N. H. GIRLS GIVE LEAP YEAR PARTY

South Hall Lobby Is Crowded As Girls Call to Escort the Boys

PARTY IS SUCCESSFUL

Program Consists of Dormitory Scene, "An Alien Note," Readings, Games Piano, and Vocal Solos

At eight o'clock Saturday evening, January 30, the lobby of South hall was crowded with North hall women calling to escort the men to North hall where the young women entertained with a leap year party.

The group was divided, half remaining in the parlor and the other half directed to another room where a sketch of school life in a girls' dormitory was presented.

The scene opened with a meeting of the Women's Self Government Association, composed of Sally McCormick, president, Jeanette McKibbin, Florence Lucille Terry, Mabel Gosnell, Gladys Munn, Maurine Peterson, Eunice Mantz, and Elinore Hahn. They were discussing the case of one, Madge Rosenthal, who had, by a series of misdemeanors, struck an alien note in the serenity of the school home. Her last and most serious offence had been chewing gum in public, the punishment for which was suspension or expulsion at the discretion of the W. S. G. A. Things looked bad for Madge until the president called for help from her cousin, Opal Andrews, who was studying dramatics in another school. Since the girls were expecting a new dean, Miss Andrews pretended to be that said dean and put the girls of the W. S. G. A. through a questioning which drew out the facts that Madge's misconduct was all due to the examples which they, as upperclassmen, had set. She said, "The idea of self government is based, not on the ability of students to govern each other, but upon the idea of the ability of students to govern themselves. It is needless to say that self government means government of self."

In the meantime the group in the parlor was entertained with games and a program of music and readings in charge of Ermina Powell. Caroline Snead played a piano solo. Fairy Pettey, as Auntie Doleful, called on Grace Flatten to "cheer her up." The patient had stepped on a nail and Auntie reminded her that lock-jaw is quite often the result of such an accident. She reported the fact that the patient's little son was sailing on the mill pond in a tub, and that her maid was talking over the back fence to a suspicious looking character and was probably at that moment giving him the house key. As she continued her message of cheer the patient became quite agitated, but Auntie Doleful's soothing remark was always "but don't you worry about it." In keeping with this little sketch Fonda Campbell, dressed in black and very pathetically wiping tears from her eyes, sang "The Gloomy Gloomies." Following this, several games were played and readings were given by Ada Williams and Ermina Powell.

Dainty refreshments of cranberry ice and cup-cakes were served in the West parlor, with Sylvia Meier and Luella Coleman presiding.

The committees in charge of the affair were refreshment committee, Sue Russell, Sigrid Olson, Hazel Hutchinson, Ruth Schulte, and Luella Coleman; program committee, Ermina Powell, Marion Busse, Florence Lucille Terry, Ruth Nelson, and Opal Andrews.

MISSIONARIES IN COSTUME SPEAK

Alton Hughes and Melvin Oss Describes Chinese Customs and Religion

The new president of the Missionary Volunteer society, Dave Eichkoff, introduced the two speakers, Mr. Oss, and Pastor Hughes.

Mr. Oss, a returned missionary from India, was in the costume of a begging priest. He showed the different types of hats worn by the people. Each class has its exclusive style which signifies its standing.

Pastor Hughes, a missionary from China, wore the costume of the ordinary business man. Religion must seem very practical to appeal to the Chinese. Their worship for thousands of years has been ancestral. It is not at all gay or happy, but there is a certain sense of formality from which they cannot digress.

"Business must be pulled the way you want it to go—and the most effective force is printing."

CALENDAR OF EVENTS	
Church Service	11:00 a. m.
Vil. Young Peo's Meeting	3:15 p. m.
Friday, February 5	
Sunset	5:49 p. m.
Church Choir Rehearsal	7:00 p. m.
Gospel Workers' Sem.	7:30 p. m.
Vespers	8:00 p. m.
Saturday, February 6	
Men's Prayer Club (church)	8:00 a. m.
S. S. Teachers' Meeting	9:15 p. m.
Sabbath School Song Service	9:45 a. m.
Sabbath School	10:00 a. m.
Sunday, February 7	
Quidnunc	6:00 p. m.
Chorus	4:00 p. m.
Vocal Ensemble	7:30 p. m.
Maurice Dumesnil	8:00 p. m.
Monday, February 8	
Orchestra	7:30 p. m.
Tuesday, February 9	
Vocal Ensemble	7:30 p. m.
Wednesday, February 10	
Young Women's Club	6:40 p. m.
Village Prayer Meeting	7:30 p. m.
Thursday, February 11	
Young Men's Club	6:40 p. m.

