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Sabbath Recorder, Plainfield, N. J.

The Sabbath Recorder



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WHOLE NO. 3565.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT MILTON

One of the happiest commencements ever celebrated at Milton was ushered in on the eve of the Sabbath, June 13, by the annual service of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. Those who are familiar with the commencement customs at Milton College know that the key-note of the week is often sounded at this service.

The program, as usual, was arranged by the students. A student choir furnished the music. The Rev. Eli F. Loofboro read the fortieth chapter of Isaiah and the Rev. Willard D. Burdick offered prayer.

The address was delivered by the Rev. E. G. Updike, D. D., of Madison, Wis., who spoke in an optimistic vein on the subject of religion in the life of educational institutions. He deplored the loss of religious spirit often met with in large centers of culture. But in strong and masterful words he expressed his belief in the enduring nature of religion, which he characterized as "the life of God in the soul." He praised colleges like that at Milton, in which the emphasis is placed on character rather than intellect. His address will have a tendency to make stronger the faith of those pursuing intellectual studies and will help them to see that there need be no clashing between truth and religion.

The service at the Milton church Sabbath morning following was attended by many visitors from all parts of the country. On account of the illness of the pastor, President Daland conducted the service. The Rev. W. D. Burdick preached on the second part of our Saviour's Summary of the Law. He made a tender appeal in behalf of love to our fellow men, like the love of God himself. Two features of interest attached to this service. One was the reception into the church of Brother Herman Pieters Sr., by letter from the Haarlem Church. In a few well-

chosen words President Daland gave Brother Pieters the right hand of fellowship. After thirty years of membership in the Haarlem Church Brother Pieters now becomes a member of the Milton Church. The other interesting and affecting event was the sweet singing by Mrs. Leo Coon Whitford in two parts of the service. For the last time before her removal from Milton, her voice was heard in fervent expressions of Christian faith.

The evening after the Sabbath the literary societies held their usual joint session. There was some good singing, interesting speaking, and the usual local hits, but all in a good spirit.

The baccalaureate service was held as usual in the Milton Seventh Day Baptist church and the local pastors assisted in the service. The invocation was by the Rev. W. J. Perry; the Scripture lesson, Psalm xc, was read by the Rev. H. N. Jordan; and prayer was offered by the Rev. M. S. Drew.

President Daland chose as his text the sixteenth verse of the Nineteenth Psalm,— "Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children." The introductory portion of the sermon was in explanation of the Psalm and laid the foundation for his proposition, which was (1) that God's work is real, in blessing, in chastisement, and in the fulfilment of his promises; (2) that God's work does not always appear, chiefly because of our limitation in time and the narrowness of our vision; and (3) that the fulfilment of God's kingdom is surely coming.

In the last part of the sermon the speaker exhibited the bright side of many dark clouds upon our modern Christian civilization and enjoined upon his hearers hope, faith, and courage. In closing he said:

Believe in God. Hold fast the life of God in the soul. Believe in the work of God in your hearts and in the life of the present seemingly godless world. Believe in the work of God in nature and in all phenomena. Open your eyes to the great miracle of the universe and the equally great miracle of the human soul. Open

your eyes to see that God's work is tending toward a glorious consummation, and that of his work you are to be a part. Bear that part as sons and daughters of God, and so may his work and his glory appear in you! Amen!

The music at this service was furnished by the church choir under the direction of Prof. A. E. Whitford.

Milton and music alliterate finely, and a commencement at Milton is nothing if not musical. The closing exercises of the School of Music took place in the auditorium on Monday afternoon, June 16. As usual many of the pupils took part and presented songs, piano solos, and violin solos. Three young ladies received diplomas of graduation in piano playing,—Miss Rachel A. Coon, of Milton; Miss Aster F. Davis, of Farina; and Miss H. Margaret Hull, of Milton. One, at least, of these intends to devote further study to the piano. They all showed marked talent and have studied with perseverance and assiduity.

The commencement exercises of the academy were held on Monday evening in



PROF. LEMAN H. STRINGER

the auditorium. The music was furnished by the college orchestra and the college glee club. The orchestra played with great delicacy and the club sang with its well-known fulness of tone and fine attack and spirit. The Rev. W. D. Wilcox offered the opening prayer.

Two of the graduates gave orations: Mr. Earl D. Maxson, of Walworth, Wis., on the "Commission Form of Government" and Miss Zea Zinn, of Farina, Ill., on the "Influence of Journalism."

There were nine graduates, completing courses as follows:

Robert McFarlane Barlass—Language and Science.

Stephanie Daland—Latin and Greek.

Paul Llewellyn Fetherston—Language and Science.

George Walter Ives—Languages and Science.

Ricardo M. Kellogg—Latin and Science.

Earl Dwight Maxson—Language and Science.

Grace Marie Runner—Language and Science.

Nels George Sorensen—Language and Science.

Zea Zinn—Language and Science.

In awarding the diplomas to these graduates President Daland announced that Miss Zea Zinn completed her course with the highest standing and that she would hold the freshman scholarship in Milton College next year.

The address at the academy commencement was delivered by Miss Kate Corkhill, professor of English literature in Lawrence College. She chose for her subject, "The Choice of the Second Rate." Her address was a masterly plea for the choice of the best intellectually, morally, socially, and spiritually. She inveighed against the general choice of what is "good enough" rather than of the best. "That will do" she considered the most pernicious sentiment that the human mind can entertain, for "the good is ever the enemy of the best."

On Tuesday, June 17, the principal event of the day was the annual game of baseball between the college team and a team composed of alumni. It is not an easy matter for the alumni to muster players that can make a good showing against the regular college team, especially this year when Milton College is claiming the champion-

ship of the small colleges of the State. But the final score of 14 to 5 in favor of the college is evidence that the former stars can come back with much of their old fire in spite of the odds against them.

The students presented Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" as the ninth annual play. Without intermission for all these years a play of Shakespeare has been given at commencement, and the presentation this year was in many respects the best performance of them all. For smoothness of rendition, evenness in excellence among the parts taken, satisfactory staging, and finish of detail the rendering this year surpasses those of previous years. All the principal parts were unusually well sustained.

At half past five o'clock President and Mrs. Daland entertained the class at dinner.

In the evening the thirty-second annual concert was given. The college orchestra, the college glee club, and the Milton Choral Union presented numbers. Miss Rachel Coon played a Rubinstein piano solo, Miss Alberta Crandall sang a song of the French school and played two piano pieces by Chopin and Liszt. Mrs. Ellen C. Place, President Daland, and Miss Crandall played a suite for violin, cello, and piano. Professor Stringer sang and Miss Wilna Loverhill played a violin concerto by Bruch.

Commencement day, Thursday, June 19, was fine, but very warm. The program was carried out as arranged, except that



NEW GYMNASIUM, MILTON COLLEGE

Prof. L. H. Stringer is deserving of congratulation upon this triumphant success of the first play he has put on the stage at Milton. There were nearly six hundred people in the audience. This proves that the greatest dramatist still maintains his hold upon the people. It is to be hoped that the students at Milton will keep to their record and that the Shakespearian play may always be a feature of their commencement festivities.

The class-day exercises were held on Wednesday afternoon in the gymnasium. Of the nine members of the senior class three, Mr. Eaglesfield, Mr. Daland, and Mr. Loofbourrow, presented "stunts," and the other six, Miss Crandall, Mr. Garey, Miss Greene, Mr. McKean, Miss Post, and Miss Zinn, gave a humorous play.

the Hon. William McKinley, of Illinois, could not be present, and the Rev. Judson Titsworth, of Milwaukee, delivered the address in his place. Mr. Titsworth was delayed by a disastrous train wreck near Waukesha. But he secured an automobile and came over forty miles in time to give his address near the close of the exercises. He spoke on "True Patriotism," which he declared must be intelligent and righteous, not narrow and blindly partisan. He paid a tribute to colleges like Milton.

The following is the program as rendered:

Processional March *Lachner*
Milton College Orchestra
Hymn—O God our Help in Ages Past
Invocation by the Rev. Henry N. Jordan
Chorus—He, Watching over Israel—Elijah
Mendelssohn

Milton Choral Union
Annual Statement by the President
Chorus—Festival Hymn *Dudley Buck*
Milton Choral Union
Conferring of Degrees
Minuet in G *Beethoven*
Milton College Orchestra
Address—"True Patriotism" by the Rev. Judson
Titsworth.
College Song—Our Colors *Fritz Lubrich*
Farewell Words to the Class by the President
Benediction

The degrees were conferred as follows:

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Cecil Irma Crandall—*cum laude*
Thesis—Shakespeare's use of the Supernatural
John Norton Daland—*magna cum laude*
Thesis—Cum-clauses in Caesar's Gallic War,
Books I to IV
Guy Earle Eaglesfield
Thesis—Reciprocal Curves
Alva Edward Garey
Thesis—Students of Milton Academy who served
in the Civil War
Gladys Loulu Greene—*magna cum laude*
Thesis—The Christ-Figure in Modern Literature
Courtney Burchard Loofbourrow
Thesis—Parallels between Grecian Mythology and
the Hebrew Scriptures
Elwin Jackson McKean
Thesis—The Chemistry of Public Health
Miriam Elizabeth Post—*cum laude*
Thesis—A comparison of the character of Joan
of Arc as treated in Shakespeare's Henry
VI and that in Schiller's *Die Jungfrau
von Orleans*
Flora Eliza Zinn—*magna cum laude*
Thesis—The Story of Honest Kasperl and Fair
Annerl. A translation from the German

The class honors were as follows:

Freshman—First, Elizabeth R. Lamb; Sec-
ond, Clifford F. Gesler.
Sophomore—First, William D. Burdick;
Second, Helen M. Cottrell.
Junior—First, George A. White; Second,
Anna M. Gurley.
Senior—First, John N. Daland; Second,
divided between Gladys L. Greene and
Flora E. Zinn.

The president's annual statement follows
under a separate heading.

The alumni luncheon was served in the
auditorium one hour after the exercises
closed. Following the luncheon a meet-
ing of alumni and friends of the college
was held. The chief officers of the alumni
association elected were Jonathan D. Bond,
president; N. O. Moore, secretary.

In the evening a large number of com-
mencement visitors attended the reception
given to the seniors by President and Mrs.
Daland at the President's House.

AN OBSERVER.

President's Annual Statement.

The year now closing has been marked
by successful student activities, generally ex-
cellent scholarship, and the initiation of
plans that, if carried out, will result in ever
better work in the future. The attendance
in college classes has been larger than ever
before, and there is every reason to hope
that we may next year maintain the ground
that has been gained.

The class to be graduated today has
done excellent work. One of the nine
members of this class intends next year to
pursue graduate study at the University
of Wisconsin. All of the rest will, at least
for a time, undertake the work of teach-
ing.

This year our students have entered
upon the field of intercollegiate debating.
Two debates were held, one with Ripon
College by our college team and one by our
freshman team with the freshman team of
Carroll College. Milton won both of these
debates.

In the State Intercollegiate Peace Con-
test, although our orator did not win, he
was tied with another for the first place
in respect of thought and composition. In
the contest, held by the Latin League of
Wisconsin Colleges, one of our two repre-
sentatives took the highest mark in Latin
prose composition.

The college glee club has this year been
reorganized and has given concerts in va-
rious places with signal success. In ath-
letic work there has been marked interest
and decided success. The gymnasium
classes for both men and women were held
regularly during the first semester and in
the second semester until the spring re-
cess. The work was well done and has
been of considerable benefit. We hope,
with the coöperation of the students, that
next year the physical director may suc-
ceed in enabling every student to receive
the highest possible benefit from this work.

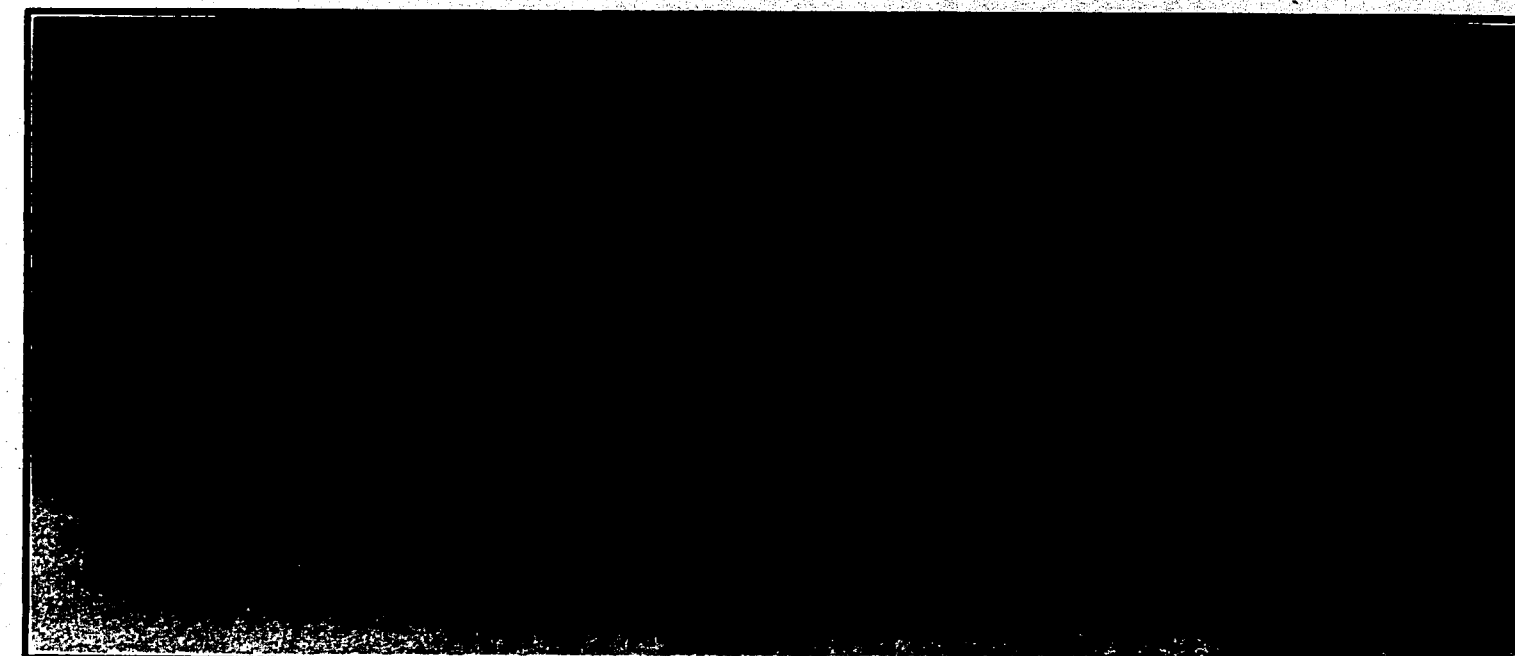
In March two events of significance oc-
curred. One was an in-door athletic meet-
ing of the college classes in which the junior
class won the championship. The other
event was a high-school basketball tourna-
ment in which eight schools took part. The
contests exhibited fair sport and gentle-
manly conduct. A delightful banquet was
given to the visitors.

