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THE SANDBURR

ALUMNI NUMBER FEBRUARY, 1907



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The SANDBURR

"Don't Step on Me."

VOL. VII

YORK, NEBRASKA, FEBRUARY, 1907

NO. 5

Otho Stout '07

Editor-in-Chief

is apparent. We must appropriate^(sic) some Greek economics for use in twentieth century American life.

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If the youth is thus trained by all the agencies which ever have him in supervision, the strength of our national character will be continually assured^(sic).

Most of us will admit that we have been blinded by the golden spectacle of the captains of industry, but since their corruption and rascality is being revealed, it is an opportune time for us to join with the great force of moral uprightness which must soon sweep off some of the mismanagement in our country, if this government continues in its true development. Every parent, teacher and minister should use his utmost influence to mould the tender thought along lines of political purity.

It is not sufficient to instil^(sic) a mere hero-worship of Lincoln and Washington, but an honest, efficient character must be developed, which is capable of the demands which our strenuous political life demands.

A special committee of the Alumni association have in charge the first prize which the association hopes to offer to the undergraduates in the coming year.

While the prize in itself is not large, we trust that the honor connected with the small amount of cash will induce a considerable number of students to try to get it.

This year the association offers a prize of \$10 to the person who writes and delivers the best oration on general political and sociological lines, the person competing, to be a member of the junior or senior class.

Prof W. B. Johns is the chairman of the above mentioned committee to whom all information should be addressed.

It seems that the time is ripe for societies or individuals to establish several such prizes which are conducive to good scholarship and which confer much well-earned honor to the successful contestant,



There must still be a word to say in behalf of the small college in its struggle for existence. It is generally conceded that universities offer superior advantages in special courses, but for ordinary scholastic work, large and expensive equipment is not absolutely necessary. It is still more generally conceded that the university finds an unoccupied field in post-graduate.

The smaller secular school has greater opportunities in developing satisfactory character among the students who enter her halls.

There are several reasons for this. The young immature student is greatly helped by personal contact with his instructors, who not only meet him in class, but cultivate his personal friendship.

Again, the small college makes an earnest effort to surround its students with a distinctive Christian atmosphere; and through special evangelistic efforts,

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THE SANDBURR

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The Alumni association feels highly complimented by the action of the editorial staff of the Sand burr in offering to us the privilege of furnishing the material for the February number of York College's student publication

We trust that a close feeling will ever unite the alumni to their alma mater and the undergraduates who are availing themselves of the same privileges we ourselves have enjoyed.

The Alumni ought to be an inspiration to those who are less advanced in scholastic attainments; and it is certainly the aim of the present officers that such a condition should be the case.

We believe that the alumni are without exception loyal to York College, not alone both in interest and moral support, but also in the more important consideration of financial aid.

We all owe to York College a debt that only the added usefulness and ability of our lives can repay. Judging by the fruits of the past few years this obligation is being nobly met.

Let those of us who are more recently graduated bear honorably the high standard already prepared for us by our able predecessors. We have nearly al-ways considered it a duty to scoff at Plato's ideal state, in which the citizen lived not for himself, but for the good and honor of the public. Yet, without being accused of rabid socialist principles, we unhesitatingly say that our nation today demands many who will find their highest aim, not in self-aggrandizement, but in the honest administration of public affairs.

It is apparent from a survey of the pupils in an ordinary public school, that the parents of those children generally, are doing very little to instill into the child's mind, an appreciation for our system of free government. Not only the civic, but the moral nature of the child is left uncultured, and as a result we are becoming a rude class of people, as the Europeans tell us. Other cases might be cited in which the child development, instead of being directed at making him the greatest possible benefit to society, is allowed to be expanded exclusively along selfish lines.

The remedy for these numerous and dangerous ills

a comparatively small percent of students graduate who are not connected with the church. The small school has accordingly small classes, Where each one receives personal attention from the professor in charge.

In the small school, the personal interests of each student are safeguarded by watchful eyes. Timid ones are assisted to rely on themselves. Homesick ones are cheered, and there is developed a greater degree of sympathy than in any other place except home.

None of these things which I have enumerated are found in the university. No student is personally looked after except he is delinquent in some respect. He is not personally acquainted with his instructors. He is one all to himself with no one to sympathize.

Please do not understand me to say that there are no exceptions to the above statements; there are, but they are not common.

While things are as they are, the small college must ever have a useful unoccupied sphere to fill.

