The Sabbath Recorder

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SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST DIRECTORY

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Vice-President—William M. Stills, Plainfield, N. J.
Secretary—W. C. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J.
Treasurer—Joseph A. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J.
Gifts for all denominations solicited. Prompt payment of all obligations requested.

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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ENDOWMENT FUND
For the joint benefit of Salem and Milton Colleges and Alfred University.

The Western Association
June 26 was a rainy day and those who attended the first session of the Western Association at Little Geneva, N. Y., had to go in rain and mud. Understanding these conditions there was a good attendance to hear the opening sermon by Rev. Walter L. Greene. After listening to the messages of the delegates from sister associations, and extending to them the usual courtesies, the congregation sang, "Holy Spirit, faithful guide," and were ready for the message. Mr. Greene read Matthew, twelfth chapter, and spoke upon the responsibilities of Seventh Day Baptists in view of their opportunities. We have a past of which we should be proud. The heritage from the days gone by is ours; the present, with its golden opportunities is ours, and our denominational destiny depends on us. Our fathers had clear convictions and were true to them. They built well and were not hindered by their loyalty to truth.

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The Tenfold Ends of a World of Faith
[...]
Are We Losing Sight Of The Value of Our Sabbath?
In Rev. Walter L. Greene's sermon referred to in the preceding editorial, one sentence is worthy of special note. He said: "We are in danger of losing sight of the value of the Sabbath as a source of spiritual blessing." I would make this statement still stronger, and say, we are in danger as a people because so many have lost sight of the spiritual value of Sabbath-keeping. Painful evidences of this fact are to be seen on every hand. The devout reverence for God's day, which of some of us witnessed as children, the sweet spiritual fragrance of the quiet Sabbath mornings in the homes of seventy years ago is almost unknown today. The atmosphere of a holiday has taken the place of the influences which made the Sabbath a real holy day of rest for God's people and their grandchildren. We are too much like the pleasure-seeking worldlings in our Sabbath-keeping, and a return to the spirit of true Sabbathism would greatly enhance our prospects as Sabbath reformers.

Once More
In the Newsletter of Concerning Memorials June 16, we had something to say regarding the value of memorials and also regarding the fact that we cannot avoid leaving some kind of memorial, even if we wish to avoid it. Since those editorials were written we have found the following words in the Outlook regarding war memorials:

"This is not a matter to put aside as secondary. By the memorials that we erect today future generations will judge this epoch. Those memorials will not merely tell what happened in the war, but they will also tell what war did to the minds and souls of the people who went through it and survived it."

These words are just as applicable to the people of this generation in regard to denominational life, when we think of the effect our work will have upon generations to come. Memorials we leave as the result of our interest in the cause we love will tell our children's children what our times did for the minds and souls of our fathers.

In the article referred to above, we also noted that some writers think there is no better way to honor the man who has fallen in the strife than to "build houses which will serve the needs of living men." Our plea is for little homes and buildings that will carry blessings for the generations to come, and
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that will speak to the world of our loyalty to God and his truth. Shall not Seventh Day Baptists of this generation do just this thing?

The Church Letters
Eleven churches reported by letter. These letters show a net gain of one in the association. The church showing the greatest number of baptisms was the First Alfred. The influence showed up the work in several churches which could hold no services for several weeks.

The spirit of loyal service prevails in some of the smaller churches that are trying to hold up the light of life. One little church writes of the missionary spirit in its pastor that makes him pastor of the community at large and prompts him to minister unto many outside his own people. We think this spirit prevails quite largely among the pastors of this association.

Pleasant Memories
Rev. G. P. Kenyon and Practical Message
preached the second sermon in the Western Association. His message was a practical presentation of Christ’s question, “Whom men say that I, the Son of man, am?” He showed the divine Christ, the Savior of men, as the one always as ready to keep men from sinking as he was to save Peter when the waves of the sea were about to overwhelm him. Over the sea of our troubles the Master still comes and, drawing near to his troubled disciples, says, “It is I, be not afraid.”

As an introduction to his sermon Brother Kenyon spoke of the tender memories of years ago. These memory ties among Seventh Day Baptists are strong, and they do much to make these associational gatherings helpful. This old town is full of the sweet memories of childhood years for the editor. Here he lived and played with the children of seventy years ago. Yonder, only a few minutes’ walk from this church, is the old home of grandfather and grandmother, and all the dear ones of long ago. Around it are the brooks and the fields and the hills, still “dear to my heart as the scenes of my childhood,” but the loved ones are not there. In the little cemetery yonder side by side are the graves of mother whose body was laid to rest on a cold winter day seventy years ago, and grandfather and grandmother of blessed memory. All the “forefathers of the hamlet” are sleeping under the daisies today and we shall always love the dear old church they established here. As a child the editor came within the doors of the dear ones and their neighbors who filled the church well in those days. Elder James Bailey was its beloved pastor. Then came Elder Thomas B. Brown, but pastor and people are gone. Blessed are the memories that bind us to the cause they loved. Strong are the ties that hold us to the faith of our fathers. How could we have a heart to forsake the institutions they cherished and bequeathed to us?

Sabbath Bells
The church bell had rung twice to call the people to Sabbath evening worship. It was eight o’clock by law, but the sun was at least a half hour high, when the church was well filled with people and songs of praise were heard as we entered the sanctuary. Professor A. E. Whitford was putting life into the music, and he found plenty of good music to hear. It was good to hear the spirited songs so full of sunshine for the soul, at a time when the clearing western sky, after a day of clouds and rain, permitted the glory of sunset to fill the earth. Bright and beautiful indeed was the sunset glow that closed a dark, gloomy day and ushered in the holy Sabbath.

After the song service, the spirit of prayer prevailed and everything gave promise of a blessed Sabbath. Just before the testimony meeting began Professor A. E. Whitford and Miss Nettie Wells sang the duet, “Just outside the door,” two stanzas of which we give here:

Oh, weary soul, the gate is near,
In sin why still abide?
Both peace and rest are waiting here
And you are just outside.

CHORUS
Just outside the door, just outside the door,
Behold it stands open there
Just outside the door, just outside the door,
So near and yet so far!

Come in, be free from chains of sin,
Be glad, be satisfied;
Before the tempest breaks, come in,
And leave your past outside.

The after-meeting was led by Rev. Ira Lee Cottrell. As is sometimes the case, certain songs brought out several pleasant reminiscences of other days and of worshippers who used to meet in this church, and who were found in the annual meetings and in other meetings in this association.

Good resolutions were formed, hearts were touched, and the prayer and conference meeting of the Western Association gave an uplift to the heart-life of many who were present.

The Sabbath at Little Genesee
As we approached the house of worship on Sabbath morning some thirty or forty automobiles, parked around the church, gave the assurance of a large congregation before we reached the door. So we were not surprised, upon entering, to find the room filled until extra chairs were needed to seat the people. The gallery, too, was well filled.

The sermon was by Rev. Clayton A. Burdick, of Westerly, R. I., from the text: “Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.”

The enemy had made inroads in the ranks of the church at Corinth and divisions had come until Paul was greatly troubled and spoke in strong terms.

Sometimes we do more harm than good and fail to touch the hearts of men, by the want of proper tact in presenting the truth. But Paul was peculiarly fitted to give wise counsel. He was tactful. He knew all the doers, every hand! They seem to take it for granted and to regard with complacency so many crying evils that the case becomes a less matter of amazement in these matters and appear to condone so many sins that it becomes easy for men to go wrong.