THE CLOCK TOWER

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NO "GOLDEN CORDS" IN 1932

There will be no "Golden Cords" published this year, according to the action taken by the students last Friday. In many ways this is to be regretted, but apparently there was no other course open that would prove satisfactory.

We should like to emphasize the comment made by Professor Schilling on the spirit manifested in the settling of this question. There had been a marked division of opinion, and these opinions had been freely expressed, publicly and privately. Here was a splendid setting for "fireworks." They didn't go off. The "eyes" calmly accepted their fate and gave almost unanimous support to the reporting committee.

The fact that only seven voted for a "cheap" annual is enlightening. Evidently Union College students demand the best or nothing. They do not like compromises or half-way measures.

Of course, the seniors will feel the loss of the annual more than any other group. Perhaps some inventive genius will yet devise a suitable souvenir of some kind that the seniors can take away with them.

THE OMAHA COUNCIL AND UNION

Union College is interested in the combined quadrennial session of the Northern and Central Union Conferences, to be held in Omaha this coming week. Matters deeply concerning the territory which acts as a feeder to Union will be discussed, and probably far-reaching actions will be taken.

Changing conditions, economic and otherwise, call for adjustments to be made. Problems must be met and solved. A heavy burden rests upon those who lead out in this work, and they are entitled to the loyal support of the people.

The students of Union College should interest themselves in the work of this council. They should acquaint themselves, as far as possible, with the issues involved, and should feel, as prospective workers in the cause, that the decisions arrived at are of vital concern to them personally.

BENEFITS OF COMMERCIAL COURSE DISCUSSED

(Continued from page one)
 of educational value is disseminated freely in the ads of reputable concerns. The income from these advertisements to the magazine publishers has allowed them to sell these periodicals at a low price to the reader.

There are many advantages to be found in the use of advertising, if it is used judiciously and truthfully. However, there are many campaign and individual advertisements which are untruthful and absolutely harmful to the buying public. The reader of advertisements must learn to discriminate between high-pressure salesmanship and actual worth. General education concerning the laws of psychology and the general principles of salesmanship will protect the buying public against unfair advertising.

The chief advantage to be derived from a course in salesmanship is to make the individual a better buyer. Many of those persons who read a text or an article on selling will not become professional salesmen. Nevertheless, a course in selling will protect the buyer against high-pressure methods and will help the consumers to see through cunningly devised fables presented by many salesmen as reasons for buying the product.

Often, too, the consumer or average citizen feels that something unfair has been done by the salesman or by the merchant. He may have had some difficulty with the landlord or with the coal dealer, but he does not understand what his rights and obligations are in the eye of the law. Many persons have lost property or money because they did not possess a working knowledge of law pertaining to business.

In order for a person to become a good citizen, he must understand to a sufficient extent the civil law. An understanding of commercial law is equally necessary if the individual would protect himself against fraud and unfair practices on the part of others. This knowledge will not replace the lawyer, but will help the business man or the housewife to decide minor cases and will indicate when to consult a lawyer in more difficult situations.

Everyone is involved to a great extent in transactions creating rights and duties. When one purchases groceries at the store, certain rules pertaining to the sale of goods are involved. When the fare is paid on the street car or bus, laws of contract apply to see that both persons are properly protected. Everyone is somewhat familiar with the use of checks and other negotiable instruments or with contracts for labor, but few persons know enough about the principles involved to discern unfair practices before it is too late or some damage has been done.

It is the purpose of a business course and of the department of commerce in a liberal arts college to prepare the student for a responsible position in the business world. At the same time, a knowledge of business is usable in the daily experiences of nearly all persons. It is not necessary to be a specialist in each department of commercial training in order to derive some benefit from that knowledge.