The baseball season this year is worthy

of special mention. Our team played the
University of Wisconsin and lost the
game by a score of 5 to 4. We defeated
the Whitewater Normal School 16 to 1
and twice defeated St. John's Military
Academy. We defeated Ripon College 11
to 1 and were beaten by Ripon 2 to 1. We
defeated Northwestern College 6 to 3 and
were defeated by Northwestern 5 to 0.
Our defeats were when our team was away
from home and at a time when it was
sadly crippled by illness. In the games
played this year Milton secured 57 scores
to our opponents' 25. Our pitcher struck
out 23 men in one game and 40 men in two
consecutive games. In three games 57
men were struck out and in the eight games
of the season the number struck out by our
pitcher was 102. When it is remembered

This advance step has been made neces-
sary by the increasing demand made upon
our teachers and in particular upon the
president. The coming of Professor Bar-
bour will enable more and better work to
be done in the Department of History, Po-
litical Science, and Philosophy, and will re-
lieve the English Department from the ne-
cessity of retrenching its work for the sake
of meeting other demands.

It is perfectly clear that we shall need
an added income to meet increased needs,
both of the ordinary expenses and of this
addition to the teaching force. We also
need at least five thousand dollars in addi-
tion to what we may have secured through
the efforts of Mr. Ingham and Doctor
Randolph in order to complete the payment
for this building and secure Mr. Carnegie's



MILTON COLLEGE BASEBALL TEAM

that the number of our students from
which to draw for baseball players is less
than fifty and that the men in the other
colleges are numbered by hundreds, these
records are significant.

It is with pleasure that we announce that
the faculty is to be strengthened next year
by the addition of a professor of philos-
ophy and history. The Rev. Harris Mer-
rill Barbour, M. A., for the last year as-
sistant in the Department of Philosophy at
Brown University, has accepted the chair
of philosophy and history in Milton Col-
lege. He is recommended absolutely with-
out qualification by the faculty at Brown
University. He combines breadth of view
with genuine spiritual devotion and in his
personality seems well adapted to the at-
mosphere and ideals of Milton College.

promised gift of \$2,500. This must be
achieved at the earliest possible date.

These and other considerations forcibly
bring to our minds the purpose that we
have formed to obtain adequate endow-
ment for the college by 1917, when we
shall celebrate our jubilee. One hundred
and fifteen thousand dollars is what we
must secure in the next three or four years.
These needs are what with earnest hopes
we lay today before the trustees, alumni,
and friends of Milton College.

"Ruin looks us in the face if we judge
a man by his position instead of judging
him by his conduct in that position."

"Ask the old toper where the boys are
who began drinking when he did."

EDITORIAL NEWS NOTES

Taft to Be at Gettysburg.

It is now announced that ex-President Taft is to preside at Gettysburg on July 4, and is to deliver the oration of that day. Effort is being made to gather as many as possible of the women who stood in the streets of Gettysburg fifty years ago and sang patriotic songs as Buford's cavalry galloped through the town in preparation for the first day's fight.

Arousing Patriotism by Moving Pictures.

In Pawtucket, R. I., a scheme to educate recently arrived immigrants in American history and to arouse sentiments of patriotism by means of moving pictures was set on foot. The plan is to present pictures of stirring scenes in American history, to be accompanied by short addresses on practical phases of American life. The invitation was sent out in six different languages, and no less than fifteen hundred people responded, crowding the theater full. Most of these were Polish immigrants. It seems like a good scheme, and we do not see why some such plan would not do good if used in all American cities.

Again, "The Greatest Steamship."

Once again we have the announcement that the largest steamship in the world has crossed the Atlantic on a maiden trip and come to dock in New York. This time it is the *Imperator* of the Hamburg-American Line, making the trip across the ocean in six days, five hours, and fourteen minutes. Persons familiar with all the great steamships, including ship-builders and sea-captains, agree in saying that the *Imperator*, in beauty, size, and general arrangement, surpasses anything that ever came from ship-builders' hands. The builder of the *Olympic*, and the *Titanic* does not hesitate to say that the new ship is in many ways the finest ever made. He says:

She surely surpasses anything afloat. I did not inspect her engine room, but I know she did not vibrate once during the voyage. That Roman swimming pool is a splendidly fashioned feature, and there is nothing today in shipbuilding like that grand ballroom. Think of it! A ballroom 100 by 60 feet without a stanchion, with walls 18 feet high and a roof and dome supported entirely by three steel girders.

As the *Imperator* came up the bay New York Harbor was the scene of great enthusiasm. Whistles shrieked, flags were unfurled and scores of smaller craft hastened to give her welcome.

Great steamships are so common in these days that the size will attract little attention. The public, since the loss of the *Titanic*, is looking more to the practical things that make for safety and for real comfort in ocean travel. Not even the luxurious furnishings, the Roman baths in marble and bronze, the greenhouses and electric elevators will claim chief interest in the public mind; but the uppermost questions will be, Is she safe? Is she amply provided with life-saving apparatus? The experience with the former "biggest ship," supposed to be unsinkable, will turn every one to the practical questions looking toward seaworthiness. In these lines we are informed that the *Imperator* is complete. One of the New York dailies in an editorial says of her:

We are told that the ship is divided into thirty-six water-tight compartments which are really water-tight, and many of which could be flooded without destroying her buoyancy; that she has eighty-three lifeboats and two powerful motor launches able to tow them all; that she has three wireless telegraph operators, one of whom is always on duty, and that—perhaps best of all—she has a complete inner hull extending above the water-line.

These are the things which are of most interest in this "latest word in ship-building." They seem to indicate pretty satisfactorily that the tragic lesson of the *Titanic* has not been ignored and that we may welcome the *Imperator* not only as the biggest but also as one of the safest of ships.

President Wilson Reads Another Message.

For the second time since President Wilson took the reins of government, he appears before Congress to read his message. This time it is to submit his ideas on tariff form.

On June 23 both houses of Congress assembled in the chamber of the House of Representatives to hear the President's second message. The front rows were given to the Senate, which came in a body from the Senate Chamber, and members of the House crowded into the back of the room. The Currency Bill will now be introduced into both houses of Congress. It has the hearty approval of the Secretary of State, and it remains to be seen what Congress thinks of the matter. The members of

both houses heartily cheered the President as he entered the room, and again at the close of his message.

The President is quite urgent, insisting that the legislation proposed should be enacted as soon as possible.

A monument of granite, surmounted by a life-size figure of a soldier, was unveiled last week at Valley Forge on the site occupied by the New Jersey infantry of the Continental army in the winter of 1777-'78. The shaft was presented to the Governor of New Jersey by the president of Valley Forge Encampment. The Governor of New Jersey, after accepting the gift for his State, immediately transferred it to the keeping of the Governor of Pennsylvania. Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, unveiled the monument.

Twenty delegates of the Federation of American Zionists left New York for a great convention to be held in Cincinnati, which has in hand an industrial enterprise about to be undertaken in Palestine. The movement is a part of the colonization scheme being pushed forward by Zionists and involves the investment of \$1,000,000. The convention is also considering a plan to establish a Jewish university in Jerusalem.

Considerable interest is being taken in the report that fossil bones of a camel have been found in Alaska, above the Arctic Circle. Experts claim that these bones show there must have been an Asiatic-Alaskan land connection of comparatively recent date, which served as a highway for the migration of mammals to America. The discovery adds one more evidence that a mild climate prevailed in Alaska before the era of man.

The one hundred and thirty-third anniversary of the battle of Springfield, N. J., was celebrated on June 22, by the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Services were held in the old Presbyterian church, where a monument recently erected was decorated.

The one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Monmouth was celebrated at Asbury Park, N. J., last week. The Sons of the American Revolution in-

vited many kindred organizations, and the exercises were held on three successive days. Patriotic sermons were preached in the various churches, and pilgrimages were made to the "Old Tennent Church" near Freehold, and to the Monmouth battlefield.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has unearthed the manuscript of Benjamin Franklin's will. It had been hidden away in an old vault under the City Hall, and was resurrected in order to verify an office copy. The finding of this original document settles once for all certain points in controversy regarding the disposition of Franklin's estate. It explains why his son William was cut off with a tract of land in Nova Scotia, in the following language:

The part he played against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of.

Last week the *Carpathia* of the Cunard Line steamships brought in 170 immigrant children under the age of sixteen years. This is the largest list of steerage children brought to America in any one ship in many years. They were accompanied by their parents, and formed a part of 1,371 immigrants from Mediterranean ports, most of whom were Austro-Hungarians. They have forsaken their native land to take up farming in the West. According to a former official of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, these people are thrifty peasants who have fled from the tyranny of titled landowners to a country where they can have land of their own.

On June 12 the Servian Government sent a note to Bulgaria proposing that three fourths of the armies of both countries be demobilized in order to relieve the present tension, and so to facilitate the settlement of differences between the two governments. It was also reported that both nations have agreed to accept Russia as an arbiter in the dispute regarding territory acquired during the Balkan war. But later advices show that a serious hitch has come in the plans for peace, by the Servians refusing to revise the antebellum treaty, as desired by Bulgaria. The latter country wishes Russia to arbitrate within the limits of the old treaty, while Servia insists upon having all the questions in dispute referred to Russia.

Dedication of the Carnegie Library, Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.

Report Compiled by
CORTEZ R. CLAWSON, A. M., Librarian

PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY PROCESSION

Early history of Alfred University Library and presentation of the portrait of Professor Edward Mulford Tomlinson, A. M., Litt. D., LL. D., Librarian of Alfred University (1881-1908). Portrait donated by Mrs. Edward M. Tomlinson

Hon. Daniel Lewis, M. D., LL. D.
The present Library of Alfred University; Its Place in Liberal Culture

Cortez R. Clawson, A. M., Librarian
The Place of the Library in the Community
George Greenman Champlin, Ph. B.,
Reference Librarian, State Library,
Albany, N. Y.

Presentation of the Keys of the Library
Edward L. Tilton, A. M., Library Architect,
New York City

Acceptance of the Keys on behalf of the Board
President Boothe C. Davis, Ph. D., D. D.

Felicitations
Hon. Adelbert Moot, LL. D.,
Regent of the University of the State of
New York

The library building was formally dedicated on Thursday afternoon of commencement week, June fifth. In his introductory remarks President Davis said:

We have come to a time to which many of us have looked forward with keen anticipation. There are men and women here today who can remember when there was but little that could be called a library in Alfred University. Fifteen years ago I began correspondence with Mr. Carnegie in the hope of securing a contribution for a library. We were humble in those days. We asked him for five thousand dollars to build a library in this village. We were not able to interest him at that time. Years have passed but never a year without a letter to Mr. Carnegie, and I do not know how many in some years. Finally you remember the very happy time when he agreed to give us twenty-five thousand dollars, and then we set to work to meet the conditions, but it seemed a superhuman task. It would have been superhuman but for the help of the men and women who were divinely inspired to help and to cooperate in the work. That great task was accomplished and then it was done so well that Mr. Carnegie said,

in consideration of the fact that more money had been raised than he had specified, he would increase the contribution to thirty thousand dollars. We have the library today, a gift of Mr. Carnegie.

"I do not want to tell you the history of the library just now. I will leave that for a man here who knows more about that history from the earliest days than any other person—a man whom I am sure has taken perhaps the most deep, constant and abiding interest in the development of the library from the early days. We have asked Doctor Lewis to give a paper about the early history of Alfred University Library, and another very delightful task which he will tell you of when he comes to speak. Doctor Lewis is the senior member of the Board of Trustees, having served continuously for twenty-eight years. It gives me great pleasure to introduce Doctor Lewis."

Remarks at the Dedication of the Library

DR. DANIEL LEWIS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS OF ALFRED:

Fifty-six years ago the Legislature of the State granted a charter to Alfred University. The entire assets of the new college amounted to about \$30,000 in endowment notes, collected chiefly from this locality.

Alfred Academy was then a prosperous institution with a student-body numbering about 300, and the material equipment consisted of the two dormitories, one for ladies and the other for gentlemen (the latter being our present Burdick Hall), the middle hall which we have all known as the Allen House, and the chapel which is still the home of the Academy. The Academy and University were merged and for many years were denominated Alfred Academy and University.