Great lack of sensitiveness regarding sin in our midst should give us much concern. For instance, how many Christians seem indifferent to the open profanity heard on every hand! They seem to take it for granted and to regard with complacency so many crying evils that the case becomes a less matter of amazement in these matters and appear to condone so many sins that it becomes easy for men to go wrong.

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Paul also found unbelief among the Corinthians. They did not believe in the resurrection and so the apostle gave a full long chapter upon the question of the resurrection.

Another dangerous tendency in the church to which Paul wrote that letter, was a lack of sensitive take regarding crying evils and sins that had crept in. His instruction regarding this condition is just as appropriate in our day as it was in New Testament times. In every generation human needs have been the same. Wherever people become indifferent to evils that creep in; wherever they look with complacency upon things which tend to evil, there is need of the admonition, “Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong.”

Divisions among Seventh Day Baptists will work ruin as well as they did in Corinth. Unless we can be united there is no hope of progress. If we can’t agree to work in harmony among ourselves how can we hope to do so with others? Unity of spirit would work a wonderful change if it could prevail among us as a people.

Take the Sabbath question among Sunday-keepers as an example. The act of changing Sunday services in some churches to accommodate Sunday ball games simply shows the trend of things regarding the sacredness of Sunday as a sabbath. When the world loses all respect for Sunday, then will come our chance to exalt the true Sabbath. Things may continue to grow worse, but we have faith in the ultimate outcome. Be true, and do not look with indifference upon things that tend to undermine our faith.
Questions of Loyalty The papers offered in the Young People's Hour will probably appear in the Recorder in due time. The questions of loyalty to the church and loyalty to country were considered. The first was presented in a paper, and the second was a talk by Brother John Randolph of Nile.

After defining the word loyalty as "faithful to law" and therefore faithful to lawful government, the speaker made good use of the soldiers as an illustration of what it means to be true. Those who served in the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, and other lines of work, including conservation of food, were loyal to our government. It required love of country to be loyal. The same is we are truly loyal.

Several Forward Movements In one afternoon session at Little Genesee Secretary Shaw spoke upon the forward movements, or "drives," among the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians, in which millions for each denomination are being raised. Indeed they are all going over the top in their advance movements to meet the demands of these times.

Each movement required an extensive propaganda, or publicity campaign of education to prepare the people for the drive, and one of these great denominations reports a marvelous revival of interest as the result of this educative work.

People are learning that the church must do more than merely take care of itself, it must take care of the world in need of salvation. If it arises to the occasion and meets the demand upon it there will need to be a united propaganda for education in spiritual things and for higher purposes.

Each denomination must work up its own propaganda, and whatever funds are realized are to be distributed through the regular denominational channels.

President Davis' address on the question of co-operative work for the great world needs was strong and convincing. He believes that if Christ were here in these times he would approve some kind of co-operative service for the great things that belong to the kingdom. Churches should get together for united work in many social and moral reforms.

Every world interest federates for bad things and in churches can not federate for good things they must go to the wall.

Professor Norwood on Increasing the Number of Ministries Professor J. Nelson Norwood followed Brother Burdick in this meeting. He spoke regarding the shortage of ministers, and said many good and practical things. We caught some of his thoughts for our readers, as follows:

If we have a Sabbath-school class it must have a teacher; if we have a railroad it must have a manager; if there is a store it requires a keeper; an army must have a commander, sheep make pastors necessary, and a live-in pastor or soon they will go out. If we can't supply them we are doomed. This is the most serious problem of the denomination. It is causing two more depression and greater alarm than any other. For this reason the Commission is trying to work out a solution of the problem for you to think about and make suggestions if you have any to make. This Commission meets in Alfred next week to work on this important matter.

In answer to the question, "Why is this shortage of ministers?" Mr. Norwood named first, the financial conditions. These he said could be easily overcome. Second, he named the fact that plenty of other fields of usefulness had opened to invite our boys. The tendency is to make ministers bear all the sacrifice. The conditions can be remedied if we will, but it can never be done by purchasing fine autos for self and giving ten cents a week for support of the church. Let not emphasize the thought that lack of money keeps from the ministry; but rather, let it be understood that penuriousness and indifference of the people stand as an impassable barrier between the young man and the ministry.

The Commission is confronted with these serious problems, and is proposing ways by which this unfavorable outlook may be changed. Watch for the report of this Commission, and for the action of Conference regarding it.

Better yet, to Conference and help settle the important questions that are sure to be offered there.

People Much Interested On the evening after Sabbath the interests of the American Sabbath Tract Society and of the Missionary Society were laid upon the hearts of the people. Rev. Clayton A. Burdick spoke for the Missionary Board and the editor for the Tract Society. Secretary Shaw had charge without a solution of both boards. If we can judge by the interest manifested in what we said, we are sure that such meetings between the people and the representatives of their boards must do much good.

Several Recorder subscriptions and some gifts for the tract work and for the Denominational Building were received after this meeting.

The Last Day A Busy One Education First The Education Society had the right of way Sunday morning at the Western Association.

President David spoke of the purposes of the National Federation on education. The plans are to obviate the unwise complications growing out of too many competing schools in close proximity in some of the States. They also are designed to aid in the proper standardization under a common system. The purpose as to what constitutes a really good college, competent to confer degrees, is also being settled by the Government. The Seventh Day Baptist Education Society is a member of the Federation.

The plan is for people of all faiths in any section to care for the standard college located near them, and a sufficient number of colleges to take care of the state will be standardized and properly equipped with apparatus and teachers. Provision is made for two classes of funds: gifts from individuals and a general fund. Out of the latter class, in the undesignated—the weaker schools, if standardized, will be supplied according to their needs. Each approved school will be referred to its own denominational board.

Rev. William C. Whitford spoke at some length upon the League of Nations, as illustrative of the principle that people must learn to give up some things for the good of the many. The policy must be unselfish. The probability of war in the future must be greatly reduced by the League of Nations and our people should urge their Senators to favor the League with the treaty.

"What next in education?" was discussed by Professor Norwood. He thought the problems that bother us are similar to those of all times, only they are greatly intensified by the war. The war has been a mighty movement of education for the world. Sheep chases may not be changed by this mighty educator. Four million soldiers, thousands of clerks and office workers, and the people of the nation were educated as to the purposes of the war and as-
signed the service for which they were best fitted. There was a big motive, and the Government used every possible way to fit every one for that work for which he was best adapted.

There are three things needed now in proper education: (1) It must be suited to all kinds of people if it meets the conditions. Many come out of the war incapacitated for their old work and must be re-educated for new lines of service. (2) The times require a new emphasis in higher education. There is too much of a tendency toward educating merely to make a living. This is the German idea. There is too much of a best adapted. Everyone properly educated: (i) all kinds were fitted. There was a big motive, and the Government used every possible way to fit every one for that work for which he was best adapted.

True education should emphasize the person more than the profession or trade. The world needs a man as well as an engineer. The man is above the trade. He is bigger than the machine. The material side of education is not good without the spiritual side.

The third thing needed in education is something to counteract Bolshevism. I do not mean the kind of Bolshevism found in Russia, but the kind that is working a great change in the American spirit. The individualism that makes a man take the initiative is all-important, but organizations are taking the place of the true Americanism that makes a man say, "I can." We must inspire men to make use of what opportunities they already have rather than to make new ones. Men do not need help from outside so much as they need inspiration and hope and strength within. The self-help spirit must be cultivated. The spirit that says over and over, "I think I can't," is sure to say in the end, "I knew I couldn't"; while the spirit which says over and over, "I think I can," will be able to say in the end, "I knew I could."