LITERARY

Writing Life's Log

C. W. AIELBERN, '04

Now, you set sail and I set sail upon the sea of life--
 And times there are when comes a gale that cuts us
 like a knife,
 When comes a blast that shudders past and
 shrivels up our souls,
 It blows from off the barren rocks where sorrow
 spreads her shoals,
 Where bitterly the billows break and chatter of de-
 feat,
 Long after we have struggled by their echoes
 hoarsely beat.
 Some of us sail, but where the sea in silver spray is
 curled;
 Some of us beat beyond the rim that bounds the
 sounding world;
 Some of us ride upon the tide that in the moonlight
 gleams--
 And sighs of peace and happiness within the port
 of dreams;
 And blindly up and down across the silent sea
 some go
 To find the vanished haven in the land of long years
 ago.
 But everywhere and anywhere our ships may moor
 or sail
 There is a call for one and all--a wholesome friendly
 hail.
 It may be in the port of dreams, or off of sorrow's
 shoals
 Or when in midsea's placidness the vessel idly
 rolls. 'Wherever, on or off our course, we will but
 pause to hear,
 There comes to us a hail that rings--a wholesome
 friendly cheer.
 So you go down and I go down into the sea of life--
 To feel the bit of angry words along the reefs of
 strife,
 To hear the strains of dim refrain from off some
 surging coast;
 But through it all, the friendly call is what we count
 the most.
 The sea of life is long and wide, but we sail unto the
 end.
 Through sunshine and cloud we write the log: "This
 day we hailed a friend."

The Physical Conditions of the Planets

A. E. STENDAHL, '06

Mars is the first planet exterior to the earth in the order of distance from the sun, and bears a closer analogy to the earth than any of the other planets. By observing Mars with optical instruments it has been found to be covered with dusty patches that have been supposed to be continents of a nature similar to our own globe. Some are of dull red hue; others are of a greenish tint. This red color Herschel thought to be red sandstone; the greenish

tint has been thought by later astronomers to be due to tracts of water, or possibly vegetation.

In 1877 Schiaparelli of Milan discovered a number of dusky bands, narrow and straight, traversing the continent in various directions. The geometrical exactness in which these bands, or supposed bands, appear, has led some astronomers to the belief that they are the work of intelligence; and that such a vast system of irrigation requires a co-operation of which our civilization is not yet capable of understanding.

This view seems to have some support in the fact that the white polar caps seen in Mars disappear every spring and reappear at the beginning of the Martian summer after the polar caps have disappeared. This has led to the belief that the white polar caps are snow, and that as they melt the water rushes over the continents through these supposed canals and causes vegetation to grow in the valleys; and that it is really the strip of vegetation on each side of the canal that we see, and not the canal itself.

Next we will pass to Jupiter. This is one of the four outside planets that is nearest the sun, having its orbit exterior to that of Mars; and it is also the largest one in the solar system. The most characteristic feature of the appearance of Jupiter in the telescope is several dark belts running parallel to the equator; and in the Southern hemisphere is a great red spot. By the observation of this spot, its disappearance and reappearance at regular intervals of ten hours each, the astronomers inferred that this must be the period of rotation.

Those dark band formations which are seen through the telescope look like clouds gathering and disappearing, and the only stability shown is that they accumulate along zones of latitude where they hover around in drifts running parallel to the equator.

The reflected light from the planet is very high--about that of snow or cumulus or thunder-head clouds. The spectroscope shows that the sunlight reflected from the darker belts is like that reflected from the lighter parts, except that a larger portion of the blue and violet rays have been observed from it, and the red tint like the sunset colors that are produced in the earth. Hence it is probable that those darker bands are rain clouds, reaching down to a considerable depth in the atmosphere.

Now, in order to find the density of the planet we must first know the distance. This distance can be found by means of triangulation, using the distance between the two observing stations as the base line. Measuring the angles at each station, we have one side and two angles of the triangle from which the other part can be computed. Then, from the apparent diameter of the planet and our observing station another triangle can be formed, of which we know the angle at the station and the two sides. From this the diameter of the planet can be computed. Knowing the diameter, the volume can easily be found; and from this its mass can be determined. By measuring its attraction of the satellites, or any other

near body, its density may be found.

Considering the density of the planet, which is one and three-tenths times that of water, it appears that its bulk is made up of clouds, vapors and gases, with possibly a little solid matter. But the force of gravity at the surface is found from its mass and volume, to be two and six-tenths times as great as that of the surface of the earth. This pressure ought to compress the vapor into more dense strata. Considering the atmosphere of the earth to extend two hundred and sixty miles high it has been found that half of its weight is within three and five-tenths miles of the surface of the earth.

Now, starting upon the upper surface of the clouds in the atmosphere of Jupiter and descending one thousand six hundred to sixteen thousand miles the density must be enormous.

The only way of getting out of this dilemma is to assume that the planet is so intensely hot inside that the heat expands the mass and overcomes gravity. Moreover, enormous stands, in them-selves, prove that the planet must contain great internal heat; for, since the intensity and the amount of heat and light given from a luminous body is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from its source, it follows that Jupiter can receive only about one twenty-seventh as much radiant energy from the sun as the earth does. And, since the sun is the only source of light from this system, and since the heat received from the sun is utterly inadequate to form those huge masses of clouds and vapors enveloping Jupiter, it is reasonably certain that the planet must be in a state of incandescence.

Of the outside planets Saturn is the next one in the order of distance from the sun. It is also next to Jupiter in size. Its density is seven-tenths that of water and its mass ninety-five times that of the earth. This, in connection with its low density leads to the belief that it must be mainly composed of gases and vapors, very hot interior, but inclosed(sic) by a layer of clouds which cut off their glow from our eyes.