Most persons are involved in some commercial activity, as merchant, stenographer, salesman, professional man or woman, or in some capacity requiring business judgment. With the increased number of persons entering business and with the consequent competition for positions of employment, those persons who have had some basic training are receiving the preference over untrained applicants. The opportunity for the raw recruit will grow increasingly difficult as more persons are graduated from university or college departments of commerce or from business colleges.

It is not difficult for an employee or laborer to take an improvement course from some reputable correspondence or night school. The employer is often anxious to help you to start on some course designed to make you more efficient and to increase your value to the concern. One of the important inquiries made by the employer is concerning your present improvement program.

Industry and commerce do not stand still. Steady advancement in all departments is paramount to success both individually and as a business unit. Employers do not want men or women who are satisfied with their present status, at least they do not want these individuals in responsible positions requiring foresight and keen judgment.

Business concerns can grow only as the men at the head of the concern grow. And the men in responsible positions today were chosen from positions of routine and apprenticeship. Prepare yourself for a responsible position by careful planning and much effort, and the position will be available to you. The statement is still true that "There is always room at the top."

Budget your time; budget your effort; budget your money. Set a goal and strive to attain it. Use the methods approved by all ages in history as the road to success. Study diligently, persistently, and carefully toward a goal which is worthwhile. Salary should not be the only impelling force; but efficient service and the satisfaction which comes with work well done should furnish strong incentives.

Mr. and Mrs. James Knore have moved to 47th and Prescott.
 Mrs. C. N. Wolfe, 3837 So. 46th St., is improving after a two weeks' illness.

UNIONITE WRITES FROM ABYSSINIA

Mae Mathews, Junior of '31, Tells of Her Work and Customs in Mission Field

Box 145, S. D. A. Mission
 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
 East Africa
 December 27, 1931

Dear Unionites:
 So many have written me and I don't seem to get their letters answered so soon as I should like, so shall take this means of letting the CLOCK TOWER answer for me. I'm sure each one who is not at Union this year regards the CLOCK TOWER as a personal letter from home.

After living in this great land of Ethiopia for three months, I'm beginning to feel at home. Each day I find new and interesting features, and the people are indeed interesting. Their outlook upon life is so different from ours. No one ever gets in a hurry, for tomorrow will do just as well as today. Their wants are so few that it takes but little to satisfy them, and a family can live quite well on from twelve to fifteen thalers a month, which, at the present rate of exchange, would equal two and a half or three American dollars. Very few wear shoes, and those who do, wear only wooden soles with straps for holding them on the foot. When entering the house of the foreigner, they remove their shoes and leave them on the door step. The Abyssinian is courteous, and when in company with a Caucasian, always walks in the rear.

The chief mode of transportation is by mules. Often a big chief will ride a mule through the streets, and trotting along beside and behind him will be a large number of his native servants, some of them carrying guns. I've often wondered if the guns were loaded, but I think they are carried mostly to impress the public as to the prestige of the owner. Camel and donkey caravans, loaded with various and sundry merchandise going to and from the interior, are common sights in Addis Ababa. The only railroad in the country is that controlled by the French. Freight rates over it are quite high. There are also very few roads, I'm told, and when one gets a short distance from the capital, he follows a trail instead of a road.

A few weeks ago one of our missionaries returned from a three months trek to Northern Abyssinia, and some of the experiences he related were quite interesting. In one place when crossing the Blue Nile he crossed on an inflated skin pulled by a native swimming ahead. I think it was at this same place one of the mules turned a flip into the river and soaked some of his provisions.

Driving through the streets here requires much patience and skill, for they are crowded with pedestrians, pack mules and donkeys, none of which know or care about any traffic rules. Some of them almost have to be pushed in order to get them out of the way. Many of the people are as foolish as the animals, and instead of getting out of the way of an approaching car, will dodge in front of it. There is a greater penalty if one injures a native than if he runs

over him and kills him. I don't know whether there is a reason for such a law or not.

There are in Addis Ababa several mission stations. In fact most of the missions in the interior have a head station here. Each Thursday the protestant missionaries have prayer meeting at one of the homes. There are usually from twenty to thirty in attendance. This is the chief means of meeting and associating with English speaking people. Several from one mission are from Australia and New Zealand, so we aren't nearly so far from home as they. In the various missions are also several Americans.