The closing thought of this hour was given by Professor Whitford: "The World War was won because all the forces went under the leadership of one general. Could we as a people accomplish more by getting together and working as one man?"

Work Out Your Own Salvation The sermon on Sunday by Rev. M. G. Stillman, of Lost Creek, W. Va., was from the text, "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." While Paul taught salvation by faith, he emphasized works as the true evidence of genuine faith. It was a gospel of works that Brother Stillman emphasized—not merely to work with head and tongue, but with hands as well. Under Paul the whole man, head, heart and hand, worked.

Mere generalities at Conference and other annual meetings are not sufficient. There must be work in the get-together spirit back of it all. There must be both study and attainment.

Conscience is needed that enables a man to rise to a higher spiritual plane, forget self, and work for the higher life of humanity. Seventy Day Baptists can have a De-nominational Building, support our schools, their missions and their churches if they only will. The unity of purpose that resolves to all push together for these things; that determines to speak kindly of the church, and of the boards, and of the schools, and of the publications, would work wonders in preparing our young people to be loyal and strong in the faith.

In the afternoon of Sunday the value and importance of the Bible school was ably set forth by different speakers. Walter L. Greene had charge of this session.

Post-War Problems The discussion of post-war problems made an interesting feature of the last afternoon session in Little Genese. Paul E. Titsworth spoke of some problems that concern the homes and the churches as well as the schools. A new sense of duty needs to be cultivated. There must be a clearer conception of responsibility, a spirit that takes interest in work and renders a proper equivalent for wages earned. Second, boys and girls must be better prepared for the work they are called upon to do. Many are thrown out of employment because not properly fitted for their work.

Third, there is need of more attention to leadership, and better preparation for it. Leaders are greatly needed. There is too much suspicion of leaders among the masses. Men who are able to plan, and organize, and lead for work need skill and training. It requires trained and tactful men to straighten out the tangles, if democracy is to succeed.

On the subject of post-war problems, Dr. Hulett urged that young men seek education, not merely to increase their earning capacity, but to become holier and better men, and to enable them to do good to others.

The doctor was an ambitious young man for worldly positions, until he had what he calls a "vision" of his death and his funeral. He thought he heard his funeral sermon preached and he will read. Whatever this vision was it changed his whole life-plan. He made a strong plea for boys and girls to secure the best possible preparation for lives of usefulness. He also pleaded with young men not to injure their powers for good by the poison of cigarette smoking.

Mary E. Bowler had the last paper on post-war problems in which she discussed the liquor and tobacco questions in a masterly way. We have requested her to prepare the substance of her address for our readers.

Officers and Delegates The Western Association will hold its next session with the Second Alfred Church. Its principal officers are as follows: Moderator, Professor E. Nelson Norwood, Alfred, N. Y.; recording secretaries, Miss Elrene Crandall, Independence, N. Y., and Rev. William C. Whitford, Alfred, N. Y.; corresponding secretary, Rev. Walter L. Greene, Andover, (R. F. D.), N. Y.; treasurer, Milo Palmer, Alfred, Station, N. Y.

The delegates are, Rev. William M. Simpson, Alfred Station, N. Y., for the Eastern and Central associations in 1920, with Rev. George P. Kenyon, Shingle House, Pa., as alternate; John F. Randolph, Nile, N. Y., for the Northwestern Association in 1920; for the Southeastern Association, this fall (1919), the appointee of the Central Association; and for the Southwestern Association this fall (1919), Rev. Eli F. Loofboro, Little Genese, N. Y., with Rev. Walter L. Greene, Andover, N. Y., alternate.

The Offerings On Sabbath morning at the Western Association the offering for the three societies was $53.05. In the Woman's Hour, for the Woman's Board it was $10.24, and in the Young People's meeting it was $13.67, making $76.96 in all.

Genese Public Library In the upper chamber of the hall where we were so royally entertained by the young people of Genese, there is a large, pleasant room with carpet, tables and chairs, devoted to the community library. Here, too, weary delegates found a rest room during the association. This library contains 1,400 books, which is very well for a community of 400 people. The village gives $150.00 a year for new books. This kind of community service is just the thing for such towns. It seemed good to see several boys in their teens, quiet and well behaved, enjoying a corner in this restful place.

About 400 people were fed on Sabbath Day at the dinner hour in the main room of this hall. The social pleasures of the recess hours around the church and hall added much to the enjoyment of the meetings.

Rapidly Changing Public Sentiment Never in the history of our country have such wonderful changes in public sentiment been known as in these two or three years of war. In America the real "boss" is public sentiment, and the closer attention we pay to its voice the better it will be for all concerned.

This seems to be a hard lesson for the liquor men and for the anti-suffrage people to learn. When the great American public has spoken with such emphasis upon any matter as it has regarding prohibition, or regarding woman suffrage we understand that the mightiest scepter kno in human government is behind the movement.

As to woman suffrage, the wonderful change in public sentiment is revealed in the votes of the State of New York for 1915 and 1917. In the former case the measure was lost by a majority of 185,000. Two years later it was carried by a majority of 102,000 votes. This called for a change of 287,000 votes in so short a time. It seems that the educational work of many years was brought to a culmination by the World War, and now the great responsibility for reconstruction to meet the requirements of the new day is being laid upon the American people. As to the part the women of this nation should take the Outlook says:
Wherever woman suffrage is asked for and granted there is laid upon the women a duty of doing something more than to dance in a box. It lays on them the duty of new lines of study, discussion, and thought. A million and three-quarters of uniformed and indifferent voters added to the polling lists of New York State would be a calamity. The addition of a million and three-quarters of thoughtful, intelligent, and conscientious voters would be of inestimable value.

As to the matter of "uninformed and indifferent" voters, we would make the same rule for men as for women. The nation has long been disgraced by giving the ballot in ignorance, disproval, drunken men whose votes would be a drain on the whitewash key. And the sooner we can secure "thoughtful, intelligent, and conscientious" balloting among both men and women the better it will be for our country's future.

CONFERENCE

The time is rapidly approaching when Conference will be here. The Battle Creek Church is hopefully and prayerfully looking forward to the largest and best gathering that our people have had for many years. We hope to have our capacity for entertainment taxed to the limit. Everyone who can come will be supplied with food. We may have to ask the guests to help a little but if necessary that will be announced in due time. In order, however, to be sure of providing for all we must know in advance who are to come. Personal letters are being sent out to all the pastors asking that their lists be made up early and sent in to Mr. E. H. Clarke, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich. If you can not give names now, please send him the approximate number of those who will attend from your church. This could be done to advantage at once and then from time to time make the list as complete as possible. This will be our best way to make proper provision. New lists of several hundred coming in the last few days, or people coming here unreported, will severely handicap our work. Pastors and people are earnestly requested to co-operate with us in this matter. It may seem a little early but Mr. Clarke already has made up quite a tentative list of delegates and visitors. Won't you please sit down and write him at once telling approximately how many people will attend from your community? Give names if possible.

B. F. JOHNSON, Chairman Publicity Committee.

The minister is well within his right and the province of his duty as a preacher of righteousness when he declares that a given act or course of wrong-doing is un-Christian; but it behooves him to be very careful and to go very slowly in declaring that he who does that act or follows that course is not a Christian. He does not know anything about that thing; it is possible that a Christian does many a thing that no Christian should do. The tree is to be known by its fruits, yet there is scarcely a tree in the orchard that does not produce some nubby, gnarled, worm-eaten apples, judged by which it must be declared a profitless cumberer of the ground. But the orcharder knows that such judgment would be mistaken and unjust, that the tree is good and profitable in spite of this, and therefore cherishes and cares for it as among his choice and enriching possessions.