The period of rotation is about the same as that of Jupiter, being about ten hours and fourteen minutes. But the most peculiar thing about Saturn is its rings, of which the planet has three. There is a dark line separating two of them and the innermost of these seems to shade into a dark ring toward the edge called the dusky ring. These rings are circular in shape and revolve around the planet from west to east as the nine satellites of Saturn do.

The fact that the rings disappear from view when Saturn is in a position that makes them turn edgewise toward the earth seems to suggest that they are very narrow, possibly with a diameter of one hundred miles, although exact measurement can probably not be made.

For reasons based on the law of gravitation, astronomers have held that the rings could not be solid or liquid bodies, because the strain impressed upon them by the attraction of the planet would break them to pieces, even if made of the toughest steel. But by the spectroscope it has been found that the inner part of the rings move more rapidly than the outer portion. Therefore they cannot be solid but are probably made up of separate bodies, each one revolving about Saturn like a little moon. The darkness of the inner part is probably due to a lesser reflection of sunlight; for the particles composing it are not packed together as closely as in the outside ring, and hence reflect less light.

These rings are supposed to have been origin-ally formed from Saturn. In the earliest stages in the development of the planet, before it was condensed enough to cause gravitation to be stronger than the centrifugal force, the outside particles were thrown out in space by simply lagging behind; or the planet shrunk, leaving a ring

around the equator out in space. Owing to the swift rotation of the planet around its axis and its low density it would evidently become considerably flattened at the poles and bulge out at the equator. But this extreme part around the equator would be farther away from the center of attraction. This being less than the tendency of the particles to fly out in a straight line would cause the particles to recede from the surface of the planet; hence the ring would stop off and be left in space rotating around the planets from west to east as the satellites do.

The two remaining planets of the outside group, Venus and Neptune, have very much the same physical conditions as Jupiter and Saturn. Although their density is greater and gravity less than that of Saturn they are probably cooler and more solid than either Jupiter or Saturn.

Of the two remaining inside planets, Venus is the most conspicuous. Its orbit is within that of the earth, and the planet has a period of eighty-eight days. Hence it goes around the sun four times while the earth makes one revolution, and passes the earth three times in a year. Before it has passed the inferior conjunction that is before it comes in a straight line between the sun and the earth, it lingers above the horizon a little after the sun has set, and is an evening star. After it has passed the inferior conjunction it sets before the sun sets but will also be seen before the sun rises, and then it is a morning star.

Some astronomers claim that Venus revolves around Cs axis once in twenty-four hours; others contend that like mercury it turns the same face to-ward the sun all the time. If it does rotate, the physical conditions are probably very much like those on the earth, except that it must be somewhat warmer on account, of its nearness to the sun.

Mercury is the smallest one of the planets and is nearest the sun. It has the same period of rotation as Venus, but it always turns the same face to-ward the sun. On account of its nearness to the sun it is lost in the twilight and can seldom be seen. From these facts it follows that its climate must be very peculiar; probably very hot on one side and cold on the other, giving rise to violent storms along the borders of the light and dark regions.

With the exception of the earth then, Venus and Mars are practically the only planets whose physical conditions are not inconsistent with the existence of animal and vegetable life. The rest of them are probably too hot, and in the case of Jupiter and Saturn, not dense enough to sustain any living organism.



Magdalena, New Mexico

C. E. Crabb, '94

It is a thousand miles from York to Magdalena, but it seems farther than that when we note the difference between the two places. York is a city of five or six thousand people. Magdalena has scarcely as many hundred. York is in the midst of a level and fertile plain, while Magdalena is surrounded by rugged mountains and lies in what is in truth the Great American desert. The people of York are mostly American by birth, training and ideals. A large proportion of the people in this community are American by birth only. In language, customs and manner of living they are distinctly foreign.

The town of Magdalena sits in a little valley at the foot of what is known as the Magdalena mountain, from which the town takes its name. This mountain is a huge mass of eruptive rock, thrown up by the internal forces of the earth to a height of

one thousand three hundred feet above its base; and it stands alone and solitary like a sentinel. This mountain in turn takes its name from the image of a woman's head distinctly visible on its eastern slope.

The early Mexican settlers who had absorbed enough of the Catholic faith to become superstitious, but not enough to modify their lives for the better, called this image Mary Magdalena. Woe to that one who committed any evil deed or crime within the range of vision of that sainted one, whose face was one of reproof and warning. This, no doubt accounts for the fact that the town was built at this place, for where that eye could see no one would presume to molest or make afraid. The old mountain was indeed a sentinel throwing its protecting shadow over the little frontier community.

Well did those early settlers appreciate the friendly shelter, for Geronimo with his savage followers, once roamed over these hills and many a scarred hillside, dotted with graves, still tells the story of the savage conflicts between the retreating, but relentless red men and the blue-coated soldiers of Uncle Sam.