At the time of the celebration of the first anniversary of the reign of Emperor Haile Sellassi I as emperor, invitations were sent out to the legations and missions, and other European and American residents in Addis Ababa. Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen and I went. I was anxious to see just how the interior of a palace looked. For the last several blocks before we reached the palace grounds we passed between two lines of barefooted policemen standing quite close together. All shouldered firearms. Upon reaching the palace we were conducted into a long waiting room. Some of the servants were in evidence, as were a limited number of natives, but most of the guests were Europeans. After waiting for a while we were sent to another long room at one end of which was seated on a throne the Emperor and Empress and near them stood their small son. At one side sat the Crown Prince and some other dignitaries. We passed in single file before the royal family and made our politest bow to royalty, which was quite an ordeal. I was glad they couldn't hear my heart thump. We then went to an assembly room, and after a while a band played. Everyone stood and in came the royal party. The Emperor had medals pinned upon the members of his senate and house of deputies, and then he read his new constitution. I didn't know anything he said for it was all in Amharic, but I suppose it is good. We were glad we weren't supposed to stay for a feast for I've been told that raw meat is one of the specialties. That is, however, for the natives.

As our school had just closed when we arrived, we haven't yet begun our new school year, but are planning to do so as soon as the native Christmas is over, which is two weeks later than yours. I'm wondering just what it will be like and how I'll enjoy having an interpreter tell all I want to say. I fear he will not always say what I tell him to, and I won't know the difference. I'm learning the language slowly, but after having learned the alphabet of over two hundred fifty peculiar figures, reading isn't so hard, but, of course, as yet it doesn't mean much to me after I do read it. The verbs are anything but easy if I'm judge. I have met several of the girls who were here last year. They seem anxious for school to begin.

The girl who was teaching me and who teaches in the girls' school left about a month ago with a royal party for a visit to Egypt and Palestine. She is the interpreter for one of the ladies. They didn't ask her to go until a few hours before the train left, so there was quite a rush to get her started. She was so excited she hardly knew what she was doing, and no wonder, for Abyssinian girls seldom get such a chance as that with expenses paid. It was her first trip on a train, and of course she had never seen the ocean.

Oh yes, I must tell you that we are doing Harvest Ingathering work here, too. The largest donation received was from a big Indian store here. The owners and those in charge are Mohammedans. Isn't this quite remarkable?

We are anxious to hear what the churches in the homeland are doing, for soon all the reports will be in, I suppose. In the annual offering we also received a good sum, so are encouraged over the prospects, for general hard times have reached Abyssinia too, and then a plague of locusts destroyed the crops in parts of the country. So even primitive countries have their troubles.

We enjoy very much letters from our friends at Union, and know your best wishes are with us. Please remember this needy field in your prayers.

Sincerely yours,
 MAE MATHEWS.

A Positive Cheating Preventive Prescribed

- Students will march to class under guard of Danville's police equipped with sawed off shotguns.
 - Will be stopped at doorway and searched for contraband notes, etc.
 - Before entering classroom each student will be submitted to psychological examination to determine whether or not he has any idea of cheating.
 - Classrooms will be decorated with such notes as *Honesty Has Its Reward* and *Think Before You Cheat*.
 - Each student must wear blinders and place a handkerchief in his mouth.
 - Students and professors will enter together and the doors will be locked and sealed.
 - Students will sit two seats apart with professors standing between each two students. Professors will be armed with blackjacks to inspire respect.
 - Additional professors on the outside will watch through peepholes in the wall.
 - Highly tuned dictaphones will be concealed behind the pictures to catch the slightest whisper.
 - When the student has finished his examination a lie detector will be used to find out whether or not he has cheated.
 - In marking the papers, professors will discount ten points from each paper on the possibility that the student has cheated.—Centre Colon.
- Be careful in advertising your age, not to advertise your senility.