The writer recalls once asking his teacher in theology whether a person could believe and practice things then under discussion and yet be a Christian; to which that same and wide- visioned man replied: "I have long since given up trying to decide what a person may believe and do and yet be a Christian." The reply is suggestive. Judgment belongs not to us but to God. Correct use can doubtless see possibilities hidden to human wisdom, and has tests of its own which we know nothing of. To that grace we may commend both our erring brother and ourselves.—Watchman-Examiner.

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical, Children, Dietetics, Hydrotherapy and Massage. (Affiliated three months Children's Free Hospital, Detroit.)

This school offers unusual advantages to those who recognize the noble purposes of the profession and its great need at the present time, and are willing to meet its demands. Enrolling classes during the month of June, July, August and September 1st. For catalogs and detailed information apply to the Nurses' Training School Department, Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan.
At the appointed hour the partipants of the program and the presidents of the Christian Associations ascended from the first floor to their places on the platform of the auditorium. They were followed by the faculty and graduates who took seats reserved for them in the body of the house. The processional was played by Miss Mildred Fleming.

After a piano duet by Gladis Clark and Miss Harkness the congregation joined in singing "How Firm a Foundation."

The morning lesson, 2 Peter 1: 1-9, was read by Rev. W. A. Branch. The following was offered by Rev. A. J. C. Bond.

The processional 'read by Rev. W. C. Bond was followed by a vocal quartet by the Misses Schutte, Davis, Davis and Swanson. The Euterpe Club sang "Lullaby," with accompaniment by the choir, conducted by Miss Harkness.

The afternoon lesson, 2 Peter 1: 10-16, was read by Miss Harkness. The following was sung by the choir under the direction of Miss Harkness: "Soul Associations in the colleges can not be estimated as far apart as cathedrals, Eiffel towers, Washington monuments, but the magnificent characters of men and women, whose example is displayed through time, are self-denying and misunderstood. The Pharisees represented as they did the spiritual leadership of a past age. They have no searchlight to show the way. They have no preacher to warn them of the approaches of the coming of great events, just as the barometer foretells the coming storm while the sky gives no sign of its approach. In their vanity, how preposterous to the Jews must have seemed to be the author as each step of way was made. They carried him nearer the disaster and death. As they felt themselves in supreme control, how manifestly false was this. They lost their chance to build it. It should be of the greatest concern to us to build so that it will be useful and beautiful, worthy of the crowning work of God. Build it well where'er you do. Build it strong and true, Build it high and broad, Build it for the eye of God.

Following the sermon the congregation sang and Rev. E. J. Woorton pronounced the benediction.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Sunday, June 1—4:15 p. m.

The heavy rain storm which came at the appointed hour for the baccalaureate sermon prevented many from being present at the opening exercises. As at the annual sermon of the morning no services were held in the church of the village. The procession followed its usual order with the Misses McClain and Sutton at the piano.

The preliminary exercises consisted of a piano solo by Hallie Van Horn; a ladies quartet by the Misses Schutte, Davis, Davis and Rowley; Scripture reading by Rev. A. J. C. Bond and prayer by Rev. W. G. Ware. Then "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," sung by the choir, conducted by Miss Harkness, and the prayer was offered by Dr. Clark, just preceding the sermon.

Dr. Clark took for his text the last part of Matthew 16: 3. "Ye know how to discern the face of the heaven; but ye can not discern the signs of the times," using for his subject "The Signs of the Times. He analyzed conditions now existing by inquiring into the deeper demands of the present time. Emphasis was laid upon the fact that to meet the greatest and most urgent needs of our constructive civilization there must be idealism, optimism and social service. The sermon follows.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The Pharisees above all classes of their time had, with careful discrimination, adjusted themselves to what they considered the demands of their age.

It was a time of formalism and devotion and they served the temple. Representing as they did the spiritual leadership of a past age, they must have seemed to be the author as each step of way was made. They carried him nearer the disaster and death. As they felt themselves in supreme control, how manifestly false was this. They lost their chance to build it. It should be of the greatest concern to us to build so that it will be useful and beautiful, worthy of the crowning work of God. Build it well where'er you do. Build it strong and true, Build it high and broad, Build it for the eye of God.
Christ. True progress is not and can not be
invasion, it must be by the inventive and noth-
ing the cry of the heart, the secret demand
of the soul to which at last response in
invasion, to answer it.

The sterner standards of our

time and message must meet
self-denial. The one is based on

the superficial incidents of today but do
you know the craving of the heart for a
Christian religion is not more than meat and
riement. The young man who thinks the latest utterance of philo-

philosophy that passes for religious experience, but have you seen the heart tortured by demands

man who knows how deep religion to be and

a faith that

not had his ear next to the

several of the leading denominations, is

who thinks the latest utterance of philoso-

The pessimist has a right to be heard.

It is more than meat and raiment.

There is not wanting ample evidence that the

unmaterial prosperity, is responding to the call of that mas-

optimism. The sign of optimism is a sign.

and university as she or he

society

sets about the prophetic task of thinking out the

wresters of social conflict and

The implications of this sentence con-

Christian

abode for humanity. The

only where a sincere

and professional criticism leads

condemned, is responding to the calling of that mas-

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Christian

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he must shun it

Christian

and
time and

the Christian religion

It is more than meat and raiment. Every other

there has come a new ap-

happiness, of education

and he must be patient with crudity and often

the human head and heart are not

and professional criticism leads

The hoisterous agitations of social conflict and

beard" they should do

The human

rich and grasping America has attained unprecedented material prosperity, but his heart is

in the social and

Church is raising millions of dollars

a young man is a fool if he is caught by one

people are sound in heart but exceedingly crude in

Christian

who had never witnessed.

in the world. The young

is coming to its own; and the sensationalists

The sign of optimism is a sign.

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The industrial population will remain outside of the benefits and protection of the church until the church makes an honest effort to apply the principles of Christ to the democratization of industry. It is the glory of the church that it carries Christ into a better world, but its mournful tragedy that so pitifully it has failed to attain it. But we shall blunder on so long as our efforts are to be elements in man making. The logic of the world situation makes a powerful appeal to our social sympathy, but the difficulty is that by virtue of every institution, we are locked into the beginning of time, man practices retaliation and renders evil for evil and not infrequently evil for good. Socrates, say these realistic philosophers, was such an example. He was locked just before he drank the fatal hemlock, he told Creto that we ought not to retaliate or render evil for evil, but the difficulty is that by virtue of every institution that goes to the beginning of time, man practices retaliation and renders evil for evil and not infrequently evil for good.

The imperfection of the present, the optimism that believes in a better world, as social greed by that means to make the ideal real, it is not difficult to understand how the lack of these qualities blights many a life though educated according to the highest standards. The young man come one day to the college. He has the interests and positions and ambitions of a normal boy. His philosophy of life is one of dissatisfaction. His absorbing interest is self-devotion. The fall of the spirit of a great ideal lay hold on this young man, avoiding the ebbtides and quicksands that are trapping its hundreds and thousands. His spiritual vision broadens, and he feels the pull of the sympathetic touch of human suffering. He begins to divine the meaning of the words of the great Teacher when he said, "Blessed are they who have not seen and yet believe me, your truth shall make you free." The tastes and the tendencies that tempted his youth have lost their grip. He is entering into service and fellowship with that company who are to show the age its own inner needs and submerged idealism. Loyalty to his ideals fired him with fresh ambition and a new hope; about him are the indifferent and the indolent critics and pessimists, despairing of a world they have not learned to know, but they move him not. Instead of sitting with the contemplative, he rises up to serve, to be a servant of the spirit, not for ease, but for strength to serve where life is becoming more and more the spirit of human sympathy, answering to the fundamental demands of the present age—the idealism which sees the

The class gave a typical class program. The good old class welcome, poem, history, prophecy and will can be very well substituted on a real class program and this the academic seniors took into consideration and favored their audience accordingly. Special mention must be made of the presentation of the "Agitation Boy" by Elkins Pratt, the president, to Jean Lovett, president of the junior class.