Besides the Indians the Ladrones or half-civilized bands of robbers had their retreats in the mountains to the north and did not hesitate to rob or kill.

This is a big country in more ways than one. Everything is on a large scale. Instead of the farm of one hundred and sixty or three hundred and twenty acres the ranches here consist of thousands of acres, ill-defined as to boundry^(sic); and the ranch-man nearest is indeed a monarch of all he surveys, his neighbors often living fifteen or twenty miles away.

Socorro county, in which we live, if removed, would cover all of Nebraska east of a north and south line passing through the city of York, comprising some thirty or thirty-five counties.

One has little excuse for being narrow-minded, when- by standing upon a near-by range, can survey with his eye, forty thousand square miles of territory. Sordid, indeed, is that mind which can thus stand and take in such a view of hill and vale, mountain peak and rocky canon, threaded by at least one hundred miles of the great Rio Grande river, plainly visible, and not be moved to better things.

Though the town of Magdalena is small, its importance is by no means to be measured by its limited population. It is one of the most important shipping points in the southwest. The shipments of sheep, cattle, wool, hides and ore are all extensive. Nearly one hundred thousand head of sheep were shipped from Magdalena to eastern markets during the past three months. The size of these figures may be more apparent if I say that it takes twenty trains of twenty-five cars each to move such an army of animals. The shipments of ore, while also large, are more regular, averaging about two thousand tons per month throughout the year. Most of this ore is lead and zinc, though copper and silver are also important.

All the important mines are found in the Magdalena range, a high range extending from Magdalena in the north, in a southeastern direction to the Rio Grande river-a distance of thirty or forty miles. Unless the reader has seen the mountains he can have little conception of what such a range is like, and a description, no matter how vivid, would avail but little. Mountains, like a great picture, must be seen to be appreciated. I shall therefore attempt no description from the standpoint of the artist or sightseer. But perhaps a little of the geology of this ore-producing range will be of interest to all. There is abundant evidence that this range of mountains was thrown up by some powerful force beneath the earth's crust. Whether this force was a "buckling" of the crust by lateral pressure or a vertical uplift caused by the molten contents of the earth we do not know. To give an idea of what such a geological movement means, suppose that

some great force situated beneath the east boundaries of York and Filmore counties should exert itself and raise the earth's crust along that line to a vertical height of five thousand feet, the two counties in the west and the two in the east forming the west and east slopes respectively, of the mountain range. This not only illustrates what took place, but gives a fair idea of the extent of the range and the power that made it.

Along the apex of this ridge, where the force was greatest, the crust being nearly bent double, finally broke the strata on the east side, slipping underneath the strata, forming the west side and acting as a support or prop, and there it stands today, the exposed edges of the rock strata being plainly visible just over the crest on the east side of the range.

One hundred feet or more of these exposed strata is composed of limestone. At the time of the up-lift the layers of this limestone were forced to slip upon each other and as their surfaces were irregular, great holes or cavities were left in the limestone. These cavities were afterward connected with each other, and greatly enlarged by the eroding forces of the percolating waters. The waters as they flowed in through the geological ages, picked up the particles of ore, zinc, lead or copper as the case might be, and deposited them in these cavities, and there we find it today, as much as one hundred thousand tons of ore sometimes being taken from one opening.

Lead ore was mined here before the civil war and hauled to St. Louis, a distance of one thousand two hundred miles, in wagons drawn by oxen. We in this age of steam and electricity can scarcely comprehend the infinite patience of even the last preceding generation.

In all mountainous districts where there have been violent movements of the rock strata there are apt to be earthquakes as a result of the cooling and contraction of the earth's crust. Following the eruption of Vesuvius and the San Francisco earthquake last April, we had an earthquake here. It occurred on the morning of July 2 at five o'clock. Little damage was done here, but in Socorro, the county seat of this county, dishes were thrown from shelves, chimneys topled and other slight injuries occurred. Since that time there have been perhaps a dozen such shocks, some of them doing considerable damage to buildings in Socorro, but no serious damage elsewhere. Besides these heavy (for us) shocks, there have been doubtless one hundred and fifty light shocks or, to speak more accurately, jars or tremblings, distinctly felt, and heard, but causing no damage. For six months these have continued and they have become so common that they no longer cause comment.

No place is so small or so out of the way that something of interest can not be said, and Magdalena, though both small and out of the way, is by no means insignificant. The white people of the community are from almost every country of Europe, as well as other parts of our own country and are progressive, energetic and intelligent. The public schools and Sunday schools are well attended and well supported, and in almost every other respect the place is like any other typical American community.



A Law of Life

LENA SCHELL-CALDWELL, '02

"Life ever more is fed by death
In earth and sea and sky,
And that a rose may breath its breath,
Something must die.

The milk-white heifer's life must pass
That it may feed our own,
As passed the sweet life of the grass
She fed upon."