New Books Added To U. C. Library

- Arndt. A Summary of Physical Chemistry.
 Arnold. Gymnastic Tactics.
 Barnes. Paper Finds Many New Uses in the Home.
 Bradford. D. L. Moody, A Worker in Souls.
 Brooke. The Poetry of Robert Browning.
 Building International Goodwill.
 Cathart. The Story of a Grain of Corn.
 Chapple. More Heart Throbs.
 Chicago University. University of Chicago Sermons.
 Crum. The Mortality from Diseases of the Lungs in American Industry.
 Drury. The Broadcaster and the Librarian.
 Edie. Economic Principles and Problems.
 Evans. College German.
 Hart. New American History.
 Hoffman. Suicide Problems.
 Howard. The Insect Menace.
 Jones. Dictionary of Foreign Phrases and Classical Quotations.
 Keen. Animal Experimentation and Medical Progress.
 Kelly. A Scientific Man and the Bible.
 Keyser. A System of General Ethics.
 Koischwitz. Deutsches Geistesleben der Gegenwart.
 Linton. A Lawyer and the Bible.
 Lydenberg. The Care and Repair of Books.
 Macy. The Spirit of American Literature.
 Marriott. Infant Nutrition.
 McCallum. Food Nutrition and Health.
 Nelson. Nebraska's Memorial Capitol.
 Paddock. Lives that Lift.
 Parrington. Main Currents.
 Paton. Accounting.
 Planck. The Universe in the Light of Modern Physics.
 Quayle. Books and Life.
 Rathenau. Ausgewählte Reden.
 Redwood. God in the Slums.
 Reischer. Church Publicity.
 Reischer. Social Plans for Young People.
 Ripman. Elements of Phonetics.
 Robertson. A Harmony of the Gospels.
 Sadler. The Revelation of St. John the Divine.
 Schmidt. Beruhmte Deutsche Neuerer Zeit.
 Seldes. Can These Things Be?
 Shaw. The Road to Culture.
 Sloane. The French War and the Revolution.
 Souter. A Pocket Lexicon to the Greek New Testament.
 Shriner. Sarah Shriner's Selections.
 Stedman. Poets of America.
 Stedman. Victorian Poets.
 Thomas. Anthology of German Literature.
 Thurber. Beautiful Gold.

(Continued on page three)

Prof. Leo Thiel Is Advisor of the W. M. C. Annual

The *Sligonian* announces that Professor Leo Thiel, a former president of Union College, and now director of the English Department at Washington Missionary college, is the adviser for the staff that is to publish the "Book of Golden Memories," the W. M. C. annual.

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THE PARTY LINE

Mr. and Mrs. Lester W. Taft spent some time here last week on business, before Mr. Taft assumes his new duty as farm manager at the Plainview academy at Redfield, South Dakota. Mr. Taft has been teaching church school at Omaha for the last two years.

Mrs. Lindquist, who lives on Lowell Ave., is completing the term for Mr. Taft since it was necessary for him to leave early before spring work begins up at the academy. Mr. Taft has had experience working on the dairy farm here at the college.

Misses Irene Johnson and Bernice Searle were hostesses to an informal party given in the North hall spread room, Thursday evening at 5:30. The party was given in honor of Miss Bertha Morgenson, who is leaving for her home in Beaver City, Nebr., the first of the week. The invited guests were Fairy Pettey, Hazel Olson, and Juanita Paxton.

Mrs. K. Snead, of Kansas City, Mo., visited her daughter, Caroline, of North hall on Thursday.

Miss Mary Elda Rockwell has become a member of the North hall family.

New students who will reside in North hall the second semester are Misses Esther Miller, Ruth Beem, Mary Elda Rockwell, and Geraldine Davis.

Miss Mildred McLaughlin, who had been residing in North hall, has moved to Lincoln.

Evelyn Keldstrom, of Kansas City, Mo., has been the week-end guest of Sigrid Olson of North hall. Miss Keldstrom is a former Union College student.

Mrs. Wren has enrolled as a second semester student. Her little daughter, Dolly, will attend the church school.

Florence Lucille Terry spent a few days of last week at her home in Kansas City, Mo. Her mother, Mrs. Terry, accompanied her on the return trip and spent a short time visiting relatives while here.