The class song was sung to close.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE
Monday, June 2—3:30 p. m.

It was great satisfaction to the friends of the college to devote one session of commemmencement to the honor of those former students who gave their lives in the service of our country in the great war. These students were:

Velma Bartle
William Brissay
Frederick Cottrell
Harrison Hildreth

At the appointed hour, a full house was in waiting. Seventy soldiers of the viciinity were gathered in the first floor of the parlor. At the sound of the procession by Mr. Buner, Dr. Clark, president of the college, followed by the guests, marched to the chapel. The platform was headed by Captain Fred Swiger, marched to seats reserved for them in the body of the house. The friends of soldiers served in the war had been seated in the rear of the seats reserved for the soldiers. As the friends entered the building they were met and decorated with the national colors, which aided the ushers in the seating.

Following the procession, the audience united in singing "America," after which they were led in prayer by Rev. A. J. C. Bond. Rev. Mr. Wooster conducted an "In Memoriam" service, reading the obituary letters written by home people of the deceased. He spoke feelingly of each, having been personally acquainted with them.

He closed his service by reading "A Song for Heroes." We give his words here.

In Memoriam
It is a merited tribute the college pays today to those whose lives and whom they died for the principles which their "Alma Mater" instilled in their minds. It is not significant what they devoted themselves to duty, and it is well that we pause in the midst of this commemmencement season, to place a flower upon the grave of the many who have made the ultimate sacrifice in the service of the nation. It was my privilege to know these young people, some of them intimately, for I had the honor of being their instructor and had something to do with the development of their religious experience. Most of them were members of my class. My Bibles and prayerbooks gave me the opportunity of close touch with them. Some of them were members of my church. College days are usually stormy periods in the religious life of young people. Most of these formed no exception to the rule. The change in the viewpoint of life that comes to every normal young man or woman after they enter college, is in such sharp contrast with what they have before that, before they are frequently perplexed as to the direction of the experience.

To many of these young people this was true, and they came to me in their perplexity, for counsel and advice. Sometimes that in some small way I was able to help them, and I know they helped me by giving me their confidence and friendship. I have suffered a personal loss. But through their courage and devotion to duty, they have made the world their church and testified to the sanctity of human life.

To them was not given long life, yet they were able to accomplish in the short period in which they lived far more than most persons accomplish in a long life. It is not length of years that proclaims the highest achievements, or that becauses the greatest dignity; it is the thing that ought to be done and doing it when it ought to be done, that counts for the highest generation. It is not the dividends of humanity that our powers and opportunities make possible. It is sincere and consecrated sacrifice of self and personal happiness for the benefit and happiness of others.

There are children learning to laugh and play today that would still be wearing white scarred faces; there are women sitting today in ruined homes, but with a glad spot growing in their hearts that would have been filled with dread and anguish unspeakable; there are men who are squaring their shoulders and going courageous to their work. It is not to remember little things. It is the ability to retrieve some little thing out of the wreck of our homes and fortunes, which would be our God in despairs; today, there are thousands of men and women who are leaving the path to the place of prayer, who would be hopeless today if they had not made the sacrifice they did. They died that others might live; they suffered that others might find a succor from suffering.

What higher achievements could any one ask? The life that brought the greatest blessing to
MEMORIAL ADDRESS

It is always a great act of piety and honorable that the living should by formal ceremonies recol-
elize that we lament the passing away of those
of whom their lifetime we knew and loved. Fun-
ner, however, than ceremonies is the true and
time-honored customs of civilized races,—and it is
most fitting that such ceremonies should be ac-
cepted and continued. It is the most natural reac-
tion to the rank and station of the dead. Poor,
indeed, in the rich coinage of friendship and es-
timable relations to say that the heart of those
American mothers, that bade the mother-love be
fulfilled and blessed, with the blood still
by the soldier sons? What strong, controll-
ing sentiment is it that softened the husky
voices of American mothers, when in their secret
hearts they felt that loved ones was going to a
certain and speedy death? Why did America
soberly and so orderly assemble in the camp of
a war which was correctly described as one of
cold, scientific processes, devoid of senti-
ments?

It was not physical fear, our young men were
not compelled to go to war. For there is not
enough physical fear to send four million Americans
to a foreign war,—for it was some-
thing that they were not willing to do.

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not compelled to go to war. For there is not
enough physical fear to send four million Americans
to a foreign war,—for it was some-
thing that they were not willing to do.
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks still bravely sing by
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead; short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved; and now we lie
In Flanders' Field.

Take up your quarrel with the foe;
To me old soldiers办实事
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with those who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders' Field.

A song composed by Gladys Miller, '29, for
the occasion, was sung by six young
ladies, after which the audience joined in
singing one stanza of "The Star Spangled Band.",

Recessional was played by Mr. Bumer,
guests and soldiers retiring as they had entered.

We would especially mention the four
veterans of the Civil War who were among
the soldiers—Mr. Childers, Mr. Young, Mr.
Carr and Mr. Arnold.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT
Monday, June 2—8:15 p. m.

As usual though the evening was warm,
the annual concert called out a full house.
The Music Department of the college had
been highly efficient throughout the entire
year and this closing demonstration spoke
well as a crowning.

Miss Harkness has labored diligently
and has brought out the best in every student
under her instruction. Miss Fleming as an
assistant has shown much ability.

Every number on the program deserves
special mention. But we will give space for
this only. The Euterpe Club only which closed the
program.

Miss Lotta Bond as a reader added much
to the entertainment of the evening.

ACADEMIC, SHORT NORMAL AND MUSIC
DEPARTMENT GRADUATING EXERCISES
Tuesday, June 3—10:30 a. m.

Following the procession by Miss Hallie
Van Horn, the Misses Grace and Ruth
Davis played a duet, after which prayer was
offered by Rev. A. J. C. Bond.

Miss Harkness and Miss Dicie Bailey sang
"My Heart, Welcome the Morn," by
Thomas, after which Dr. Clark introduced
the speaker of the morning, Mr. S. O.
Prunty, of Harrisville.

Mr. Prunty expressed his love for many
of the people of this town and his apprecia-
tion of the opportunity the occasion af-
forded.

He said he was a business man, not an
orator, but he was here to mention as best
he could some of the things which go to
make life worth while.

He called his talk by no name, saying
he would leave that to his hearers after he was
through, but on such a glorious morning as
this, one's inspiration could not refuse to
help them to say something to help some
one, "so here goes."

He objected to being called a pessimist
but wished to put upon the young people
before him a burden of the responsibility
of the hour. He was pleased to address the
ladies particularly because upon them will
soon rest the power of the vote; soon they
will be real citizens and he would have them
sense the responsibility soon to rest upon them.

He made strong the idea that every per-
son had a place in life—"find your place and
fill it.

Do not attempt to be a round man
in a square hole. Don't think that you
can't. The field is too broad. You must
specialize and do so in the field for which
you are best fitted.

He said further, "I know of but one
person that fits everywhere and that is the
politician." I would have everybody inter-
ested in the affairs of his country, be ready
to help in all of its issues, but the man who
is on all sides of everything is the politi-
cian, which I am not recommending to you.