In a little room under the belfry of the chapel was the library of the University in those days. It contained in the neighborhood of 3,000 volumes, many of which were public documents of little value. There was a small library fund dispensed to academies and public schools by the State of New York, which I believe was the only means we then possessed for acquiring new books. One of the faculty (Professor Ford) was librarian in 1857, and one hour a week students were allowed to draw books from this collection.

In the meantime each of the four literary societies had collected a few hundred volumes, mostly from donations from their own members, and these could be drawn by the members each Sabbath evening.

Twenty years afterwards the college library was removed to a room on the first floor of the chapel, and was then opened more frequently. President Allen purchased and donated many important additions, so that at the time of the consolidation of the college and lyceum libraries, which took place in 1887, the library contained approximately 6,000 volumes.

This consolidation of the various collec-

which had been previously established, to the purchase of new books. These books were to be labeled and remain the property of the four societies, which plan (as I understand) is still followed in the library.

The second floor of Kenyon Memorial Hall, which was practically unoccupied, offered a fine location for the library and reading-room.

Prof. E. P. Larkin, who had devoted years to the securing of funds for the erection of this building, strenuously opposed this use of the room, which he had planned for a museum. It was finally assigned to the library, however, by a unanimous vote



CARNEGIE LIBRARY, ALFRED UNIVERSITY

tions above referred to demands a special notice, for it marked the beginning of a new era in this library, which reaches its full fruition today in the dedication of this superb fireproof building, which Mr. Andrew Carnegie has so generously contributed to our Alma Mater. For all future time his name will be remembered as one of the most generous benefactors of Alfred University.

Preceding the consolidation our books were practically unavailable even for reference, while many duplicates were to be found in the different libraries. The lyceums were easily persuaded to approve of the consolidation plan and to devote the 25 cent per term tax from each member,

of the trustees, and it is with pleasure that I record the fact that Professor Larkin finally gave his hearty approval of this action.

This brings our history to the end of the first thirty-year period. Professor Clawson, the present efficient librarian, will continue the record for the subsequent twenty-six years, during which the library has increased from the 6,000 volumes in 1887 to the present time, when it contains over 25,000 volumes, and has an annual circulation of nearly 9,000.

The trustees of the University assumed the custody of the library at the time of the consolidation, and our ever lamented

friend, Prof. Edward M. Tomlinson, was elected librarian and retained the position until his death. The superb quality of the collection should be attributed to his constant interest and supervision.

I have elsewhere said of his services here what I may be permitted to quote:

"The development of the University Library from the meager collection of books which were placed in Memorial Hall twenty-five years ago, to the large collection we now possess, was made possible by Profes-

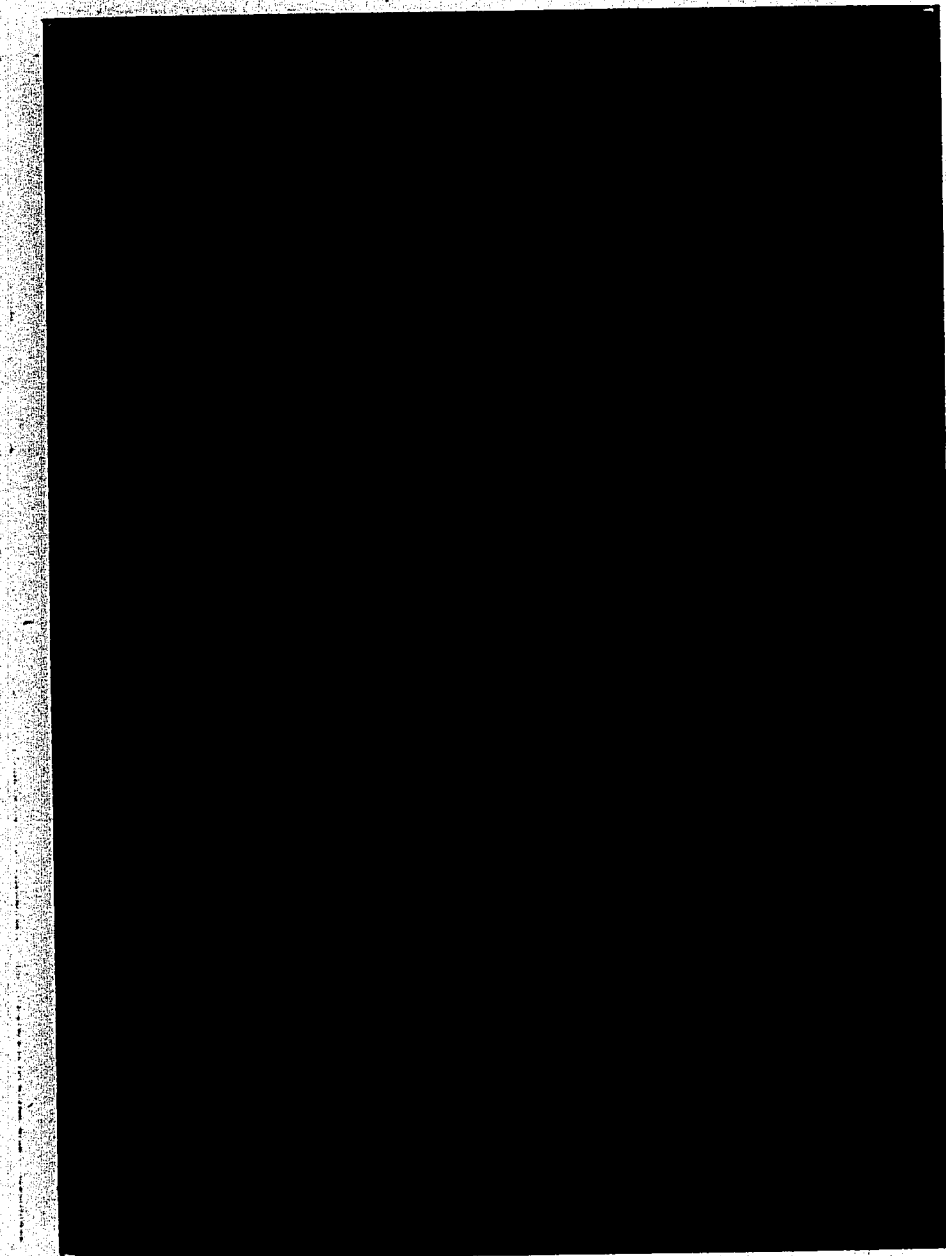
a teacher should therefore be mentioned his work as librarian of the University."

The first assistant librarian was Miss Eva St. Clair Champlin, who gave to the work her best service, which imparted to the new consolidated library the first impetus towards its present educational importance.

Miss Champlin's successor in the office of associate librarian was Mrs. L. T. Stanton, who retained the position until the election of Professor Clawson, the present director. If Mrs. Stanton were present I might hesitate to say all the good things in my mind concerning her personality and devotion to her work. Affable, attentive to all, prompt, industrious and enthusiastic, and with a heart loyal to the college of her adoption, Mrs. Stanton has earned a place among the pioneers of this great enterprise.

And now, President Davis, permit me to congratulate you upon this crowning triumph of your eminently successful and progressive administration. To you and our former treasurer, William H. Crandall, are we indebted for the offer of Mr. Carnegie to build this library which we are met to dedicate. To you and your loyal colleagues do we owe the result of the arduous campaign to meet the donor's requirements. It is for us to stand before you with uncovered heads, to express in no uncertain way our appreciation of your work, and to pledge ourselves anew to the unfinished task of making Alfred not only militant but triumphant.

In closing, I venture a word regarding the future of this library. It must continue its growth, for twenty-five thousand volumes are but a very small proportion of the literary and scientific publications which are here needed. I quote from Mr. Carnegie's work on "Triumphant Democracy," showing that the year's output of volumes in the United States for the year 1884 was 4,000, while the number of volumes in public school libraries alone was 50,000,000. I find no data of last year, but of course the totals are vastly beyond these figures.



PROF. EDWARD M. TOMLINSON, Litt. D., LL. D.

sor Tomlinson's judicious and indefatigable devotion to his duties as librarian. A generous gift from a Carnegie may give us the secure fireproof building for this valuable collection, but the genius of such a man as librarian, alone, can collect a large library such as ours. Any man can order books (if he has the cash to pay for them) and fill shelves with the best vellum or morocco bindings, but very few men are able to collect a valuable *working* library. Next in importance to his great success as

Alumni and friends must see that the library is supplied with the best of the new books, by gift or legacy, as seems best. I would have every friend of Alfred who writes a will remember the Carnegie library of this University, even though the legacy be no more than one hundred dollars. In the course of years this will give to us a substantial endowment, from the interest of which the collection may be kept up to the required standard of efficiency.

I shall no doubt raise a question in the minds of some good people by declaring that the library should be open to readers *every day of the week*. Such is the plan in many libraries, including the New York Public Library, and here, where an attendant can be secured on both Sabbath Day and Sunday from those who may conscientiously work on either day, we have an ideal place for every day opening. Sabbath Day may be the most available time for some students to consult the library, and Sunday the best for others. I hope the trustees will soon consider this question. If it is right to read a book in your own home on Sabbath Day, why in reason can any objection be offered to our reading in this beautiful room? With such liberality of management the next hundred years will witness such an increase in the educational advantages in this institution as none of us are able to foresee on this fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

ON THE PRESENTATION, BY MRS. E. M. TOMLINSON, OF A PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR TOMLINSON TO THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

I have briefly referred to the distinguished services of Prof. E. M. Tomlinson in the development of the library of Alfred University.

It is fitting and proper that this building should contain a permanent memorial of our beloved friend and generous benefactor. It is not so much to recall to our minds the man who was of us and with us for a generation, for his memory is enshrined in our hearts and our love for him is as enduring as the everlasting hills which surround this beautiful village; it is rather to be a reminder of his noble life, and a constant inspiration to emulate his sterling qualities of mind and heart.

Professor Tomlinson was a man who

loved his fellows and by them was equally beloved. No deed unworthy a Christian gentleman ever tainted his spotless reputation.

A devotion to the best interests of society and its individual members was the most striking feature of his character.

By request I am permitted to present to the library today such a memorial, which has been provided by Mrs. Tomlinson, a token, as we all realize, of that loving devotion which characterized the lives of these two, one of ideal happiness, until death came to cast its deep shadow upon the brightness of their home life. We are all extremely grateful for so generous an appreciation of the desires of those who were his friends.

As we look upon this faithful representation of his kindly and expressive features, is it not in accord with our innate faith and belief that he is *here* as an *actual participant* in the exercises of the day? May we not *know* that all the fruit of his labors for the library is at this very moment within the realm of his consciousness, that his eyes indeed look into ours as of old, that we may almost feel the pressure of his hand in ours, and that this day and hour may remain in our memories as a *reunion* with this dear friend who has simply preceded us to the haven of immortality?

PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

In behalf of the trustees and the faculty and alumni of the University I wish as president to express to Mrs. Tomlinson our profound gratitude and appreciation for this beautiful gift which she has made of one whose life can never be forgotten by any one who has ever known him, and one the history of whose life and care and work ought to go down for a hundred generations in the centuries to come. We thank Mrs. Tomlinson and appreciate the gift as we love him whose image it bears.

The Library of Alfred University: Its Place in Liberal Culture.

CORTEZ R. CLAWSON, A. M., LIBRARIAN

Just a few years ago we were celebrating the millenary of Alfred the Great, for whom our University was named. This beautiful building we dedicate today may be considered a connecting link between Alfred the Great and a Great Alfred. He

gave his people books in their own speech. By his efforts the English tongue was given new impetus and power. It is fitting today that we recall this fact, for it is in keeping with the spirit of the modern library movement that we give books to the people in their own vernacular that through books they may be stimulated to give expression to their own thoughts and feelings. Our shelves contain the accumulated thought of all ages, crystallized, clarified, and classified, waiting to impart their treasures. No matter for what one may be in quest, the up-to-date library stands ready to meet his needs. In the realm of history Napoleon well said to his waiting soldiers that twenty centuries of history were looking down upon them from the mute pyramids of Egypt. In a literary and larger sense, more than twenty centuries of thought and achievement look down from our shelves upon waiting multitudes who may be anxious for the companionship of the great books of prose or verse as life teachers. Here are found records of all that has been done from the dawn of historic time and we stand with awe and reverence in the presence of this vast and inexhaustible heritage.

Formerly, libraries were storehouses—they were for the conservation, not the dissemination, of knowledge. The primary object was to establish large collections of books, rare specimens of the book-makers' art. Books were for the scholar, their use by the people at large being a secondary consideration. These old libraries performed a valuable service to humanity, but they were passive in their influence. The scholar sought their valued treasures and with flickering light pored over their cherished contents. This precluded their taking any very active part in the daily life of the people.

Fortunately, however, a revolution or evolution of function has occurred in recent years. Twentieth century ideals of library management are superseding more antiquated methods in all that pertains to the best library service today. The library is becoming more and more democratic and seeks to make the *spreading* of knowledge its chief function. It contains not only the record of achievement of the world, the deeds of man's hands, and the thoughts of his brain, but the aspirations of his soul. The present library is a reservoir whose

conduits carry information and inspiration to all in search of truth. Whether his interests lie in the realm of sociology, education, philosophy, science, or religion, through the agency of the printed book the student has revealed to him a great past filled with its varied achievements.