Another has stated the same thought in these words: "The sun is burning itself away in holding the solar system together and feeding the life of the planets. The majestic mountains crumble to dust and give their substance to build the plain and enrich the valley. The mineral dies that the vegetable may live. The vegetable gives up its life to nourish man. The cells in the brain die that consciousness may be sustained." The mineral of the rock, which crumbles and disintegrates, exists in the living plant, and the vegetable matter of the sacrificed plant becomes a part of man. Thus we see in all nature around us, the continual sacrifice of life for life, and by this very sacrifice of life it is preserved by its transmutation to higher life.

If in nature we see this universal law of sacrifice, how much more is it the mission of man to find his life by sacrificing it for others.

Self-sacrifice. What does it mean? Is it the giving up of worldly amusements and the frivolities of society for the Christian life? Not merely this. Is it self-denial as commonly meant; the sacrifice of desires, comforts, and plans for self; the sacrificing temporarily in order to gain an advantage later? That sort of thing is not peculiar to Christian life, but is practiced by all classes, even among the lowest.

Is it self-sacrifice to seek above all things to make a career, even though it may be by following a worthy profession; even though much good may be done? Is it not rather to place one's self where the most good may be done?

Indeed, there is need for worthy men in all the professions, but there is far greater need of men of self-sacrifice in the kingdom of God; need of men who will throw the whole soul, not into man's business, but into God's business. Too often it is said in actions, if not in words, "Too busy with my work to do this, God's work."

Many Christian students are today honestly considering the matter of life work, as God reveals that work to them, and yet is it not true that a large number, perhaps a majority of students, have as their one aim and end, the making of a brilliant career?

What then, is self-sacrifice, or in other words, the sacrifice of self? It is not merely the giving of some of our money, some of our time, some of our strength, some of our influence. It is the surrender of the life to the Lord Jesus Christ and the dedication of that life to His service.

Is it sufficient that a minority of men and women obey this universal law of life? By no means. Law, declared by the authority of God and enforced by penalty for disobedience says, "Though(sic) shalt." "If any man come to me and hate not his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." "We cannot escape this universal law. We too must die to self if we would become helpful to others. We too must lay down our lives in service to God and man, if we would become immortal."

We see all around us a pressing need for self sacrifice. Why are there here in the East, where church privileges are the best in the land, rural and suburban communities where Sunday schools need to be organized and preaching services conducted?

Why are there so many churches harboring internal dissensions, and thus failing to win the souls whom those churches should constrain to come into the kingdom, and for whom they are responsible? Why are there many places and communities in the far West entirely destitute of any Christian privileges and where there is not a single Christian sanctuary or house of worship?

The following are two such instances given by the field secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society. In making a journey through Wyoming, preaching in sheds, tumble-down school houses, and wherever there was opportunity, he visited one town on the main line of the B. & M. R. R., with a population of three hundred and fifty, which had eight saloons and gambling places, but no church.

One dark rainy night he preached to people who had come fifteen to seventeen miles down the canyon. After the service he said to a woman, who waited while her husband went for the horses, "Is it not dangerous to return tonight?" "Yes sir," she answered, "but I had not heard a sermon for more than two years and I could not afford to miss the chance."

Recently in speaking of such needs, a comparatively well-to-do minister said, "I would like to go out and make beginnings for others if I were better fixed financially." This is the kind of sacrifice too often practiced, but is it the kind Christ meant when he said, "Leave all and follow me"?

Has not the need been many times told? Fifty millions in our own loved America belong to no religious sect, are unsaved. Have we lifted up our eyes and beheld the fields? "And woe unto us if we have lifted up our eyes upon the world and lifted them up in vain..." Have we lifted up our eyes unto Christ from whom is our help? Have we laid down our lives in service to God and to man? "Hereby know we love because he laid down his life for us; and we ought to lay down our lives."

The candle gives forth its light, but at a sacrifice of itself. 'Oh, that every college student, every young man and woman, with his wonderful inheritance and splendid privileges, might be a shining light, burning himself out for Christ.



Greetings from the Members

A Word of Greeting:

At the home of Prof. Maxwell's, a small, but elect company; a short business session; a vote taken and the chairman of that small company announces that the members of the class of 1902 are enrolled as members of the Alumni. We shall not soon forget that moment. It was one of the proud moments of our lives. York college never seemed half so dear to us as that moment.

Only a few years have intervened and yet when we greet the members of the alumna family of York college we are greeting men and women, who are in the extreme east and west, north and south of these United States. We are greeting men and women in China, Philippines and India. We feel proud today to belong to a family which has so many worthy members in so many prominent and useful positions in this needy world.

Few things would delight us more than to be present at the annual banquet and renew some of the old acquaintances and to make the acquaintances of some of our younger brothers and sister we have never met, but such is not to be our privilege for some time to come. If nothing prevents present plans being carried out, the announcement of your banquet will reach us in sunny Porto Rico.

Again our most pleasant greeting to you all MR. AND
MR. and MRS. I. E. CALDWELL
Dayton, Ohio.

"The end of the exploration is the beginning of the enterprise."