Of all persons I despise this morning and
wish to speak out of my mouth it is the pro-
fessional politician.

He illustrated at this point by the father
of a Yale graduate. He would test his
son. He would know the choice he
would make for life, so he placed on a table a Bible,
a dollar and a bottle of whiskey, and left
the room, saying, "If he takes the Bible he
will be a preacher; if he takes the dollar,
he will be a business man; if he takes the
bottle, he will be a drunkard." The son
entered the room, put the dollar in one
pocket, choked the bottle in another and
tucked the Bible under his arm. "Oh," said
the father, "Bill is lost; he will be a politician.

There is many a man who is a misfit, so as a word of homely advice, let me say to you that when you find your place, apply yourself diligently, but do not hold the dollar as the paramount object of life. If you teach, make yourself a successful teacher and don't think of the dollars—they will take care of themselves.

He made elaborate reference to the great country in which we live, the greatest on earth. Said we have more blessings transmitted to us than any living people. He plead with his hearers to find themselves this morning; to put themselves in the proper attitude toward the great inheritance which had come to us and by no efforts of ours. He said that he learned of George Washington over and over when a boy, but never knew how to appreciate him till two weeks ago when he stood on the banks of Potomac by the tomb of that great statesman and then whom we enjoy much that is ours today.

"I am driving at this: George Washington—your father and mine—transmitted to us an inestimable blessing and responsibility with these wonderful blessings of freedom and liberty there is also an immense responsibility. God never puts his approval upon a proposition intending it to stand still. It is our responsibility to increase these blessings and hand them down to those who follow us. Don't follow the damnable isms of the day. There are too many of them. Keep a clean, straight cut—just follow through the good old republic.

"This is my plain, practical proposition to you this morning.

The address was brief but practical and was well received. It was throughout very complimentary to the college he had come to serve.

Following the address Miss Alberta Davis sang "In the Deeps o' the Daisies.

The president called to the platform the young ladies who had completed work in music.

He expressed to them his appreciation of art and his especial appreciation of the work of Miss Harkness and the students in her department. He hoped these girls would continue to use this art for which they had found themselves well fitted.

To the girls finishing the short normal course he expressed his regret that such a course did not fully prepare one for the responsibilities of teaching. Pursuing it they had done thorough work and received an inspiration which later might lead them to return and continue their studies.

To those finishing their academic work he said "No one can stand today who is not well prepared for the tasks of this world. May the years you have spent in Salem College be but a starting for you, an encouragement to continue in your pursuit of an education till you are prepared to render to the world only the highest service."

Hearty applause greeted each group as it left the platform.

The Euterpe Club sang "The Night Wind" and Rev. A. J. C. Bond pronounced the benediction.

The following diplomas were granted:

Short Normals: Ruth Bond, Louia Carder, Pearl Ford, Virginia Haskins, Lena Holbert, Gethrel Spindle, Ruth Coffindaffer, Johnnie McDonald, Duane Short.

College Preparatory: Daisy Campbell, Ruth Flechters, Marie Ford, Moya Kelly, Martin M. Dowell, Duane Ogden, Mabel McIntire, Elkins Pratt, Hazel Smith, Willis Merriman, Gethrel Spindle, Marie Thompson.


Music Diploma: Dice Bailey.

ANNUAL CLASS FIELD MEET
Tuesday, June 3—1:30 p.m.

Athletics at the college have been earnest and clean under the direction of Mr. Orla Davis.

The field meet which was the closing event of the season was full of enthusiasm and college spirit. The cup was won by the academic seniors who were the winners in 1918. The academy freshmen won second place, and the college freshmen, third place.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
Tuesday, June 3—7:30 p.m.

In order to accommodate all events, the Alumni Association combined its regular session with its banquet.

The banquet was served by the ladies of the First Baptist Church in their parlor and was excellent in every particular.

Following the banquet the toast took the form of a program with Rev. E. J. Wolf- ter as principal speaker. Following is his address.
science is able to demonstrate by its methods. This through your processes of inquiry and principle. Science thus reduces this generalization of philosophy and places it in a false light. Philosophy deals with the laws and life of things. The generalization of one can not be the generalization of the other. Fragmented science demands that those who stand the test of practicality, and its value determined by its effects upon human life and conduct. Each must recognize the sphere of the other, and work in harmony with each other, or they will remain as the sole custodians of truth. True science can not deal with religion. It can only deal with the physical sphere. Religion, lies beyond the pale of its power to investigate. Science can not even deal with truth, it can not deal with fact, and by its discovery of truth. But after the discovery it can not deal with the truth. Philosophy can deal with truth, it can deal with religion, for its field is in the domain of mind and law and life, and it is content to deal with all the realm in which the mind of man dwells. In this whole realm it can apply inventions; with religion, for its field is in the domain of materialism, but from the sympathetic standpoint his materialistic science could give an awful defeat. It scoffed at his frightfulness: and crushed him in smile on their faces. It was the idealism of the West meeting the materialism, choosing, supported by all that his materialism could give. an awful defeat. It scorned at his frightfulness: and crushed him in smile on their faces. It was the idealism of the West meeting the materialism, choosing, supported by all that his materialism could give. an awful defeat. It scoffed at his frightfulness: and crushed him in smile on their faces. 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Introducing his remarks, the Governor expressed his especial satisfaction for being present at this time and hoped he might be able to say some word of helpfulness.

GOVERNOR CORNWELL'S ADDRESS

Young Lads and Young Gentlemen:

It is a far-off thing to me that there are three things upon which you are to be congratulated, one or two things for which you should be very grateful this morning. First, because you are coming upon the threshold of manhood and womanhood in the most wonderful period of the world's history. We have just seen the end of the greatest war of all ages, a war unprecedented in its magnitude, its ferocity and its sacrifices as well as in the number of nations of people engaged; a war before in the same length of time. Nations have disappeared and others are being created. Kings have departed, princes have fled or been executed and crowns have been tumbled into the dust. Millions of men have died and vast numbers of fertile lands have been despoiled.

All these changes, however, are no greater than those which will occur within the next decade, certainly within the next twenty years. You, or many of you, will live to see those changes. I shall not undertake here to enumerate what they, or any of them, will be. Whether wisely or unwise it is certain that you, or I should lead you to believe I was entering the fields of fancy. You would conclude I was trying to imitate Jules Verne. I believe that nothing will be more surprising than the changes which will occur within the next score of years at this time. The second thing, for which you are to be congratulated, is that your journey through life just when this terrible era ended. It is a precious thing. We need go back only a comparatively brief line of history to find that the man who engaged in business was looked upon as a miscreant classed within the roughest stages of the pendulum, and it is only a little further back than that this era of barbarism and of bloodshed appears to have ended and when there is in prospect a new era in the world; when nations, through their accredited representatives, have sat down around the council table not for the purpose of appointing territory and spoils wrung from the vanquished, as in the days that are gone when one nation triumphed over another, but for the purpose of enforcing justice and equity as well as for the deliberate purpose of trying to devise a league or association or agreement or understanding between all classes that will prevent the recurrence of such world-wide catastrophes as humanity has just experienced.