In this "library age" a town of a few hundred inhabitants without a public library is an exception. Alfred has no so-called public library. The valuable college library, the growth of which the people of Alfred have witnessed with pride for many years, without doubt accounts for the fact that the village does not maintain its own public library. Especially is this true in view of the fact that no earnest seeker after knowledge is ever debarred from the privileges and resources of the University Library. While the college library, brought together through years of earnest effort, from 1669 volumes in 1860 to 25,000 volumes today, is for the primary use of the constituency of the college, it is liberal in its policy of extending its privileges to the community of which it is a part. The library recognizes that its first duty is to serve the faculty and students of the college. Other constituencies may be served whenever this can be done without prejudice to those who have first claim. We have been pleased so far as our resources would permit to furnish material from time to time, to the various clubs and literary organizations of our town. We feel that in so doing the library has not only provided assistance for prescribed courses of study, but at the same time has strengthened the civic and community life. In keeping with the spirit of a "Great Alfred," the library stands for liberal culture, for the dissemination of ideas among men. As a clear vision of some dominating ideal always precedes achievement, the library would fulfil her mission in the spirit of the University motto—"Fiat Lux"—"Let there be light," and point the way to those beacon lights of literature and science that have through the ages been the precursors of all noble effort and achievement. She would awaken in the citizens of her own community higher ideals of life and conduct. The library is a community upbuilder and through its resources and beneficent service may stimulate the moral, the intellectual, and civic life of Alfred. In view of the fact that good wholesome

literature always stirs the imagination, refines the taste, ennobles character, and enriches the soul, it is the wish of the present librarian that the library, under his charge, may be instrumental in giving greater efficiency to every department of our community life, furnishing intellectual culture, and higher ideals, working ever in harmony with church and schools to bring about better and higher living. Thus only can we be true to the high ideals of him whose labors throughout a quarter of a century have built up the library which finds its new home in the building we dedicate today. To Professor Tomlinson's cultured mind and scholarly attainments the library of Alfred University owes a debt which may be recognized but never paid—and I take this opportunity of expressing my own personal gratification in the library's possession of this splendid portrait, which shall henceforth shed the benediction of his spirit over this temple of knowledge and extend first greeting to all who enter its portal.

The facilities of the library have been extended to the people of Alfred entirely without cost. It is sincerely hoped that the people of the village appreciate the fact that here is one of the largest assets of the community—an institution that if opened in the fall, will cost the University at the least calculation \$2,500 to maintain for the year. In view of the fact that the facilities are enlarged and the service extended, will not the town of Alfred contribute some small share toward this maintenance? Is it too much to hope that in return for these privileges the village will at least duplicate the \$100 that is annually received from the State and thus maintain an active interest in an institution in which every citizen should take just pride?

Educational methods of today have given new importance to college libraries. Whereas, twenty-five years ago the library had small place in college work, its value being undiscovered, it is now the center of the educational life of the university and a vital part of that larger educational system, the state and the nation. The new pedagogy values the work done in the library as highly as that of the classroom. No subject today is well treated until a fair bibliography of the subject is mastered. Here the librarian's opportunity for helpful service is equal to that of the classroom. The

library in this capacity may be regarded as the laboratory of the college—the workshop of the university—where hundreds come and go, working out day by day the problems propounded in the class-room. Collateral reading demanded today is extraordinary and free access to the shelves of the library furnishes an opportunity limited only by the student's desire for knowledge. The library seeks to cooperate with every department of the university, to serve as a great dynamo to its intellectual life, furnishing power to the teaching machinery. It should supplement this process of instruction, by providing and making accessible standard cultural and recreative reading aside from the fixed curriculum, but never losing sight of its primary function—a place for study and research, occupying a position of increasing dignity as a part of the educational system and a great educator in itself.

The library of Alfred University today is in a most gratifying condition. From a collection of a few hundred volumes consisting in part of government documents, supplied by state and nation, it has grown to a library of perhaps 26,000 volumes. The circulation has grown from 2,400 books in 1894 to 10,000 this present year. Within the past three years the circulation has practically doubled. More persons are continually making use of the library for study and reading. Several hundred people every week pass in and out of our doors, in search of the aid the library affords. The Dewey system is in use and all recent additions are catalogued by author, subject and title, thus making a dictionary catalogue. In addition to the large collection of books there are several thousand pamphlets and old files of magazines to which frequent reference is made by the students and others. The library really serves as a bureau of reference to which questions covering a wide range of subjects are brought for answers unattainable elsewhere. It is expected that our new quarters will be ample for some years to come to meet the requirements of the service. Possibly 6,000 volumes will be accommodated in the main reading-room, a number sufficient to form a good reference and working collection, the remaining volumes being located in the main stack room in the basement. Three seminar rooms over the main floor will afford op-

portunity for extended research for the upper classmen.

A very important way in which the library may serve, not only its constituents, but the library world in general, is by the publication of bulletins. Our library has published five bulletins, one of which is a bibliography of education covering the available material in the library on the general subject of education. This policy so far as means will permit will be pursued in the future. It not only forms a valuable aid to students and teachers by having within easy access bibliographies on those subjects in which the library may be fairly well equipped, but serves secondarily as an advertisement for the University. The records of the librarian show that no fewer than thirty requests for this bibliography have been received coming all the way from the public library of Los Angeles, Cal., to the State Library of Massachusetts. Notice of our library has even crossed the Atlantic and recently a request was received from the Municipal Library of Budapest, Hungary; for a copy of this publication. I mention this here merely to show the importance attached to the library and how it may register the pulse of the institution of which it forms so vital an adjunct. The present situation is well known: what shall we say of the future? It is appropriate that this library which is but a path inviting into larger fields of knowledge and to the avenues of true culture should stand on this very spot—the entrance to our University campus. The study of literature, nature, science, religion, and art, will help to paint hill and valley, and stream, with new beauties. Here, where the "murmuring song of the brook hums along, and the favoring sun ever shines," we may welcome with each recurring college year young men and young women who shall on their college pilgrimage have the companionship of good books, for what we read determines in large measure what we are. During their sojourn in this valley so fair may they come to realize that the highest culture is attained through a sympathetic assimilation of all that is best in the realms of thought and achievement—that it strikes deep and affects character and morals; that this contact with books has power to enrich and ennoble life, to en-

large their vision, deepen their personality, sweeten their spirits and beautify their lives.

The Place of the Library in the Community.

GEORGE G. CHAMPLIN, PH. B.

Reference Librarian, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Now that you have with so much care erected this beautiful building—first useful and then beautiful—for the proper housing of your books, and so well equipped it for library administration, the question at once arises in the mind of the practical person, "How is the public, the people of your community, to be benefited by it?"

The building is one of the most artistic on the campus. It is a speaking building with the word library writ large all over it—not of necessity cut in stone—and in its very form and structure stands for the idea of books. This attractiveness and this quality showing its spirit to the passerby will prove a powerful attraction to draw within its influence persons who might never go into a library.

Before going further let us take a bit of a glance backward and see just where the college library stood fifty years ago. Most of the college libraries at this time were extremely dead, and had you listened, doubtless you might have heard a rattling of dry bones.

In 1850 the United States had only five libraries owning more than 50,000 volumes, the Library of Congress, Boston Athenæum, Philadelphia Public, Harvard and Yale; and of the 126 college libraries there were only 586,912 volumes, which is less than Harvard has today. Most of the libraries were made up of theological books given by departing clergymen. Of these libraries many were open only a few hours a week, and the borrowers' privileges were extremely limited. A member of the faculty acted as "keeper" of the books, and I speak advisedly when I say "keeper."

At Williams College, as late as 1876, there was a statute in force to this effect: "In the month of June books shall be taken down and they and the shelves

be carefully dusted. It shall be the duty of the president and secretary to visit the library to see what state it is in and whether the librarian has performed his duty." The library of this period and up to 1876 was not a live part of the institution. The various debating and literary societies of the college had libraries of their own which were of a more popular kind, which contained the standard authors and were such as you would expect to find in the better homes of the time.

This was the exact situation when I first came to Alfred in 1881. The reading-room occupied the southwest room on the first floor of the old chapel—now the academy, and in an alcove opening from this was all of the University's library.

I will not go into the history and development of the library, as that has already been done.

Primarily this library is a university library for first aid to the student-body, but it would seem in a way to miss a great part of its usefulness if it did not further benefit the community.

Certain it is, that with its grant of money, though small, from the State, and the statement "that it stands ready to help local clubs and granges and give assistance out of town by lending its books," this library becomes a public library and its province is to serve society.

What is society but a broad world in which the great thing that matters is the fulness of mind that comes through the development and betterment of the individuals who make it up?

The value and contentment of the community can only be raised by raising the condition of the individual. That individuality is the most complete which contributes to the perfection of the whole, because it is only by this means that the individual is aware of having done what he could.

Isn't it, then, that the highest possible service to the public is service to the individual, affording him stimulus and opportunity for full and varied development, making the world richer, more as a whole, in that each of its members has full powers, functions and experiences of his own? If this be so, then there seems to be every good reason that the community for its own sake should have a great interest in trying to get for each the best opportunity

for finding out just what his distinct contribution may be.

The library is the great storehouse of literature, a collection of books, but it is something more than this. It has an identity, a self beyond the mere sum of its books. It is the place where time and space are not considered. It is an institution of the people and for the people, educational in its work, which makes for progress, and by progress I mean the up-raising of the standards, both moral and intellectual, of the community.

The library is a big investment yielding great returns. You have the school system which has long been thought of as essential to the welfare of a democratic, self-governing community which looks for its success and permanence to the intelligence of its citizens.

We pride ourselves that we are practical and that this is a practical era. School education is not an end but looks beyond to the future of an enlightened citizenship.

The library is the place for the education of the masses—the peoples' college,—and no matter whether the boy quits school at the fifth grade, at the eighth grade, the academy, or the university, he has not finished his education. The only public institution in which he can further and better himself intellectually is the library.

Education, however, can not be gained by books alone; it can be gained without them, but if they are used properly there is no one agent that can do more for education. It is generally granted that the library is an educational institution. It is called an adjunct to the school, or is said to continue the work of the school. That they should work together goes without saying, but there should be no subordination of the library to the school. The library's duty is to store the books and make them useful and that of the school to make available the contents.

The students of your public school and University should use the library not so much for what is to be found in the books, but for the training in their use.

The building of a library in any community is clear, outspoken evidence of the one fact that its citizens forcibly announce that their school-days are not over, but will continue as long as they do.

Sudden changes in the social, economic and political are frequent, and some one says that "we are all democrats with a small 'd' and progressives with a small 'p'" but none of us is satisfied to be a "standpatter." Conservative by belief we must at the same time know all the viewpoints in order to, answer them. Just here is where the library is ready to assist, being impartial, with no party allegiance, fitted with books and magazines and newspapers of every shade of belief, that the public may see all sides and form its own opinion. Whatever we may think, and whether we want the public to think as we do or not, it is certain that the air is filled with varied discussion: free trade, direct primaries, woman suffrage, housewives' leagues, high cost of living, garbage disposal, and like questions.

No doubt your library, like many another, is a depository for government documents, contemptuously looked upon because they *are* documents. However, you were never more in error, for stored away in them is a vast amount of expert knowledge upon almost every subject. Such material is useful not only to the student in the various schools and departments of the University, but to the farmer, the business man and the housewife. Many of the publications of the Department of Agriculture—the farmers' bulletins—are particularly helpful to the housekeeper who aspires to become efficient.

Situated as this library is, practically in the center of the village, it is the intellectual power-house, radiating knowledge, manifold in character, helpful to the professor, the student, the business man, the workingman, the housekeeper and the child at home. It will serve for all ages and for all time, it is a permanent instrument of education and a valuable investment, returning big interest in the opportunities it gives.

Presentation of the Keys of the Library.

EDWARD L. TILTON, *Architect.*

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Some are born to honor; some attain honors, and some have honors thrust upon them. It is in the last named category that I stand since President Davis has affixed the wrong handle "A. M." to my name. It might be more appropriately P.M. from the

fact that I am speaking this afternoon. My wife suggested that A. M. stood for "And Mary," that being her name and she was desirous of sharing this pleasant occasion with me. Another title would answer this specific occasion, A. C., for "Architectus Carnegieus."

Shakespeare furnishes me with an appropriate caption for this address in Henry IV, Part II:

"When we mean to build,
We first survey the plot, then draw the model;
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then must we rate the cost of the erection."

Aye, there's the rub, "the necessity of counting the cost." Great was the struggle in striving to compress a desired fifty thousand dollar building within a thirty thousand dollar shell, similar to the demand of the old lady who asked for a "very, very small Bible with very, very large type." And next came the furnishing and equipment and here Christ's admonition (Luke xiv, 28) is apt: "Which of you, desiring to build a tower, doth not first sit down and count the cost, whether he have wherewith to complete it."

In considering this vital point President Davis sat down hard and sat down often, but even after much considering and figuring we could not find enough to equip the building completely. It is not unfortunate for this occasion that the tables have been delayed, since the present company occupies the space more profitably; nor do you miss some of the other furniture which, alas! will not come at all, at least for some time, owing to lack of funds.

The preceding speaker, Mr. Clawson, in his reference to Alfred the Great stole some of my thunder, although I intended to refer to this Alfred not as the Great Alfred but as Alfred the Greater which in time will become Alfred the Greatest since it has qualities both positive and superlative.

Holmes has said: "What glorifies a town like a cathedral, what dignifies a province like a university, what illuminates a country like its scholarship, and what is the nest that hatches scholars but the library?"