Very fitly does the quotation apply to the members of the Alumni whose period of exploration among the maze of theory has been succeeded by the enter-

prise of applying his prreviously^(sic) gained knowledge to the problems of life.

College training coupled with common sense and quick insight gives a much needed help in meeting these problems in a right way and prepares one to work successfully with others who are also grappling with them.

To the old students I extend the hand of sympathy; and to the new I would say, "Keep the goal of a completed college course constantly before you."

G. B. STRICKLER, '06.

Greeting:

In taking a retrospective view of one's career, it is pleasing and helpful to be able to point to the oasis along the pathway. At best., college life is a groping after knowledge, the road to which sometimes seems to stretch out over a desert plain. So, the greater the number of places of refreshing along the way, the less arduous and more attractive will the work be.

I am truly thankful for the pleasant and helpful associations which were mine while at York College. They have been a source of enjoyment and of inspiration to me. To the old students I would say: Cease not to manifest a lively interest in the welfare of your fellow-students, making them feel that their load has been lightened by your presence among them.

As a member of the Alumni association I wish to extend a hearty welcome to all the new students, trusting that their life at York College may be as full of good things for them as was mine for me.

C. W. GWINN, Princeton, N. J.

To the Alumni and Students of York College:

As I glance back over the paths I have trodden in life, I recall many pleasant experiences and associations. Not least among these are the memories of the time spent in York College. The friendship formed there may, I trust, remain through life. Aside from these the many benefits from any college course are beyond price. Let me say to you, who are now students, place your ideals high and be satisfied with no attainment unless it is the result of your noblest endeavor.

Fellow-members of the Alumni, I wish you even greater success and happiness in the school life than has crowned your efforts in our alma mater.

BLANCHE BAGG, Normal, '05.

We are working at Old Western,
(Now 'tis called Leander Clark.)
Blest with friends, new found, but royal,
And with tasks that freight our barque
To the gunwales; but most, pleasant,
Are these labors one and all,
And we're at them late and early,
In response to duty's call.
We have thoughts of old York College,
In our work, or in our play,
And are planning in the future,
To meet again the Y. C. A.

NELLIE S. MAXWELL. Toledo. Ohio.

Dear Students:

My greeting to you is a wish that you will have success in your preparation for life's work, and a hobo that in that preparation, you will let nothing short of a complete college course suffice. College life affords an opportunity for the simultaneous development of the moral, intellectual, and physical phases of one's nature, as does no other place; and just so far as these phases are harmoniously and simultaneously developed, so near will the greatest possibilities of a college course be approached. Let each one be an active adherent of every adjunct in your institution and the happy^(sic) and richer will be your college experience.

R. E. CALDWELL, '06.

To the Alumni and Students of Our Beloved Alma Mater, Greeting:

There years since I was given my diploma by the faculty of York College. I have learned many things since then. I find that there is something to learn every day. I have found that after I had left school there was still another diploma to earn that must be won from the world by earnest and hearty endeavor. I hope that I may be on the way to win it. My best wishes for all of you and for the greatest success for the grand old college.

LLOYD L. EPLEY, A. B., Gibbon, Neb.

The alumni of a college may be compared with ships in the great sea of life. Occasionally we meet in our comings and goings, and how sincerely and gladly we speak the word of greeting.

This number of the Sandburr gives us an opportunity to salute each other in passing. May the best of success attend each and all in every good motive and may a full measure of 'happiness be each one's share. This is the sincere wish of Florence Sturgeon Dietrick Normal '04

Fellow Alumni Students and Friends of York College,
Greeting:

It is with pleasure that we speak to you through the page of the Sandburr. We have found life to be abundantly worth living and this old world a happy place if we but make it so. There may be sorrows, but joys abound, and we forget the bitter, but not the sweet.

We earnestly wish you all progress in those things that make for the best.

MR. AND MRS. W. B. JOHNS, York, Neb.

Class of '01.

To me the name York College always brings a feeling of mingled pleasure and regret. Pleasure in the remembrance of the profitable and happy hours spent within its walls and regret that the past cannot return.

S. EDNA FARLEY-LLOYD, Music, '03.

Greetings to the alumni and students of York College.

BIRDIE DENISON, Springfield Neb., '06

Locals of Other Days

At literary last Friday night, Harriet Montgomery gave a fine dissertation on onions.

The other day Prof. Maxwell came upon Nugent in the hall and was much frightened to see him all doubled up with both hands on his stomach and emitting most doleful sounds. Professor has since learned that is the way Nugent laughs.

Ask M.L. Strickler who stole the Junior's sleigh in 1906, but remember he is the biggest story-teller that ever came to college.

Today I. E. Caldwell slid down the banisters and landed on the first floor in time to bow to the president as he came in at the door.

How did the class of 1900 have the long and the short of it?

Ask M. L. Shupe what became of the cake.