But with the changes mentioned has come a new period as to the use which a man will make of his fortune if he happens to accumulate one. We are just entering that new period where a man who is a producer, who has earned and not consumed any of the time set in discussing the war, subject. You are coming to ment-reconstruction, as we term it. The one-priced rule in the department stores was the biggest step toward injecting honesty into dealing we have had. The method of haggling and bartering and charging what would be fished from the purchaser was happily abolished. We are just entering that new period where a man and his business can be made of more than one good fortune. The second thing, for which you are to be congratulated, is that strict justice be done. Business men of America, those who are Americans and that you can be, are their brothers and that they are indeed their scheme of things and structure. The business man of America, the man who is a producer, is a man to whom we all look for help in the construction of a more prosperous and happy country. He is the one who has the opportunity of earning and spending in such a manner as to help to build up the country for the future of the nation.

The third thing I would congratulate you upon and such other American youth upon is that you have been brought up upon an education for this country and in a college where Christian ideals prevail, where justice, good will and determination in all things constitute the keystone of the educational structure. For practically half a century Germany gave her people one kind of education which was making this country strong in militarism. She taught her people to think war, to talk war, to study war, and to train for war. That system filled the minds of people with war and hate and egoism. As a result of that education am an education that preparation the world has been engulfed in war.

Our teachings and our education have been along different lines and they must be continued along those lines. The human family has come up from barbarism and the lower forms of civilization through slow and painful struggles. It is only within the past two or three centuries that it has made much progress in some things. Religious freedom had its origin here in America. It was Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, who penned the first successful statement of the rights and duties of man and women which has ever been made to establish the right to religious instruction. That statute which gave a man the legal right to worship as he pleased, to think as he pleased, and to express his convictions as he pleased, is one of the greatest achievements of this country. And it was Virginia legislation that enacted it.

War terrible as it has been cost the world the feeling of quickening the minds and stimulating the inventive genius of the people engaged. The very term, which we have applied to those who have been engaged in the wars of the past two or three centuries, has been too often employed by the rich or by the poor. It is only a little further back than that this era of barbarism and of bloodshed appears to have ended and when there is in prospect a new era in the world; when nations, through their accredited representatives, have sat down around the council table not for the purpose of appointing territory and spoils wrung from the vanquished, as in the days that are gone when one nation triumphed over another, but for the purpose of enforcing justice and equity as well as for the deliberate purpose of trying to devise a league or association or agreement or understanding between all classes that will prevent the recurrence of such world-wide catastrophes as humanity has just experienced.

I believe that this is a precious thing. We need go back only a comparatively brief line of history to find that the man who engaged in business was looked upon as a miscreant classed within the roughest stages of the pendulum, and it is only a little further back than that this era of barbarism and of bloodshed appears to have ended and when there is in prospect a new era in the world; when nations, through their accredited representatives, have sat down around the council table not for the purpose of appointing territory and spoils wrung from the vanquished, as in the days that are gone when one nation triumphed over another, but for the purpose of enforcing justice and equity as well as for the deliberate purpose of trying to devise a league or association or agreement or understanding between all classes that will prevent the recurrence of such world-wide catastrophes as humanity has just experienced.

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as nature has sloughed off animals the unused portions of their anatomy.

In speaking of producers, however, I am not limiting the thought to men or persons who deal in the manual labor, to what is popularly termed the working people, the toilers. I am not advocating Bolshevism. I am not processing to argue for that third, autocratic theory which has plunged Russia into the depths of chaos, which has brought, under the guise of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the lowest classes into an intellectual control and which is fast exterminating those who have property or education. I am not seeking to extol any of its allied theories of radical socialism which is so earnestly urged in this country. On the other hand the main thought I have come to urge upon you young people is the principle of Americanism, of individualism as opposed to those crazy theories that are getting

GOVERNOR CORNWELL AND COLLEGE SENIORS

control of the lazy, the vicious, and the unthinking part of our population, native and adopted. I said producers, yes, but the greatest are those who produce with their heads as well as with their hands.

In our very commendable desire to benefit the wage-earner, to pay him better wages, to give him better hours and to provide better living conditions, we are just now prone not to give proper recognition to industry, to the brain producers. The battle for better conditions for the men and women who give the world their brawn must go on. It must not be allowed to lag, but it must go on along with the educational and governmental lines. All this talk of revolution is not to be tolerated here in America, for that phase I shall address myself in a later part of this address. While that battle for betterment of the condition of the working people, that is, those who work with the hands, who produce things with brawn, must continue, yet at the same time there must be no lessening of the power and the dignity of cultivated minds of trained intellects.

THE SABBATH RECORDER

This country is what it is, not because of the labor that was expended in clearing its forests, in erecting its factories, in laying the tracks of railroads that have tied the various sections together. Brawn, muscles, and brains, in doing the work and in uncontrolled, are no more than the mighty forces of nature, the lightnings, the storms, the waterfalls and the cataclysms that are here.

I do not say that it was the brain of a Watts that gave us the steam engine, "who lights a thousand lanterns, whose name belongs to the operational class, to the extent of..." the engine, which relieved man of the slow and painful processes which he was compelled to do in the past, and the simplest work that is done today by steam. It was the brain of Edison that gave us the electric light and the machine which enabled him to manufacture all kinds and which moves the millions of passengers that travel upon it daily.

It was the intellect of McCormick that produced the harvester and on...the pioners I do not say that it was the brain of a Watts that gave us the steam engine, "who lights a thousand lanterns, whose name belongs to the..." the engine, which relieved man of the slow and painful processes which he was compelled to do in the past, and the simplest work that is done today by steam. It was the brain of Edison that gave us the electric light and the machine which enabled him to manufacture all kinds and which moves the millions of passengers that travel upon it daily.

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Agitators went all through the mining sections and told the workers the wildest stories to alarm them in order that they might get their signatures to protests and petitions. Then these petitions were presented and the legislature duly warned of the situation impending if it dared to pass a police bill.

It was a humiliating thing the way professional politicians and cowards cringed before this jury of his fellow citizens yonder on. The menace was a real one. It was a cowardly thing for any man to wipe away the stains you have made on his reputation and his face. It was an ignominious thing to kick a man when he could not defend himself. It was a humiliating thing the way my friends, those who are foreign-born, but fortunately there was a bare majority in that particular town in order to get rid of the stump of the little man who had been so much of a nuisance in the past.

The men who were tricked into signing the proclamations to suspend the writ of habeas corpus were for the most part the people of the country, the tribunals where justice is most likely to be found. You may not find anything but innocence of a man. They were walls of granite and gates of brass; they were sure to enter. The word of the judges is of more value than the record of the court.

Now, being a believer in organized labor, I am not opposed to a strike when absolutely necessary for the betterment of conditions of the men who toil. The strike, however, is a dangerous weapon. If overloaded it is liable to kick backward and cripple those who use it imprudently. If the unions are wise they will treat the men who come to them for help in the same way that a doctor would treat a patient.

Some good things heard at commencement

A song for the heroes who saw the sign
And took their place in the battleline;
Their feet were stamps of iron, gates of brass;
And they cried out to God, "They shall not pass!"

And they burned them back in a storm of cheers.
And the sound will echo on over the years.

And a song for the end, for the glorious end,
And the soldiers marching up over the beam.
Of the broken lands in gallant France,
The homing heroes who took the chance,
Who looked on life, and with even breath
Faced the waters from the gulph of death.
Their hearts are not going over the graves—
Over the battle-wrecks—over the waves—
Over the scarred fields—over the foam—
On to America—on to home!

And a song for the others, the heroes slain
In Argonne Forest—in St. Gobain—
In the flowery meadows of Picardy—
In Belgium—in Italy,

From brave Montello to the sea.

A piano trio by Misses Randolph, Brand and Smith proceeded the president's formal statement, which was brief but comprehensive. He spoke of the handicaps which the college had unavoidably borne during the year in spite of which a very successful year had been realized.