This key is symbolical. Its size is in inverse ratio to its importance. There are locks and keys for the body, mind and spirit. In Washington's Mount Vernon hangs the large iron key of the Bastille which incarcerated so many human beings. The spiritual keys of St. Peter to the gates of

heaven are invisible to our mortal eyes. Between these extremes of body and spirit comes the key to unlock the treasures of the mind symbolized by this one I hold and which it is my honor and privilege to consign, President Davis, to your controlling hand wherewith to open the flood-gates of learning whose surging force will become a power for good through the land.

President Davis—

It is a great privilege to accept these keys at your hands in behalf of yourself and of the generous benefactor, Mr. Carnegie, who has given us this lasting memorial of his interest in humanity and, let us hope, in Alfred University. It is not without the acknowledgement of obligation to many people that we accept it. We appreciate this gift. We appreciate the site upon which the building is erected, the gift of Miss Susie M. Burdick and Mrs. Wm. C. Burdick. We appreciate the architect for his splendid work, who during these years has shown every courtesy and consideration in helping us to get the most out of our money. We are largely indebted to you, Mr. Tilton, for the additional gift of five thousand dollars. We also appreciate the man whose skilled eye and whose faithful and earnest and conscientious heart and hand have been on this building constantly for a year. Mr. S. O. Richardson, the contractor. We appreciate the gifts of over seven hundred men and women and boys and girls whose names have been printed and are in the little copper box in the corner-stone. During the four years in which we were raising the amount the total contributions amounted to almost one hundred thousand dollars not including Mr. Carnegie's gift. To these people here and elsewhere, we are indebted with grateful appreciation for their gifts and sacrifices.

We had hoped to have with us on this occasion the Hon. A. Moot, to give us the felicitations of the State Department of Education as represented by the Regents. Mr. Moot is unavoidably detained. However, we are fortunate in having with us today a representative of the Department of Education, the distinguished gentleman who delivered the master's oration this morning,—Prof. Arthur Davis Dean, Chief of the Division of Vocational Schools, New York State Education Department.

Mr. Dean—

I could not, Mr. President, make a

speech this afternoon if this building were located on the hill. I have been thinking it over. It would be absolutely impossible if this building were located up there. Not because it is not a beautiful spot, not because it is not a good location for a library, but because as I have been sitting here I have been looking out on the street and to me it is significant that this University started on a hill. It started on the hill. It has now got where it belongs, on the street. That is, its influence has come down just as far as it can come—come to the edge of the college campus, and it extends its hands across the street to the town. It stands with its hands extended, saying, "Come over and partake of it." Across the street we have industry touching the whole world, probably every state and nation, every country in the world. Up there the thought, the knowledge, the science of ages and of books. That group up there, which has been called learning, comes down in the street to meet that group there, which has been called business. The individual man can walk across the street today and come into the library. I think your business on the one side and the library on the other, coming together, embodies two groups, standing fortunately across a narrow street. May that street, speaking figuratively, be narrower and narrower.

Furthermore I doubt if I could make a speech if it were not for these boys whom I see on the stairway and those people who can not get in,—the spirit of dropping in, the very thing which you want in this library, which is not only for your formal work of the college and public but for this informal dropping in. Men passing by on the street should drop in for just a bit of this learning. I am sure that the State of New York, which I have the honor to represent, appreciates what the University at Alfred has done. I am glad about another thing. I know of a college town in America where the library is not used by the public because the college refuses to allow the public to use the library. I know of another college town where the town library is not used by the college students because they are not allowed to use it. Both points of view are extreme and narrow. The University has come down and it extends its hands across the street. The people over there, will they come over in-

dividually and use it? Why, surely they will. Will they come over with their money and help in the support of the thing? Because, in the last analysis, the test of the work of this institution, the test of its value out there, is whether the people out there see its value, and put their hands in their pockets. It is all very well to talk about bringing it to the people, but unless there is a response from the other side we have not really got there. I hope the State of New York will see its one hundred dollars duplicated by the people over there and not exactly duplicated but more than duplicated.

President Davis—

As we are indebted to our heavenly Father for all the blessings and privileges of life which we enjoy, it is fitting that on this occasion we give thanks to God for the continuation of divine blessing upon us. So I will ask Dean Main to lead us in a brief prayer.

Dean Main (prayer)—

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we believe in thee, we believe in thee as our Maker, as the architect of the universe, as the builder of human souls. We believe in thee as the supporter of the things which thou hast created. We believe in thee as the benefactor of thy children, as our Saviour. We believe in our fellow men, for men have been made after the divine image. We believe in thee as the high God of history and providence, and this afternoon under these circumstances so inspiring, we come to recognize thee as having been very good to us. We thank thee for the history, for the good providence that brings us to this hour. We thank thee for the men and women who in other years, and with large vision, began the work of Christian education here. We thank thee for those who followed them, and for the men and women whose gifts, whose hearts of love and whose hands of industry, whose ideals have made possible what our eyes now behold. We thank thee for all these things and we come in the gratitude of our hearts to acknowledge thy goodness. We come to seek thy continued favor, to pray for thy divine guidance. We come to ask that thy wise providence may be over us still and that guided by thy Holy Spirit we may here and now in this beautiful structure

stand before thee and dedicate ourselves once more to thy service and to the service of our fellow men. We thank thee for the people whose names have been spoken here today, for their devotion, for their sacrifices; and now we commend ourselves and the great interests of this University to thy care. We commend to thee the president of this institution and the librarian and all of those who as teachers and trustees and friends desire to have some part in realizing the high hopes that are ours today; and that all of us may serve thee better and our fellow men more wisely and efficiently than ever before.

May the love of God, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with us all forevermore. Amen.

* * * *

The opening of the new building in the fall will impose upon the University an additional expense for heating and janitor service. Part of this expense has been provided for in the annual budget, but \$500.00 additional will be needed before the library can be opened. It is hoped that the village and loyal alumni will come to our rescue and make up the deficiency. The moving of 25,000 volumes will necessarily involve considerable time and expense. The librarian has already made plans whereby every book added to the library hereafter will be marked by a special book plate which will at a glance make known the giver of the book or the particular fund from which it may be purchased. For some years the large majority of our best books have been purchased from the Charles Potter Professorship of History and Political Science Fund. Were it not for the books which this fund makes possible every year, the library service would be very much crippled.

It now looks as though Germany would have a large exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, notwithstanding the reports that efforts were being made to persuade that country to withhold her exhibits. A recent conference between our Secretary of State and the German Ambassador gives rise to the hope that Germany will cooperate heartily in the movement, and place a large and handsome building on the exposition grounds.

EDITORIAL

One More Plea.

In last week's RECORDER we published an open letter, sent out by Rev. G. M. Cottrell as a last plea to the lone Sabbath-keepers, urging them to subscribe for the SABBATH RECORDER. It has gone as a personal letter to each one of the list of four hundred, whose names Brother Cottrell has gathered during this Conference year. We are sure our readers found it interesting. It is another evidence, to all who read it, of the untiring efforts of our brother who was appointed by the General Conference as the lone Sabbath-keepers' Secretary.

We still find some errors in the list, which the secretary will gladly correct if those who discover the mistakes will furnish him the proper data.

Some names have crept in of those who are not Sabbath-keepers; some who already take the RECORDER have been classified with those who do not; and here and there we learn of one who should properly go on the list of lone Sabbath-keepers, but who has been overlooked. Friends noticing any such errors are invited to write Rev. G. M. Cottrell, Topeka, Kan.

Gettysburg.

When this SABBATH RECORDER reaches its nearby readers, the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg will be in progress, and when this paper reaches those who dwell under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, the famous celebration will be over. It is a good thing for the remnants of the two armies that fought the decisive battle of the Civil War to gather from the North and the South, as friends and patriots of the Union, and spend these anniversary days strengthening the bonds of peace. No better evidence could be given of the complete obliteration of the old lines of discord that for many years kept North and South apart. Today they are one. For six days of this week the Blue and the Gray are meeting around peaceful camp-fires on the battlefield of fifty years ago, to live over again in memory those days of fearful carnage, to seek again

the places where, amid deeds of valor, their comrades fell, and, as friends, to fill the hours with reminiscences of Gettysburg in 1863. Forty to fifty thousand who took part in that battle are this week being entertained by the United States government, and, "tenting on the old camp ground," are taking part in the most wonderful celebration since the Civil War. Before this encampment closes, a monument of peace will be dedicated. A Confederate soldier delivers one of the principal orations of the week, and July 1-6 will be filled with most interesting patriotic exercises.

What days these must be for the veterans who fought at Gettysburg! there beside the graves of their fallen comrades, where Lincoln made his wonderful address; there in the fields across which Pickett led the "flower of Virginia" to a charge more deadly than that of Balaklava; there where the boys in blue turned the tide of battle at the "bloody angle" and saved the day for the Union forces; there where both armies surged back and forth through the famous peach orchard, until the ground was thrice strewn with their dead; there where the tragedies of the "devil's den," the wheat-field, and Cemetery Hill were enacted, the veterans who fought under Meade and Reynolds and Hancock and Kilpatrick have met again the men who followed Longstreet and Ewell and Hill and Pickett, to fill the hours and days with reminiscences of deeds of valor, and to honor the dead who fell on those historic fields.

Intensely interesting and pathetic must be the interviews between the groups of men who together seek and find the spots where they met in battle, where comrades fell and where wounds were received. Never again can the two armies hold such a celebration and memorial service as this fiftieth anniversary of Gettysburg. The government does well to make the most of this opportunity. Before another year rolls around, thousands of the veterans will have joined their sleeping comrades in their lowly beds in the cemeteries so carefully guarded and kept by the nation they loved. And other thousands who are in Gettysburg today will, in another twelve months, be too feeble to join the camp, even if another were held.

Nevertheless, in the generations to come, true patriots of all lands will make pilgrimages to Gettysburg, and place laurels on the graves of the heroes who fell there.

In Woman's Work of this paper, under the heading, "Pageant of Darkness and Light," will be found some account of the great missionary exposition in Chicago. If our readers desire to know more of the movement that has led up to this exposition, and to secure a further insight into its purpose, they will do well to turn to the SABBATH RECORDERS of May 8 and 22, 1911. In Woman's Work, page 659, is an article, "The World in Boston," by Mary A. Stillman, and on page 598 is a reprint from the Boston Advertiser on "The Great Missionary Exposition." These two articles, read in connection with the article in this issue, will make the matter clear.

Dr. F. F. Johnson Writes a Book.

In this issue will be found a notice of the autobiography of our friend, Dr. F. F. Johnson, of Stone Fort, Ill. Doctor Johnson was a convert to the Sabbath with others who joined the Stone Fort Church in the days of Eld. James Bailey's mission to the southwest. His book is to be dedicated to his relatives and friends, to old veterans of the war, and to the Seventh Day Baptist Denomination. It is his hope that a large number of our people may subscribe for the book, and read the experiences of one who passed through trials and persecutions for the sake of God's Sabbath truth.

Autobiography of F. F. Johnson, M. D.

This book of 350 pages contains a life history of the author, in the ministry and in the medical profession, and includes a complete record of his activities as assistant army surgeon during the bloody struggle between the North and the South. It will also contain much useful information and advice relative to health, and the diseases of the human body, from experience gained through fifty years of medical practice, and many valuable recipes will be given.

Another feature of the book will be a careful selection of interesting miscellaneous sketches, such as Indian stories, humorous narratives, and extracts from famous authors and statesmen.

The book will also contain the name, age and regiment of every veteran of the Civil War who subscribes for it in advance.

The volume will be printed in bold, clear

type, with good, substantial binding, and in the back will appear several blank pages arranged for a complete family record. Altogether the book will be brimful of choice reading matter and will be interesting reading for many generations to come.

The books will be ready for delivery about October 1, 1913. Price \$1.50, delivered. Address F. F. Johnson, M. D., Stonefort, Ill.

Home News.

NEW MARKET, N. J.—Between the going of Pastor Jordan and the coming of Mr. Polan, there has been no idleness on the part of our people. The pulpit has been supplied two Sabbaths by Rev. Mr. Gardiner of Plainfield; one Sabbath was taken up by Children's day services, one by the Christian Endeavor society in a Memorial service, and last Sabbath Rev. Mr. Brewer, representative of the Children's Home in Trenton, supplied the pulpit. All were good services and well attended.

The Ladies' Aid society held its regular meeting and supper, June 17, at which time new officers were chosen for the year beginning July 1. Two new members have lately joined our ranks.

The parsonage has been undergoing needed repairs, mason and paper-hanger contributing their share to the work, while the Ladies' Aid society gave a general cleaning throughout. Two ladies volunteered to paint, and as a result of their work several rooms show a decided improvement. One was heard to remark, "Well! there is some good in changing pastors after all, for it gives us a chance to see all the defects in the parsonage."

Mr. Polan's household goods have arrived, and all are looking forward with pleasure to the coming pastorate. The garden has been planted and cared for, and ripe fruit is awaiting the care of the "Mistress of the Manse." Installation services have been arranged for next Sabbath, June 28, and also a reception in the evening.

May the coming pastorate be one of mutual good to pastor and people, and may the cause of God prosper in our midst because "the people had a mind to work."

E. B. C.

June 24, 1913.

MISSIONS

Observations From Shanghai.

REV. JAY W. CROFOOT.

Last week Shanghai was visited by a large party of Sunday School International workers who are on their way to the Sunday-school convention in Zurich, Switzerland. On Wednesday there was a large union Sunday-school picnic in Chang's garden, one of the largest amusement places in Shanghai. Though I rather dislike to be classified as a member of a Sunday school, we went, joining with the others. We went in two reserved tram-cars from here. There were twenty-four such cars in all, I think, and many people went in other ways. The affair was too big in some respects, for of the five or six thousand people there not a fourth could hear the speeches which were in a large hall in the garden. Still it was of some value I am sure. It is sometimes encouraging to feel that we are really a part of a great army. It is a new idea for Chinese to go on a picnic and eat a cold dinner.