Grace L. Cox, who is teaching public school in Overland Park, Kansas, writes, "Reading in the *Clock Tower* all about the boosting that is being done for students has done anything but dampen my desire to be in school this coming fall."

Writing from Lafayette, Ind., where she is supervisor of nurses in the Wash Sanitarium, Miss Winifred McCormack says, "I am enjoying my work very much. We have a very nice class of girls. I wish I were in Union's territory so I could encourage them to go to Union when they are through here."

The following note accompanied a dollar sent in to swell the North hall house fund:

"I am sending my dollar so it will be in on time. I am going to count that it is buying the southeast corner of the rug. That was always my favorite spot."
Blanche Gilbert.

The serving girls who work in the Union College cafeteria have purchased new uniforms.

Dr. and Mrs. Donald C. Nelson announce the birth of Donald Terry, on January 7, at Neopit, Wis. Dr. Nelson is a member of the class of '30, and Mrs. Nelson will be remembered as Helen Terry, School of Dietetics Class of '28.

Miss Mae Mathews writing from Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, says that she has not had a lonesome and homesick moment since she left. She says that although she does not stay in the same house with the Sorensen's she takes her meals with them.

Ella Johnson writes from Southwestern Junior college, "We have just had a nice visit with Mrs. Hilts. It seemed almost like visiting Union. I do not think that the time will ever come when I will not be interested in knowing what is going on there."

Phylura Nagel, who was called to Omaha on account of the serious illness of her sister, has found it necessary to remain longer than she expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Langenburg and Mr. and Mrs. William Kruse were guests at a birthday supper given for Charles McWilliams Thursday evening.

Alten Bringle, Edgemount, S. Dak., is visiting in College View enroute to Omaha.

Dr. Joseph W. Hankins, class of '31, who interned at the Pasadena Hospital, is associated with Dr. Dee M. Rees, class of '25, in Monterey Park, Calif.

A new press which prints the reading material for the blind has arrived at *The Christian Record*, the publishing house for the blind.

Mrs. Ann S. Taylor, Grand Island, spent Tuesday in College View.

Pastor Purdom, president of the Wyoming conference of Seventh-day Adventists, visited his son, Kenneth, here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Nelson have moved here from University Place.

Mrs. M. Maiben has returned from Hastings, where she had been visiting her sister.

Miss Mary Olson, 4802 Bancroft returned to College View Monday from Vozad, Nebr., where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. E. Monk, for the past three weeks.

Dr. Marshall E. Christmann, Loma Linda class of '31, has accepted a second year internship at the Los Angeles General Hospital. Dr. Christmann graduated from the pre-medic course at Union in 1928.

Emma L. Snyder, School of Dietetics class of '30, has accepted a position as assistant dietitian with the Washington Sanitarium, Takoma Park, D. C.

James Grossball, Chicago, has joined the Union College student force.

Lincoln Owen, Council Bluffs, spent the week end here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gibson.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Whiteley gave them a surprise party Sunday evening and presented them with a large-type Bible.

Mrs. Pruitt, So. 46th St., had to return to Dunn's Sanitarium Saturday afternoon, after spending but a few days at home.

ECHOES OF THE LIVING PAST

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

THE STAGE COACH

BY OPAL ANDREWS

The stage-coach, canal-boat, canoe, dog-sled, and prairie schooner, and the archaic steamboat and railway train also, have become fossils in the geology of modern life. But the tale of the part they played in the growth and development of the country still remains. It is one story written by all Americans in collaboration.

In order to get a history of the stage-coach we must go back just a little and see what vehicles of travel were used before they came into existence. The sedan chairs were the first one used and they were used up until quite late, for even Benjamin Franklin rode in a sedan chair as late as the year 1789. Then following that came the primitive two-wheeled cart and heavy, slow moving wagon.

The first horse coaches which appeared in Boston in the year 1750 were severely frowned upon as contrivances fit for this world only, and their brazen owners were subjected to scorn and derision. "But the shameless proprietors of those first vehicles found in the possession of them a solace that was sufficient recompense even for social ostracism. And sad to relate, others of sufficient wealth were also tempted and fell. The use of horses and coaches continued, and slowly increased, Satan was triumphant."