Scene 1. The professor of ancient language enters music room, thoughtlessly leaving key in outside of door. She sits down to piano and begins singing. Scene 2. Two naughty seniors coming down the stairs suddenly spy the key. The key somehow quietly turns. Scene 3. The Latin class are assembled, patiently waiting, wondering why the professor doesn't come. Scene 4. The profesor of ancient languages stands leaning half out of a window calling and gesticulating to a man on farther side of campus. Scene 5. At close of Latin recitation the Professor conducts a confessional at which all the classe are absolved except two-who immediately have urgent business elsewhere.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Laurette Dowell is paying her sister a visit Amy Schell has been ill and out of school a few days.

Ralph Danley has quit school on account of sickness.

Mr. C. O. Bobst spent Sunday at his home near Aurora recently.

Miss Florence Giauque and Oscar Sandall were married recently.

Mr. Gregory of Cozad, Neb., made a short visit with his son, L. R., recently.

Will Morton spent several days at York to cheer his sister during her illness.

Dr. Myers, an optician and jeweler of the city. enrolled recently for work in the college.

The last meeting of the Prohibition League was postponed on account of the revival meetings.

Change the date of the next number on your lecture course ticket from 7th to 8th of month.

Miss Lillie Swan was favored by a visit from her mother, who stayed several days during her illness.

The music department will give the term recital in the college chapel, Thursday evening, March 14.

Ralph Bingham came to the opera house as a number on the college lecture course and entertained a crowd February 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney of Coatesfield, Neb., who formerly were students spent several days visiting their college friends.

We extend our sympathy to Mr. Blaine Anderson, who was compelled to quit school on account of the death of his father.

Miss Merle Lloyd went to Lincoln last week. While there she saw her brother Raymond, who has a real estate office there.

Committees are yet corresponding concerning the debate to be held at this place between Cotner and York College about March 1.

Prof. Myers and Mr. E. W. Cackle went to North Bend Friday to give a concert, and if possible to organize a class in vocal music.

Prof. Atherton was called to Stromsburg recently to address the Sunday afternoon meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A delegation of students is with W. O. Hall at Doane, where he has gone to deliver his oration in the annual contest of the Nebraska Collegiate Oratorical Association(sic).

Mr. C. B. Grainger was in Lincoln last week arranging for an athletic gymnasium contest between the Lincoln Y. M. C. A. and the York association to be held sometime near the first of March.

Unless there is need of some change the annual election of all members of Sandburr staff, except business manager and his assistant, will be held in the college chapel Monday evening, March 11.

Miss Nora Morton has been quite ill with the mumps, which made it impossible for her to attend the funeral of her youngest brother, who was suddenly(sic) taken by membranous croup. We extend our sincere sympathy to Miss Morton in this time of affliction and sorrow.

All those who attended the last number on the college lecture course were unanimous in their commendation of Bertha Kuns Baker as a reader. Mrs. Baker read from Justin McCarthy's book, "If I Were King." Beyond a doubt she furnished an evening's

entertainment such as only talent of the highest class is able to produce.

Many of the students have been regular attendants at the revival meetings, which have continued for several weeks past at the church. A temptation of college life is to turn too exclusively to the development(sic) of the mental capacities which can no more take the place of the spiritual life than the physical could substitute the mental. We are glad that a number for the first time have sought a full-rounded manhood in Jesus Christ

A. C. Graham wrote a poem of considerable literary merit, descriptive of the trip that the crowd made to the poor house one cold Friday night. If the composition does not appear in the Sandburr(sic), it has a worthy place of circulation among the students. From what the editors of this papers are able to learn, the reception was in keeping with the weather. Most of the aggregation were of the dormitory and we think their desire to make such a change of home is unjustified by real conditions.

Quite a number of the boys assembled at the meeting called for those interested in track work. It seems we must labor under the difficulties that have so often confronted us in our athletic efforts in various lines, as it will be necessary to depend entirely upon new material. But we like the spirit the boys showed and under the enthusiastic encouragement of Prof. Atherton we hope to see steady progress in this line. It takes effort and determination to achieve in any line whatever and while athletics like all other good things can be overdone, still these hardy American sports certainly have their part in developing the physical and mental stamina, which go to make up the strong manhood of which President Roosevelt is the type. And while we cannot absolutely assure you the presidency, if you take track work, they say, "There is plenty of room at the top," which will at least hold good in regard to our track aggregation. Come out boys; fresh air "won't hurt you.

Alumni Notes

Mr. Melbern was unable to go to his school last week on account of illness.

Since the last issue of the paper there has been one more member added to the alumni, Mr. Shupe, Jr. son of Mr and Mrs. R. C. Shupe.

Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Caldwell, who are now attending the seminary at Dayton, Ohio, are expected home soon. They are under appointment for mission work in Porto Rico. After a short visit with home folks they will leave May first to begin their new work. They will leave May 1 to begin their new work.

Philomathean Notes

The Philos are arranging for a national program to be given February 22.

On account of the evangelistic meeting at the church the Philomatheans postponed(sic) their regular literary meeting February 8.

Great enthusiasm has been manifested among the girls this term. Several of the girls who formally have been members, have had their names replaced on the roll. With the addition of a number of new names, we now have a fine membership.