More enjoyable to me than the picnic was the meeting of the previous evening. Mr. Heinz of Pittsburg, the leader of the delegation, spoke and so did other members, but none of them spoke better than Consul General Wilder of Shanghai, who presided at the meeting. He joked the other speakers like a toast-master, but he said some serious things, too. He introduced Mr. Heinz as a man whose business is promoting Sunday schools, but who bakes beans and makes other pure foods to support his family. Doctor Wilder spoke of the great debt we owe to the Bible school of our boyhood, particularly referring to some of his early experiences. Near the end of the meeting he said he could not refrain from giving a personal testimony. He had recently received a letter from his fourteen-year-old daughter in the States, in which she said that her Bible-school teacher was preparing her for church membership, and he went on to say that the news was of more interest to him than if he had heard that some one had given her a million dollars; and that if he heard that some teacher was giving his boy abilities that would make him famous

around the world, it would not give him so much pleasure as news of this kind. Such a statement would not mean so much to some people when made by one of us preachers as when made by a man in an important government position.

The political condition of the country continues to make our morning paper interesting. Time seems to be doing something to make things more quiet. The new parliament has been in session four or five weeks, and has accomplished nothing but organization, but that is sometimes a fault of older parliaments. The Vice-Chairman of the Senate is an acquaintance of mine, Mr. Wang Chen Ting. He is the son of a pastor at Ningpo, a graduate of Yale, and was for a long time a Y. M. C. A. secretary at Shanghai, Tokio, and other places.

I have no desire to enter into controversy with the writer of the article against foreign missions in the RECORDER for March 31, but there is one statement in it that I can hardly allow to pass. It is, "Jesus did not expect a small handful of people to cover all the world." That is just what I supposed he did expect.

*West Gate, Shanghai,
May 22, 1913.*

Meeting of the DeRuyter Church.

REV. R. R. THORNGATE.

Last fall, soon after the meeting of the Central Association with the First Verona Church, the chairman of the Missionary Committee of the association, Pastor R. G. Davis, called the committee together in Syracuse to consider plans for further missionary work. In order that there might be the greatest unanimity of purpose, all the pastors of the association, not included in the committee, were invited to meet with the committee, and a two days' conference was arranged. Of the then six pastors of the association four were present, including the members of the Missionary Committee. While in Syracuse the visiting pastors enjoyed the generous hospitality of Pastor Davis and Brother Orville Greene. It is hardly necessary to add that they were most cordially and pleasantly entertained.

Many matters of vital interest to the pastors and churches were discussed, and it is needless to say that those who were

present came back to their work feeling the encouragement that comes from a close personal touch with fellow laborers.

But more than that was accomplished. During the discussion of various plans for the carrying on of the work in our own particular association, two thoughts were unanimously expressed by those present: first, the feeling of the need of a closer relationship between the pastors of the association in their work, and, secondly, the desirability of some sort of associational meeting before our next regular associational gathering, which does not occur again until October, 1914, due to the fact of General Conference being held this year within the association.

The first object, namely, that some plan be devised whereby a closer relationship might be maintained among the pastors, was accomplished provisionally by the formation of a temporary organization of the pastors, Pastor Witter being designated as chairman and Pastor Thorngate as secretary. No elaborate organization was perfected, and it has not been the thought any of the time to do so, but simply for the pastors to come together in a mutually helpful way at least once a year at some designated time and place.

The second object, namely, that there be some sort of associational meeting before the next meeting of the association in 1914, was worked out by the suggestion that the pastors should meet with some one of the churches of the association, preferably in May, about the time of the former associational meeting, combining the idea of a pastors' meeting and a two days' evangelistic service for the benefit of the church with which they should meet. Upon his own initiative Pastor Wing invited the pastors to meet with the DeRuyter Church for their meeting in May, and the particular purpose of this article is to tell something of the decided success of this rather novel plan of meeting. It was left to Pastor Witter to plan for this meeting, in connection with Pastor Wing, and there is no doubt that they did their work splendidly as the decided success of the meeting testified. No formal program was arranged, but each pastor was expected to preach at least once and was especially requested to bring an evangelistic message. The date decided upon was the last Sabbath in May. The meeting began on Friday night and

closed Sunday night, much in the same way as our regular associational meetings.

On Friday afternoon, May 23, when the various pastors met at Canastota to take the Lehigh train for DeRuyter, it was found that Pastors Witter, R. G. Davis, J. T. Davis, R. J. Severance and Thorngate were on hand, and in addition Miss Ethlyn Davis, who accompanied her father, Rev. J. T. Davis. When the visitors arrived at DeRuyter, some two hours later, Pastor Wing and Deacon York were on hand to welcome them, and although it was raining every one seemed to be in the best of spirits.

It had been arranged that Pastor R. G. Davis should speak Friday night. He preached a timely and practical sermon from Matthew ix, 36, after which there was a short testimony meeting. Secretary Saunders, who had been invited to attend the meeting, had, to the gratification of all, so arranged his affairs that he had arrived on Friday morning, thus affording the pastors the benefit of his counsel in matters of common interest. On Sabbath morning he preached an inspiring sermon, basing his thoughts on Micah iv, 1 and Acts ii, 17. After the sermon followed a short, lively session of the Sabbath school, and then came dinner served at the church, in basket course, by the ladies. The writer does not know how many baskets full were taken up after dinner, but he is satisfied that there must have been many baskets full taken to the church before dinner.

No preaching service had been arranged for Sabbath afternoon, the supposition being that the people would not care for an afternoon sermon. But the DeRuyter people do not so easily get overfed on spiritual food, and in order that they might not be disappointed, since they had expected it, an additional preaching service was arranged for the afternoon. Since Pastor Witter, who had the matter of the program in hand, had not assigned himself a place on the program, by special request of his brother pastors and the people he preached the sermon for the afternoon from John xi, 25. It was both a practical and spiritual exposition of the text. In the evening there was an inspiring praise service, and special music, after which Pastor J. T. Davis preached a forceful sermon from Matthew xi, 28, 29.

Sunday morning the people were again

on hand, the sermon being preached from Mark viii, 29 by Pastor Thorngate. Again the people brought their dinners and remained for a social time, and also requested an additional preaching service for the afternoon. Pastor J. T. Davis was prevailed upon to preach again and spoke from the text in Matthew xxv, 8, "Give us of your oil." It was a splendid message which he brought both to the converted and unconverted alike. At this session there were a considerable number of First-day people present, and also again at the closing meeting Sunday night. The closing sermon was preached by Pastor Severance from Deuteronomy xxxiv, 10. His message was a plea for Christian service in all departments of life. Any account of these meetings would be lacking if mention were not made of the soul-inspiring music which was furnished during the meetings by the DeRuyter choir, assisted by Miss Ethelyn Davis. It deserves much commendation, for it added very materially to the success of the meetings throughout.

Another thing that should be said is that it was the consensus of opinion that the meetings were genuinely helpful to all, and that their success fully proved the practicability of the experiment. In interest and spirit I think it is safe to say that they equaled the average associational, semi-annual or quarterly meetings. In fact, the pastor of the DeRuyter Church was so confident of the benefit derived from them by the DeRuyter Church that again upon his own responsibility he gave the pastors an invitation to come to DeRuyter again for their meeting next May. But the pastors will not be that partial, much as they like the DeRuyter brethren, provided some of the other churches of the association care to extend them an invitation. During the intervals between sessions the pastors met together in conference as they could find time, and discussed many things of common interest, with the result that the temporary organization effected at the meeting last fall was made permanent. And in addition it was voted to ask each church in the association to send at least two delegates to the next meeting, which will be held sometime in May, 1914. And again the thought was unanimously emphasized that the primary motive of these meetings shall be evangelism and the awakening of

a deeper religious and spiritual life within the churches.

On Monday morning the visiting brethren left for their several homes, with many a "God bless you" from the DeRuyter friends and brethren, feeling that the two days spent in hearty, Christian fellowship had both been most pleasant and profitable.

Verona, N. Y.,

June 19, 1913.

Denominational News.

Miss Susie Burdick, Seventh Day Baptist missionary in China, is here to attend college commencement and visit relatives in the two villages. She is enjoying a furlough from her work.—Rev. Henry N. Jordan and family made a short visit at A. E. Webster's on their way from New Market, N. J., to his new pastorate at Milton Junction, Wis.—Rev. L. A. Platts departed today for Ohio to attend a memorial service in honor of his late son, J. Allison Platts.—*Milton Journal-Telephone.*

Miss Angeline Abbey returned Wednesday to her work in Wisconsin. She is doing missionary work for the Seventh Day Baptist people in the smaller churches—churches which have no settled pastor. Her mother accompanied her and will visit relatives in various parts of the State for several weeks and will then go on to New York for a visit.—*North Loup Loyalist.*

He Leads Me Still.

D. E. LIVERMORE

He leads me still, I know my Shepherd's voice,
At his command I follow and rejoice;
In greenest fields, by crystal waters clear,
I safely go when he, my Lord, is near.

He leads me still, though oft I've strayed away,
And missed the good that should have crowned
my day,

My feeble faltering feet would fail
And sin with all its woes prevail,
But for that heart I love so true,
That hand of strength to guide me through.

A stronger faith, dear Lord, in thee,
My daily prayer to thee would be;
So let me rise to purer, better things,
The living in thy presence brings,
Till so transformed, this heart of mine
Shall bear the image of the Divine.

Then may it be that some glad day,
When earthly cares are passed away,
My Father's hand will take me where
The light of heaven dawns bright and fair.
Andover, N. Y.

WOMAN'S WORK

MRS. GEORGE E. CROSLY, MILTON, WIS.
Contributing Editor.

In Christ there is no East or West,
In him no South or North,
But one great fellowship of love
Throughout the whole wide earth.
In him shall true hearts everywhere
Their high communion find;
His service is the golden cord
Close binding all mankind.

Join hands then, brothers of the faith,
Whate'er your race may be;
Who serves my Father as a son
Is surely kin to me.
In Christ now meet both East and West,
In him meet South and North,
All Christly souls are one in him
Throughout the whole wide earth.
—Pageant of Darkness and Light.

Pageant of Darkness and Light, Chicago, Ill.

As the exposition in the Coliseum presented the conditions that obtain on the mission fields today and the work being done by mission workers now, so the Pageant of Darkness and Light, presented simultaneously twice a day in the Auditorium produced great triumphs of Christianity in the past. The pageant was a masque oratorio, based upon historic missionary episodes. It was made up of five dramatic episodes, representing the North, South, East and West, with a final processional episode in which nearly a thousand persons took part. The music was thrilling and beautiful, its cadences being characteristic of the music of the four quarters of the earth represented. No description can do justice to the impressiveness and scenic beauty of the Pageant of Darkness and Light.

The following Prologue, together with summary of the five episodes, will assist to an understanding of the pageant:

Prologue.

Spread the light! Spread the light!
Till earth's remotest bounds have heard
The glory of the Living Word:
Till those that see not have their sight;
Till all the fringes of the night
Are lifted, and the long-closed doors
Are wide forever to the light.
Spread—the—light!

O then shall dawn the golden days
To which true hearts are pressing;
When earth's discordant strains shall blend—
The one true God confessing;
When Christly thought and Christly deed
Shall bind each heart and nation,
In one grand brotherhood of men,
And one high consecration.

Summary of Episodes.

I. THE NORTH.

In a forest in the far Northwest is an Indian camp. The Red Chief prowls restlessly, and reproaches the Medicine Man for his inability to find the little daughter who was lost three days ago. A band of Eskimos emerge from the forest, carrying packs of furs and skins. Later comes a band of warriors, and at the instigation of the Medicine Man, who insinuates the Eskimos are cognizant of the lost child, they attack them in their camp. As the Eskimos are about to be slain, silvery bells are heard and presently, with sledge and dogs, the missionary dashes in and bids them halt. "A word I bring from Manitou," he cries. He lifts a little girl out of the buffalo robes, and when joy at the restoration of the chief's lost child is quieted, he tells them the message of peace and good will brought by Jesus Christ.

II. THE SOUTH.

Livingstone, the great missionary explorer, is resting in the Village of Ujiji, in tropical Africa. Sheik Abdullah, the slave raider, has been wounded, and his wife comes to solicit healing for him. Two slaves are, in gratitude, presented to Livingstone, who at once sets them free. As he is thinking of home and his loved ones, whom he has not seen for five years, a runner appears with news of the coming of a white man. It is Stanley, the great traveler, who has been searching for two years for Livingstone. "Will you not come home?" he asks. "The whole wide world will welcome you." But Livingstone's African converts beseech him not to leave them, and he, the sorely tempted, resolves to stay until his work is done.

III. THE EAST.

The abolition of suttee, or widow burning, in India (1829) is dramatically represented. The missionaries' house in the outskirts of the city, is surrounded by a furious mob of natives demanding Rhadamanian, a betrothed girl, whom the missionaries have been educating. She implores

them not to let her go to live with "that dreadful old man," but the child is dragged away to her wedding.

The second scene is in Benares, near a temple of the goddess Kali. A native religious procession appears, carrying her image. A funeral party comes from another direction, to the burning ghat where a child widow—Rhadamani—is to be burned alive with her dead husband. The missionaries watch the scene and pray for help from God. As the child is thrown upon the pyre, the British Governor enters and proclaims the passing of suttee. "Henceforth no widow dies upon the pyre!" An aid to the Governor rushes forward and rescues Rhadamani.