One of the first roads built was the Lancaster Turnpike. Following this, the Cumberland Road at once leaped into a position of leadership, both in column of commerce and in popularity, and held its own for two famous decades. The pulse of the nation beat to the steady throb along its highway.

The names of the important stage-coach companies were quite as well known, a century ago, as those of our great railways today. Chief among them were the National, Good Intent, June Bug, and Pioneer lines. The coaches, drawn by four horses and sometimes six, were usually painted in brilliant colors and were named after eminent statesmen. The drivers of these gay chariots were characters quite as famous locally as the personages whose names were borne by the coaches.

Mr. Jansen, who resided in America from 1793 to 1806 wrote a book en-

itled, "The Stranger in America." In it he describes the coach between Philadelphia and New York with some distinctness:

"The vehicle, the American stage-coach, which is of like construction throughout the country, is calculated to hold twelve persons, who sit on benches placed across the sides with their faces toward the horses. The front seat holds three, one of whom is the driver. As there are no doors at the sides, the passengers get in over the front wheels. The first get seats behind the rest, the most esteemed seat because you can rest your shaken frame against the back part of the wagon. Women are generally indulged with it; and it is laughable to see them crawling to this seat. If they have to be late they have to straddle over the men seated further in front."

Outside the towns and their immediate neighborhoods the utility of the first coaches was very limited indeed. Roads were scarcely worthy of the name, and there were no bridges. When a coach came to a stream too deep to be forded it was stood upon its wheels in two parallel canoes, and thus conveyed across. The horses swam. The state of the roads and the regard of some persons for stage-coach travelling is shown in a letter written early in the nineteenth century, by a mother to a girl of eighteen, visiting at Cambridge, and impatient to return home. As the roads were bad, her father delayed his going for her. Her mother says:

"Your papa would not trust your life in the stage. It is a very unsafe and improper conveyance for young ladies. Many have been the accidents, many the cripples made by accidents in those vehicles. As soon as your papa can go, you may be sure he will go or send after you."

The earliest stages that made through trips from Boston to New York were more than a week on the way. But things improved and by the year 1802 one could go from Boston to New York in 4 days for the price of \$10.00.

The speeds attained by the stage-coaches in those days were esteemed as little short of marvelous. In a letter written in 1822 in description of the trip,

is was said:

"We were rattled from Providence to Boston in four hours and fifty minutes. If any one wants to go faster he may send to Kentucky and charter a streak of lightning."

The position held by a stage-coach driver of the old days, in the estimation of his acquaintances and the general public, was very similar to that of the captain of a steam boat. Some famous drivers, indeed, stood on so lofty a plane in the eyes of the world that they can only be likened to the commanders of the ocean steamships of the present time. By virtue of their duties they came into contact with all the prominent, political, social, and commercial figures of the country. Their attention and favorable opinion were also sought by that large—though less consequential—part of the public which was so deeply impressed by the measure of their responsibility and the majestic demeanor of their professional attitude.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD AFFAIRS

(Continued from page one)

At Monte Alban, near Oaxaca, Mexico, one of the most important discoveries on this continent was made. Some tombs of ancient Mexican chieftains were found that rival in richness that of King Tut in Egypt.

Martial law was put into effect in the republic of El Salvador Monday to quell an uprising attributed to communists, during which rebels burned and looted towns in the interior, with an unestimated number of casualties. Many deaths occurred.

ALUMNI NOTES

Dr. W. E. McKinsie, class of '28, formerly in charge of the nose and throat department of the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium, is now associated with Dr. Leslie Tratt, head of the eye, ear, nose, and throat offices in the Glendale Sanitarium. Dr. McKinsie graduated from the pre-medic course at Union.

Dr. H. L. Herscher, '30, has located at Boulder City, Nevada. This is the new city built by the government for the families of the men who are building the Hoover Dam.

Jake Siebenlist, class of '30, is teaching at Huntly, Nebr.



ANSWER . . .

. . . this last roll call to attend Union College second semester.
Many new classes have been formed, as well as continuations of first semester classes.
Hesitate no longer, but decide today, while there is still time.
Further information sent on request by registrar.

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