The following officers have been elected for the term: Nora Morton, president; Grace Wolvin, vice-president; Edna Propst sargent-at-arms; Minnie Gammon, treasurer; Francis Strickler, recording secretary; Miss Dowell critic; Lizzie Hall, censor; Effie

Cline, chaplin; Miss Miller, pianist; Lettie Herman, chorister; Cora Austin, corresponding secretary.

The last basket-ball game of the season was played at the city Y. M. C. A. gymnasium between Nebraska Central College and York, on the evening of January 28. The game was a fast one from start to finish. There was not as large an audience has appeared to witness some other games in the "gym" but the goodly crowd that was present was intensely interested throughout the game.

The score was 24 to 48 in favor of Nebraska Central. Central City had the heavier and taller team and were all men of three years' experience. While the York men were all new. With the exception of Alfred Taylor, who played forward. The following is the line-up:

Bobst..... r. f..... Crites
Taylor..... l. f..... Davis
Johnson..... c..... Renneker
Trout (C. G.)..... r. g..... Myers
Trout (L. R.)..... l. g..... Grieve

STUDENT RECITAL

School of Oratory, York College, Thursday Evening,
February 21, eight clock, College Chapel

Program

The Volunteer Organist—Miss Leda Flick.
The Daughter of Herodias—Miss Helen Wightman.
(a) The Matinal. (b) Cigarette's Ride—Miss Arie Castle.
Three Women—Miss Dot a Flick.
Young America—Miss Hazel Westgate.
Sandalphon—Longfellow, Miss Myrtle Kirkland.
The Soul of the Violin—Margaret Mantel Merril,
Mr. Robert Gilmore.
Song—Aerial Quartette.
Rosa Dartle's Revenge—Dickens, Miss Myrtle
Kirkland, Miss Amy Schell.
(a) Fall of Pemberton Mills—Elizabeth Stewart
Phelps. (b) Miss Rhoda Martin—Frankie Parker
Davis, Miss Fannye Morrow.
School for Scandal. Act II. Scene I. Mr. Robert
Gilmore, Miss Helen Wightman.
Mary Alice Smith—James Whitcomb Riley, Miss
Elizabeth Morrow.
Oration (original) America, the Leading Nation,
Mr. Leslie Foster.
Dumb bell drill.

The Old Maids' Convention, March 18, 1907.

Y.M.C.A. Notes

The twenty-seventh annual state convention opened at Columbus, Neb., Thursday evening, February 7 at 8 o'clock. Two hundred plates were

placed for the usual feed and nearly all of them were taken.

The speakers of the evening were: Rev. Robert F. Coyle, of Denver; Mr. I. W. Carpenter of Omaha; Mr. G. W. Phillips, mayor of Columbus; Rev. R. E. T. Hayes, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Columbus; C. M. Spurlock, York; Prof. E. B. Sherman, of Columbus; toastmaster, Judge Harry S. Dungan of Hastings.

The convention organized Friday morning at 9:00 a. m. E. E. Bennett of Lincoln, was elected president of the convention. Various committees were appointed and then the doors were closed for a period of twenty minutes, which was used as consecration and prayer service.

At 9:15 came the report of state committee, after which Hugh Wallace of Omaha, gave his father's report on the "Outlook for State Work." Charles M. Mayne, general secretary of the association at Lincoln, reported on the "Policy for State Work." At 11:00 we listened to an address, "The Present Need of Men In the Work of the Kingdom," by Rev. Robert F. Coyle, D. D., of Denver.

At 1:45 the door was closed for thirty minutes, after which we adjourned to the several churches for the departmental sessions. For boys, Presbyterian church; for students, M. E. church; small town and corresponding members meeting in the Baptist church; City and railroad, convention church.

At 4:15 we gathered again in the convention church, where Fred S. Goodman gave us his first address on "A Men's Bible Study Campaign—Its Timeliness."

At 7:30 p. m, song service led by W. Ernest Johnson, assisted by Crete and Central City Y. M. C. A. quartets.

At 8:00 address by W. H. Day, international road secretary of Chicago on "The Effect of the Association Upon a Man."

Open services at 9:00 a. m. Saturday. At 9:15 Fred S. Goodman gave his third address on "A Men's Bible Study Campaign—Its Vital Principles."

At 1:30 p.m., we went to the several churches for the departmental sessions. Again returning to the convention church, where Fred S. Goodman gave his fourth address on "A Men's Bible Study Campaign—Its Outlook."

Dean G. A. Bucher, Omaha Trinity Cathedral, gave the address of the evening on "Our Boys and the Civic Problems of the Future."

The exhibition of class work of Physical department, under direction of George M. Pineo, physical director of Lincoln.

State Secretary Bailey led men's meeting at opera house in the afternoon.

The address of the evening was given by D. W. O. Henry, Omaha, vice-chairman of state committee. His subject was "Why the Y. M. C. A. for Columbus."

The convention was then adjourned to be held next year in Crete.

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THE OTHER DAY**

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