IV. THE WEST.

A coral beach in Hawaii on a moonlight night. The dark shadows of the mountain, Mauna Loa, tower in the distance. At sunrise, a wedding party comes gaily along the shore. Thunder from the volcano is heard, and an old crone chants the story of Pele, the Remorseless One, who dwells in the lake of molten lava, and thunders when she is angry. Then appears the priest of Pele, searching for victims to appease her wrath. He chooses first a little girl and then the bridegroom. As they are led away to the lake of fire, Queen Kapiolani, with sublime courage, defies the priest, declaring there is no Pele; there is only one true God. She leads the way up the mountain side, and at the crater crosses the taboo line, and seizing the priest's staff, hurls it into the pit breaking the power of Pele forever.

FINAL EPISODE.

The coming of all peoples of all nations from the four quarters of the world to the Cross of Christ is symbolized by the gathering in grand procession of all who have participated in the previous scenes. A dimly perceived cross upon a great rock grows gradually luminous as the chorus sings:

"In Christ there is no East or West,
In him no South or North,"

and then every one rises and joins in the Doxology.

The following poem, written by Mrs. Emily Chubbuck Judson, was found in a missionary scrap-book compiled more than sixty years ago by Mrs. Amorilla Collins

Babcock, and is worthy of being brought to our attention again.

My Bird.

Ere last year's moon had left the sky,
A birdling sought my Indian nest,
And folded, oh! so lovingly!
Her tiny wings upon my breast.

From morn till evening's purple tinge,
In winsome helplessness she lies;
Two rose-leaves, with a silken fringe,
Shut softly on her starry eyes.

There's not in India lovelier bird;
Broad earth owns not a happier nest;
O God, thou hast a fountain stirred,
Whose waters never more shall rest.

This beautiful, mysterious thing,
This seeming visitant from heaven,
This bird with the immortal wing,
To me—to me, thy hand has given.

The pulse first caught its tiny stroke,
The blood its crimson hue, from mine;
This life which I have dared invoke,
Henceforth is parallel with thine.

A silent awe is in my room,
I tremble with delicious fear;
The future, with its light and gloom,
Time and eternity are here.

Doubts—hopes, in eager tumult rise;
Hear, O my God! one earnest prayer,
Room for my bird in paradise,
And give her angel plumage there!

The Auto and the Farmer's Boy.

After all, it must be admitted that to very many farmers and their wives, one of the chief arguments in favor of the auto, next to its obvious utility, is that it keeps the boys at home. There are tens of thousands of farmers and village dwellers scattered over the country, who would have made almost any sacrifice to have their sons by them and to feel sure that they would stick to the farm or the store after they themselves were gone. The lure of the city has lost its potency in the family in which an auto is kept. There has been no attraction like it for keeping the young people at home, as it enables them to really know their friends, enjoy a vastly widened range of social amusements and come to feel at home in town. They are no longer isolated: their calling list can be as large as they wish, and they can enjoy the diversions and pleasures to which every young man and woman looks forward eagerly, and from which they were practically barred.—*The Christian Herald.*

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

REV. H. C. VAN HORN, Contributing Editor.

Speak Not Evil of Another.

REV. C. S. SAYRE.

Christian Endeavor topic for July 12, 1912.

Daily Readings.

Sunday—Treachery (Ps. lv. 16-23).

Monday—Guard the tongue (Jas. iii. 5-12).

Tuesday—The slandered (Ps. l. 16-23).

Wednesday—The gibe (Luke vii. 28-35).

Thursday—The talebearer (Prov. xvii. 9).

Friday—The perfect cure (1 Cor. xiii. 4-8).

Sabbath day—Topic: "Speak not evil one of another" (Jas. iv. 6-12).

"Speak not one against another, brethren," James iv. 11.

This is an admonition to those who are "brethren." It means those who are members of the same church, members of the same Christian Endeavor society. We are inclined to be less careful about speaking against our brethren, than we are about speaking against those who are not our brethren in Christ; for we think the *brethren* will stand it, and will overlook it, but the worldling may be driven out of our reach if he is spoken against, and we do not expect as much of him anyway. But Paul tells us that we are to do good to *all men, especially* those who are of the household of faith (Gal. vi. 10).

The special effort is to be made in connection with the *brethren*. God requires it. This was settled a long time ago, at the beginning of human history. God showed Cain that he was his brother's keeper. And from his experience we see the awful consequences of not *especially* looking out for our brethren.

ILLUSTRATION

A backward and sensitive young boy was brought into the church at a certain revival season. He was bright and capable, and soundly converted, but he needed fellowship and encouragement. On account of his diffidence and backwardness, it was not easy for others to approach him and really enjoy his company, and on that account he came to meeting alone, sat alone and tried all alone to do his part in the meetings. He wished some one would sit down by him in the meeting, and when the

meeting was out just to say a few words to him. He felt the loneliness of it more and more as the weeks passed, and then began to miss a meeting now and then, and after a while quit entirely, and no one hunted him up and said, We miss you. We need you. Come back. And of course, he never came back. He drifted out into the great wide world, and became a man of the world,—a good clean citizen, with high ideals of morality, but forever set against the church as an institution for real *fellowship*.

SPEAKING AGAINST ANOTHER

It would not be so bad if what we say against our brethren never changed. If it was always repeated exactly as we said it, without any additions or subtractions, it might not be so bad. But look at the impossibility of such a thing. Who is expected to quote exactly word for word what another said? Who is expected to put the same inflection upon all the words used? People are expected to put it in their own words, and emphasize the words they think will convey the idea. What a chance to change the thought! What a miracle that things are not worse mixed up! But when we say bad things about our brethren, we are never quoted *exactly*. The best people may very easily leave out a word that changes it entirely, or may put in a word that changes the whole tenor of what we said. So by all odds the best method is to accept the admonition of the text, "Speak not one against another."

ILLUSTRATION.

Play the game "Gossip" at your socials. Seat the company in a row around the room. Let one person whisper something he knows about some one to his next neighbor; then let that neighbor tell it in the same secret way to his neighbor, and so on around the circle; then have the last one tell aloud what he heard, and the one who started it tell exactly what he said to start with. It will surprise you what a change will have taken place in it by the time it gets around.

Extract From a Personal Letter.

The following extract is from a letter received a few days ago from one whom our young people have come to love through reading her letters in their own department. It was not meant for publication but contains thoughts it would be well for us to

consider, and is published by consent. The comment is called forth by "Letters to the Smiths," in the RECORDER of May 12, and the answer, "To Uncle Oliver," by "Charlie Smith," in the RECORDER for June 2.

"DEAR HERBERT: It is now three o'clock or more, Sabbath afternoon. I have just finished reading the RECORDER and now am going to talk to you a little while. I was very sorry when I read Uncle Oliver's letter. It is a very hard question to handle. If I knew enough I would write a letter on it, but I don't. I know that if I should turn from the Sabbath I would turn from God. I could just as well break into a store and steal and go on with my religious duties as I could turn from the Sabbath and go on with my religious duties. I could have no peace of mind in either case until I had—genuine repentance.

"I do think, however, there are Christians whose eyes are holden on the question, as were the eyes of the two who walked to Emmaus with Jesus and knew him not. They have been taught all their lives that it is wrong to steal and take God's name in vain, and if they do that it brings instant conviction of sin. *Early impressions are strong.* They have been taught all their lives that Sunday is the Sabbath, and they think the few references in the Bible to the first day of the week confirm that belief. People who were brought up in the Sabbath-day faith can not put themselves in their place, but I can. I suppose it will be very hard for people to understand me when I say that I saw the truth in my mind for some time before I could believe it in my heart. When I had finished my investigation I said, "The evidence is all on the other side; I see it from an intellectual standpoint, but I don't believe." The impression that Sunday was God's day was imbedded deeply in my heart. This sounds foolish, but it was no easy experience when I was there.

"MARTHA H. WARDNER."

Subscriptions and Los Angeles.

The Milton (Wis.) society reports two subscriptions to the *Christian Endeavor World*. This is the last report before our representative, Rev. Wm. L. Burdick, will leave for the Los Angeles Convention. Twelve subscriptions to the *World* and one to the SABBATH RECORDER are all that have

been reported through this department, I believe; 175 subscriptions are necessary.

News Notes.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Pastor Coon is away on his vacation.—Rev. H. D. Clarke preached for us on Sabbath, June 7.—On June 14 the Christian Endeavor society took charge of the church services. Besides special music four short papers were presented. The topics discussed were the relation of our Christian Endeavor society to the church, and to the denomination, and the social and spiritual elements in Christian Endeavor work.

The Sanitarium nurses' training school has just graduated a class of fifty-six members. Of these, four were members of our Christian Endeavor society: Ervella Eaton, J. H. Biggs, J. R. Jeffrey Jr., and LaVerne Eberhard. Mr. Jeffrey was especially honored in being chosen to represent the class on the commencement program.

A number of young people have recently arrived from Salem, W. Va. We are glad to welcome them, and are hoping that many more will decide to spend their vacation here.

MILTON, WIS.—Circle No. 3 has been very busy the last few days, having served three banquets: the high school Junior-Senior banquet, the farewell banquet for P. in. J. F. Whitford, and the high school alumni banquet. They have purchased a new ingrain carpet for the church platform, which was tacked down by the Brotherhood. They sent their president, Mrs. Ray Rood, to "The World in Chicago."

The Pastor has gone on a trip through northern Wisconsin, eastern Minnesota and Iowa and northern Illinois, in the interests of the college and to deliver several commencement addresses.—On Sabbath day, May 31, Mr. Hosea Rood, of the Department of Patriotic Instruction of Madison University, preached a patriotic sermon from Psalm xl. 6.—Plans are being made for a very interesting missionary program to be given at some morning Sabbath-school session in the near future.—Several little people have been welcomed into the beginners' class this spring.

The Junior and Senior Christian En-

deavor societies recently held a very good meeting together. The meeting was led and well planned by the pastor. Leo Lanphere told of the organization and work of the Boys' Junior, Myrtle Fox, of the Girls' Junior, Esther Crandall, of the Altrurian Club, and Lawrence Babcock, of the Boy Scouts. Following this, Mamie Gunderson, Hazel Davis, and Margaret Dunn spoke of the church service which helped them most. A hearty welcome to the older Juniors to service in the Senior society was given by the president of that society, Percy G. Crandall. Other members, including Mr. B. I. Jeffrey, the Boys' Junior superintendent, Mr. Ray Rood, and the Girls' Junior superintendent, Miss Gladys Green, spoke of the great value of training in Christian Endeavor work.

DODGE CENTER, MINN.—The Dodge Center society has recently reorganized, and at its semi-annual election chose the following officers whose term will begin July 1: president, Everone Churchward; vice-president, Ray North; recording and corresponding secretary, Vida Ellis; treasurer, John Langworthy.

BERLIN, N. Y.—Our new pastor, H. L. Cottrell, is now with us, and we had the pleasure of welcoming him as such this Sabbath. The church was decorated with ferns and flowers in honor of our new shepherd, while the pastors of the other churches were present and assisted in the service. A goodly number of people from the other churches came, and all enjoyed the appropriate and helpful remarks of the new pastor, and in our hearts we said amen to the words of Rev. Mr. Whitehouse in his charge to the church. He gravely reminded us that there were now three handsome ministers in town and hoped they would so win their way into our hearts that our relationship would be both sweet and profitable; that the mission of the pastor and people is not confined exclusively to those of like faith; that the pastor is "God's man," to be directed and controlled by him, and not by the individual; and in a pleasant, non-official way, spoke very freely of the attitude which the church assumed toward her new pastor.

God grant his good counsel may be heeded. As our pastor said, "We are workers together with Him," and this surely elim-

inates more and more of self, and gives us more and more of that much-to-be-coveted indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

Large Scale Missionary Advertising.

No such advertising for the promotion of religious interests has ever been attempted in America as that connected with the "World in Chicago." Perhaps the greatest of the "display ads" utilized was the fact that every afternoon and evening, except Sundays, the Coliseum and the Auditorium, the greatest arena and the largest theater in the city, were in constant use by this great enterprise. Multitudes came to see the exhibits, plays and pageant, and to hear the demonstrators and lecturers.

But before and during this long series of spectacular events, modern methods of advertising were used to attract sight-seers and auditors, and to create a "missionary atmosphere," so strong that its influence would be felt beyond those attending. Over 2,000,000 copies of circulars in various forms were scattered broadcast, but effectively. Over 1,200 country newspapers were regularly supplied with news matter and plate illustrations. Paid advertisements were placed in all the city dailies. The religious press was utilized to the full extent. Effective lithographs and placards faced people everywhere, especially in the street railway cars and on the station platforms of the elevated and steam railways. Greatest of all, however, was the personal influence of the 20,000 volunteers enlisted every week as players, chorus singers, ushers and demonstrators at the two places of assembly and as secretaries and stewards in the churches.—*The Survey*.

The French Government has a new use for the X-ray; they use it as a detective in the customs department. Every passenger at the customs examination has to pass in front of the X-ray apparatus, and is subjected to a most thorough examination. In a test-trial recently 167 persons were examined in forty-five minutes, and on them were found all the jewels and merchandise hidden for the experiment.—*Ridgeway*.

"Shame on the man of cultivated taste who permits refinement to develop into a fastidiousness that unfits him for doing the rough work of a workaday world."

SABBATH SCHOOL

REV. WALTER L. GREENE,
Contributing Editor.

LESSON I.—JULY 5, 1913.

THE CHILD MOSES SAVED FROM DEATH.

Lesson Text—Exod. i, 8-14, 22—ii, 10.

Golden Text.—"Whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me." Matt. xviii, 5.

DAILY READINGS.