He called to the platform the eight young ladies who were awarded the special diplomas in Standard Normal Department, and with well chosen words commended them for their diligence and bade them carry with them as they enter the professional world, the spirit which their Alma Mater had sought to give them.

To his young ladies who were granted the degree of A. B., he spoke feelingly of their responsibilities and wished them success in the new fields of usefulness they were sure to enter.

All joined in singing the Alma Mater song, after which Rev. M. G. Stillman, of Last Creek, pronounced the benediction.

Degree of A. B. was granted to Misses Lotta Bond, Mary Ogden, Cerena Davis and Flora Robinson.

Standard Normal Diplomas were granted to Misses Erma Childers, Tell Davis, Ruby Fitcher, Helma Ingram, Daisy Jett, Myrtle Leaf, Garbnett Van Horn and Mildred Woofter.

From an oration—

Yes, I know that the speech of a mere schoolboy will not build roads as big; I lay it down as the first law of any program that any improvement must first have its inception in the minds of the citizens within the borders of the area of progress. I would like to remind you that more than fifty years ago when there appeared upon the American platform the great crusade against the prohibition of the liquor traffic, almost every man and woman was willing to look upon him as a hopeless crank declaring that he would talk his life away and make little progress toward his ideal. But the movement gathered momentum until it spread throughout the length and breadth of this nation; until we see the States almost running over each other in a scramble to ratify the prohibition amendment to the Constitution.

Just so, if we all have this ideal and go o'er to spread the good roads propaganda it will be the burning desire of every citizen to live by the Good roads program.

The school is for instruction and discipline. The church is for moral salvation and prayer. The home is for love and admonition. The hospital is for mercy and help. The shop is for bargaining and fair exchange. The farm is for the glorious faith in God, but good roads are for the progress and civilization of the world.

From an essay—

To have an acquaintance with the rare works of art is to know life at its best, both in the revelation of the past and the ideals of the future. Art can stand with the race and though its first expressions were in a way extremely crude they are the best records of the thoughts and habits of prehistoric man.

Throughout the ages of the past and in the present time it has gone hand and hand with history.

With the limitless heritage of natural beauty about us and the treasures of the human interpretation of it, the world should be one grand panorama of the harmonies of form, color and sound. But many are the
human imperfections and limitations that
break and blot and blur this conception of
an aesthetic ideal. So much of the gross, the
ugly and the primitive idea pervades— the
world today that few individuals are born
into artistic surroundings while countless
numbers are not even given the privilege
of enjoying fresh air and sunshine and sen ting to you this key of knowledge which
we have possessed for the past year.
The colors in which this key is bound
are the bands which have held us as a class
so firmly together for these four long years.
The color pink is a symbol of our steady,
 onward appointed goal that leads to our
motto, "Fortune Favors the Brave." It
points to the rosy future.
The green, the present leading color to
the sister, white, "purity," belongs to us es
specially and signifies a rivulet that has
flowed steadily on to the goal of the pink.
We sincerely hope that you will use this
key to the best advantage and that it will
unlock some hidden store as great or even
greater than that which we have found, and
at the end of your senior year when you
have earnestly and sincerely stored your
minds, unlocked the streams and reached
the fountain head of knowledge, that you
will pass it on to those who will follow you.
Mr. President, we beckon you to follow
us, the Class of Nineteen Hundred and
Nineteen.

From an essay—
From foreign lands come voices in
anguish, louder today than ever before.
Some cry because they live in conditions
which never knew the tender Christian re ligion with the open door to larger under
standing and opportunity. Some cry be
cause of their ignorance they fight blindly
against their unhappy environment which
is a very hot-bed of disease. . .
The voices of which we are most con
scious today are those of the war-ridden
countries of Europe. They are greatly in
need of that kindly factor which makes for
a complete life, for better adjustment.
So it seems that all of these weary "voices
of the night" cry for education. An educa
tion which will make men more able to
adjust themselves; an education which will
aid men when thrown out of work readily
to fit themselves to another. It must pro
vide a higher standard of fitness and allow
each child its birthright of a sound mind
and body. It must give to these war
burdened creatures of Europe, the beauty
of a new life.

PRESENTATION OF CLASS KEY TO JUNIORS
Mr. President: It gives me great plea sure this morning to have the honor of pre
senting to you this key of knowledge which
we have possessed for the past year.

From an essay—
Without the most rugged and uncompro miseing character there can be no success
which will bring pride to a man’s friends or
admiration to his family or satisfaction to
himself. I do mean to say that a man of
questionable character can not make
money. He may make millions and live in
a palace; in time of peace he may exploit
the poor for profit and in time of war he
may exploit the supplies of the army and
the nation to enrich himself. That is not
deadly poison.

From an essay—
"There is no unbelief.
Whoever plants a seed beneath the soil,
And waits to see it push away the cold,
He trusts in God."

KEY

INTEMPERANCE

Chistian Endeavor Topic for Sabbath Day,
July 18, 1919

DAILY READINGS
Sunday—Spirit-filled, not wine-filled (Eph. 5:
18; Luke 1: 15)
Monday—Drink and God’s service (Lev. 10: 8-11)
Tuesday—Drink and rulers (Jer. 26: 19)
Wednesday—Drink and boasting (1 Kings 20:
17)
Thursday—A sober nation (Deut. 29: 1-6)
Friday—For the sake of others (Rom. 15: 1-4)
Sabbath Day—Topic, Intemperance (Eph. 6:
10-20)

SUGGESTIVE THOUGHTS
This is one of our misdirected topics—
one that means so much one lesson is
scarcely enough properly to discuss it.
Intemperance—in drinking of alcoholic
liquors, yes,—but also intemperance in
every phase of living life today. Our
sages, doctors, owners and controllers of
factories and great manufacturing
interests, and scientists are lining themselves in
varied ways against this great curse.

For a drinking man to get legitimate em ployment is almost impossible. Factories
don’t want him, business men don’t want
him, no business with standards of

Editor HARGIS
SABBATH, RECORDER 9

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HUNDRED

THOUSAND

SABBATH

July 19, 1919

From our national saloonless propaganda
has spread a world-wide desire to crush
the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Haven’t we forgotten something—what
about tobacco? Do we need temperance in
that? No—emphasis not; we need or ga
nized effort against this curse—second
only to drink. We Christian Endeavorers,

THOUGHT ABOUT

Hab 1: 13

THE SABBATH RECORDER

HUN

THOUS

SABBATH

July 19, 1919

organize ourselves against this blight that is sapping
our vitality of our

America. Army and navy alike has been a

organized effort against this


result of temperance.

Everyone has brought us face to face with
an early death and questionable happiness in
many, many cases because we are weakly

OUR NATURES

Our nature is human nature and that
nature has brought us face to face with an
early death and questionable happiness in
many, many cases because we are weakly

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Theodore L. Gardiner, D. D., Editor

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Sabbath School. Lesson IV—July 26, 1919

Christian Fellowship. Acts 2: 42, 46, 47; Phil. 2: 4-11.

Golden Text—"If we walk in the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship with another." 1 John 1: 7.

DAILY READINGS

July 20—John 17: 1-11. One with Christ

July 21—Phil. 4: 10-20. Christian fellowship

July 22—Ps. 133. Dwelling together in unity


July 24—Psalm 80: 2. Slave and brother-ness

July 25—Gal. 6: 1-10. Forbearance and helpful-ness

July 26—John 3: 13-24. Love in deed and truth (For Lesson Notes see Helping Hand)

"The Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let them that are thirst after come. And whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely."

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