First-day, Dan. i, 1-21.

Second-day, 1 Sam. iii, 1-18.

Third-day, Luke ii, 1-20.

Fourth-day, Matt. ii, 1-18.

Fifth-day, Judges vii, 9-23.

Sixth-day, Exod. i, 1-21.

Sabbath-day, Exod. i, 22—ii, 10.

(For Lesson Notes, see *Helping Hand*.)

The Pastor and the Sabbath School.

REV. HERBERT C. VAN HORN.

(Continued from last week.)

A question often arises, "Should a pastor be the superintendent of his school?" No, generally; sometimes, perhaps; never permanently. If he must be because of lack of material, let him bend his best efforts in training another for the place. A few notable exceptions to the general rule are on record, one of which is instanced in Doctor Tyng, already mentioned, who preferred to superintend his own school and was eminently successful. Better a strong pastor and a growingly competent superintendent, two people, yokefellows in Christ, than a strong pastor and superintendent in one, even though wise and successful. Doctor Tyng testifies that he acted as superintendent because of his enjoyment of the work—his feeling of its great importance, though he admitted he might be wrong. He said, "I have seen some very valuable and blessed results arising from labors thus pursued." To a visitor looking upon one of his large Bible-school rooms full of expectant pupils, he said, with pardonable pride, "Every teacher in this room started under my eye as a scholar in the infant class; I have trained them all, myself; and I know them all and they know me. They are my children in the faith." This example of Doctor Tyng is not cited as illustrating an ideal pastor in his relation to Sab-

bath-school work, but as illustrating the occasional exception to the rule. And even he confessed he might be wrong in his method.

Under this head of pastoral relation many things must be left unsaid, but before passing to the last division of my subject I wish to suggest what rightly belongs here, namely, that in knowledge, word, and deed, he must be zealous as a missionary pastor. Never before in the history of the work was there a greater opportunity, and may I say a more insistent need, of leadership for missions in the spirit of Christ in the evangelization of the world. To meet the spirit of commercialism, to meet the craze for pleasure and amusement, to meet the most subtle form of materialism the world has ever known, demands leadership wise and thoughtful, as well as consecrated and untiring. This the pastor must supply and his most fruitful field is found again in the Sabbath school.

SHOULD THE PASTOR TEACH A CLASS?

Another question often recurring is, "Should a pastor be required to have a class?" This may be the most practical way often, but it is not the ideal way in a school of any size. While he should not relieve the superintendent of his own responsibility or special burden, as pastor of the school there is a service he cannot render so well as a teacher. He should be a frequent visitor in the different classes and departments, acquainting himself with the work being done and assuring himself that there is no wasted energy or misplaced zeal, with a consequent lack of efficiency. As a teacher of one class he belongs to that class and is so regarded. In not being thought of as an officer—the pastor—of the school, there is a distinct loss.

He should be a teacher, not of a class in the school, but of the teachers. He has sometimes been likened to a general of an army with his corps of officers, aids and subordinates, but a better figure is that of the head of a great university with his cabinet or faculty, in the meetings of which the policy of the school is defined, methods suggested and plans mapped out.

THE NEED OF TEACHER TRAINING.

The need of training teachers is usually very apparent. Says Doctor Shauffer, "Never take for granted with your teachers that they know the Book, because many

of them do not. They know a little of it. They have misconceptions of it. They have vast Saharas where no blade of refreshing grass grows, and no springs of sweet waters are found; and it is for us as their leaders to open its truths to them in such a way as they can use the Book. The gross ignorance of the Book is paralyzing. We are apt to take it for granted that teachers know the Book, and therefore we fly high in our elucidation of the volume. But the teachers are not up there; they are on the ground, and why should I fly through the azure vault of the empyrean, as a young minister put it, when the teachers are on the sidewalk?"

General ignorance of the Bible as a library of books may be seen at any time in many people futilely turning the pages of the Book for a Habakkuk, or a Jude, or even for a more familiar book of Romans or an Isaiah. Somewhat astonishing, but nevertheless true, the ignorance of a teacher of my own acquaintance who amused the older members of her class with a dissertation on a "lobster box" of ointment, while teaching the lesson of Jesus in the house of Simon the leper. The teachers' training class would help the one, while the teachers' meeting would have met the needs of the other. For the former, if the pastor is not qualified he should secure some one who is, but for the latter he should permit nothing to hinder his preparation and equipment to lead, himself. As to the general preparation of his teachers the pastor may do much by a wise distribution of literature and private encouragement; for special preparation of the lesson, a teachers' meeting should be maintained at any price. Here is his opportunity to do his best work, to make his most zealous effort. Here, and ever, let him help them by simplifying the truth and making it a living, practical reality. They need not be burdened by discussions and processes of truth getting. What they need is the result, the simple truth itself. A simple old lady who loved her Bible dearly was given a voluminous set of Commentaries by a benevolent but not otherwise friend, and when asked how she liked it she replied: "Very well; I find the Bible throws a good deal of light on it." This shows, I think, that the Bible stands for itself in the minds of the people, and that they are hungrier for the Word than they are for its garnishes.

As pastors in our work with the teachers, efforts should be made to lead them to look, not so much at the Word as through it—to see God.

A great teacher went away one day, leaving his class with a telescope through which they were to make observations in studying the sun and stars. When he finally returned he found his scholars had taken his instrument to pieces and were spending their time in studying the lenses, evolving theories of focal principles, and writing treatises on its origin. The sun they had never even seen. Imagine the disappointment of the great teacher as he noted the lack of vital interest in truth, and the want of sympathy and harmony among themselves.

But my tale is told. In the things suggested you get hints of difficulties. We haven't time to mention them here. But one will find them, fortunately, whenever he undertakes to realize his ideals. Fortunately, I say, for effort without difficulty would scarcely be effort and most likely unfruitful. Let me close as I began—the relationship must be a vital one. A soldier once asked a commander in the heat of the battle where he could get into it, and the reply came, "Step right in; there is beautiful fighting all along the line."

Brethren, the church of the coming generation is now in the making. The future ministers, teachers and missionaries are now in their teens. And our business is to bring them to the knowledge of God's truth and train them for his service—that is the happiness of the minister. It's a call to the firing line. Let's step in.

Thomas A. Edison will not allow his name to be used to justify a practice which he regards as thoroughly detestable. In response to the question whether he used cigarettes, he replied in a letter, which was reproduced a few weeks ago in the *Union Signal*, of Chicago: "I never smoked one in my life, and no man or boy who smokes cigarettes can work in my laboratory. In my opinion there are enough degenerates in the world without manufacturing any more by means of cigarettes."—*Baptist Commonwealth*.

"There is nothing to be done with that type of citizen of whom all that can be said is that he is harmless."

MARRIAGES

LOOFBOROUGH-GALE.—At the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Loofboro, Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1913, by Rev. C. S. Sayre, uncle of the groom, Mr. Dwight Ralph Loofborough and Miss Adelaide Gale, both of Chicago.

RAMSEY-CAMPBELL.—On the evening of June 10, 1913, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Campbell, parents of the bride, by the Rev. S. M. Lehman, Mr. Charles H. Ramsey Jr. and Miss Elizabeth G. Campbell, all of Botna, Iowa.

DEATHS

MILLIKEN.—At Meadow Glade, Clarke Co., Wash., November 6, 1912, Mrs. M. A. Milliken, wife of Rev. J. A. Milliken, aged nearly eight-two years.

Brother Milliken writes: "She embraced religion at the age of seventeen years and joined the Presbyterian Church. In 1870 she got the light on baptism and the same year the Sabbath was revealed to her. She did not consult flesh and blood, but as light added new duties she walked in the light."

Brother and Sister Milliken were married when she was twenty-eight years old. Their home was a model of love and mutual confidence. She spent her last days at the home of a daughter and was tenderly cared for in all her sufferings.

The funeral was conducted by Elder Clark of the Adventist Church. Special mention should be made here of the kindness and consideration shown in this time of sorrow by Elder Clark and his people. G. H. F. R.

PAUGH.—John Benton Paugh was born March 30, 1842 and died May 23, 1913, aged 71 years, one month and 23 days.

He was married to Abigail Batten on June 6, 1867, to whom seven children were born: Mrs. Florence Conlev, Josie, Stella, Abner and Ezra, and two daughters who died in infancy. Forty-five years ago he was converted during a revival at the "Old Frame Church," was baptized by Rev. Samuel D. Davis and united with the Lost Creek Church, of which he remained a member until his death.

For seven years he was a sufferer from the disease that terminated fatally. A helpless invalid for almost half of this time, he was faithfully cared for by his family, who did everything in their power to relieve his suffering. Though knowing he could never recover, he was patient, and never ceased to trust in the Saviour to whom he had given his heart so long before. His faith was such that he said he was ready and willing to go and was not afraid to die. His greatest desire and last request of his family was for them to meet him in heaven.

Because of his suffering and long period of

helplessness he will be missed the more. But his family and friends are consoled by the thought that, under God's providence, their loss and sorrow are his infinite gain and joy.

J. E. BATTEN.

BURDICK.—Luransa Champlin Burdick was born January 2, 1839, in Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., and died June 2, 1913, of acute gastroenteritis, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. George Crosley, Milton, Wis.

Her parents were Elijah and Luransa Griffin Champlin. Her father was killed by a falling limb before her birth. In the home of her stepfather, Almeron P. Stillman, whom her mother married January 4, 1844, she grew to womanhood, most of those years being spent at Utica, Wis. She had a thirst for education which she was able to gratify only partially, being a student at Albion Academy the first term of its existence, before the building was finished.

She was married to Russell Dighton Burdick, September 24, 1857, by the groom's father, Eld. Russell G. Burdick. For seventeen years they lived at Freeborn, Minn. Those were pioneer days. There were not many of the comforts and conveniences which are common now; but neighborly kindness, fellowship and hospitality abounded. The religious meetings were attended by deep feeling and manifestations of the Spirit. This home was one of the strongholds of religious life.

In the fall of 1882 Deacon Burdick and his family moved to Milton, Wis. He died there in 1885; but the wife went bravely forward with the mission which had brought them thither. She did not slacken her efforts till all the children had graduated from college. She originated the gentlemen's boarding club, which still exists, to provide board for poor students at the lowest possible price. Each young man found in her a friend.

She had a deep religious experience. She was the second person baptized into the old Utica Church. She showed her faith in her life, and in the diaries which her children cherish. Her mother, whom she called "the best Christian I ever knew," was powerful in prayer and exhortation, emphasizing the importance of religion. "What is right?" was the question which was felt as the very atmosphere of Mrs. Burdick's life. She was always earnest and conscientious. "This is the generation of them that seek thee." Her life was a powerful lesson for us, for it was anchored in God.

She leaves three children: Willard De Lure, pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, Farina, Ill.; A. Lovelle, physician in Janesville, Wis.; Nanie, wife of Dr. G. E. Crosley, Milton, Wis. There are four grandchildren; also a half-brother, Noyes P. Stillman of New Richland, Minn.; a stepbrother, B. H. Stillman of Eugene, Ore.; and a stepsister, Mrs. S. E. Pierce of Riverside, Cal.

Farewell services were conducted, June 3, by Pastor Randolph, assisted by President Daland and Rev. E. F. Loofboro. Text: Luke i, 46, 47.

L. C. R.

"Let us try to level up, but let us beware of the evil of leveling down."

SPECIAL NOTICES

The address of all Seventh-day Baptist missionaries in China is West Gate, Shanghai, China. Postage is the same as domestic rates.

The First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Syracuse, N. Y., holds Sabbath afternoon services at 2.30 o'clock in Snow's Hall, No. 214 South Warren Street. All are cordially invited. Rev. R. G. Davis, pastor, 112 Ashworth Place.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church of New York City holds services at the Memorial Baptist Church, Washington Square South. The Sabbath school meets at 10.45 a. m. Preaching service at 11.30 a. m. A cordial welcome is extended to all visitors. Rev. E. D. Van Horn, 450 Audubon Ave. (between 187th & 188th Sts.), Manhattan.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church of Chicago holds regular Sabbath services in room 913, Masonic Temple, N. E. cor. State and Randolph Streets, at 2 o'clock p. m. Visitors are most cordially welcome.

The church in Los Angeles, Cal., holds regular services in their house of worship near the corner of West 42d Street and Moneta Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon. Sabbath school at 2 o'clock, preaching at 3. Everybody welcome. Rev. Geo. W. Hills, pastor, 264 W. 42d St.

Persons visiting Long Beach, Cal., over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to the services at the home of Mrs. Lucy Sweet, 17th and Cedar Streets, at 10.30 a. m. Prayers meetings Sabbath eve at 7.30.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church of Battle Creek, Mich., holds regular preaching services each Sabbath in the Sanitarium Chapel at 2.45 p. m. Christian Endeavor Society prayer meeting in the College Building (opposite Sanitarium), 2d floor, every Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors are always welcome. Rev. D. Burdett Coon, pastor, 198 N. Washington Ave.

The Mill Yard Seventh-day Baptist Church of London holds a regular Sabbath service at 3 p. m., at Mornington Hall, Canonbury Lane, Islington, N. A morning service at 10 o'clock is held at the home of the pastor, 104 Tollington Park, N. Strangers and visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend these services.

Seventh-day Baptists planning to spend the winter in Florida, and who will be in Daytona, are cordially invited to attend the Sabbath-school services which are held during the winter season at the several homes of members.

"There is need of a sound body and even more need of a sound mind, but above mind and body stands character."

Write to
THE BROTHERHOOD
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for information concerning
**Church and social privileges,
Excellent educational advantages,
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The Sabbath Recorder

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