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HOME SCENERY

Hundreds of American tourists every year to visit the places of interest and to enjoy the scenery of the old world.

They go to see the snow-capped Alps of Switzerland and the vine-clad hills of sunny France. They float down the sequestered Rhine or travel through the places made famous by Sir Walter Scott's genius. They see all the wonders of Europe and never think of the scenery they left behind them when the shores of America faded from view, and when they are questioned about the Niagara Falls, Yellowstone park, or the Mammoth Cave, they are totally ignorant.

Why should an American visit Europe before he has seen his own country? The United States is rich in natural scenery. From East to West and from North to South it is blessed with the wonders of nature with snow-capped mountains and broad fertile plains, with rocky rivers and rushing falls, with beautiful lakes and sparkling streams, with park and woodland and with orange grove and vineyard.

In the West the Cat'skills and the Adirondacks, with their wooded slopes and rocky spires, are an ever varying and never ending panorama of natural scenery. The lofty Bogus winds through a beautiful country which is full of revolutionary history, and the Hudson sweeps majestically along between its rocky banks, whose Westpoint and Albany keep alive the memory of the great struggle.

A little farther down and we see the great falls of Niagara as the magnificent sheet of water dashes over the precipice of the great cataract.
THE ANCHOR.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE ANCHOR ASSOCIATION, AT HOPE COLLEGE.

EDITORIAL STAFF.

E. L. B. COOK. Editor-in-Chief.

R. E. Crow, Associate Editor.

A. P. Varney, Business Manager.

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November, 1926.

THE ANCHOR.

"The Hawaiian Islands," by Rev. E. C. Ogden, proved to be a most pleasing and instructive lecture. It is to be hoped that during the winter the students will have a lecture course of their own, as they have in former years. A course of lectures on historical subjects would be something new and would undoubtedly prove a source of much pleasure and profit. One of the societies should take the matter in hand, and thus be the means of giving us fit subjects for discussion and thought during the long winter evenings which will soon be upon us.

There are few students who have felt so little interest in the "new rules" as not to have offered an opinion. Some dissatisfaction is shown with the rule forbidden games of base-ball or other athletic contests with parties outsiders of the city." It was not thought that in the past undue attention had been given to such games, and many were surprised at this partial suppression of their favorite sport. The rule may however be needed in the future, as many institutions of learning have lately found it necessary to adopt similar regulations.

A LADY in New York recently donated $300,000 to the Catholic University, to be built at Washington, and which it is expected will ultimately cost $10,000,000. It is to be hoped that facts like the above may induce the author must accompany all contributions.

EVENING

at the Temple of Isis, Garden of the Gods.

The sun in purple glory set
On rock and wall and garret
Cast a lingering ray
Through the temple hall
To the five statues round.

Winged skylight, enchanting eye
Through the temple's arched door, it wanders
Its beam, then, on ancient marble,
Falls on the sunbeams there.

In its purple splendor, here
The poet dwells to see what is nearest to his heart.

Dr. Cutler, recently from Japan, gave the freshmen a talk on the heart, dissecting an animal, and showing the position of the heart and surrounding organs.

Many of the students attended the lecture given Oct. 25, in the First Ref. Church, by Rev. E. C. Ogden, on "The Hawaiian Islands." We were glad to receive the first number of "The Deltan," from the Grand Rapids High School. We found it an interesting and nicely gotten up sheet, and wish the editors success.

Some excitement prevailed among the students on the morning of Nov. 1st, on account of the baring of the doors to Professor Descburg room with boards and tables. gravel had been thrown upon the floor and the furniture upset.

Mr. F. B. Banker, State Sec'y of the Y. M. C. A., briefly addressed the students after chapel exercises on Monday morning, Nov. 7. He spoke of the needs of the foreign mission field. Messrs. G. E. Hunt, of Olivet, and E. A. Batch, of Kalamazoo, also added a few words.

PERSONALS.

Chow, N. Thew, '87, is studying law in his father's office at Allegan, Mich.

S. M. Zemner, '87, attended the missionary conference at Alexandria, Va.

John J. Jackson, "A" class of '87, is teaching school near his home at Three Rivers.

Prof. J. H. Kleinbeckel, '78, has charge of the Chautauqua Literary Circle of this city.

J. B. Nykerk, '85, tutor, is slowly recovering from his illness. He is now at his home in Overisel.

John Tompren, a former student of this college, is engaged in the clothing business in Grand Rapids.

The Faculty met in regular monthly session, Nov. 1st.

About fifteen of the students are attending Prof. Shepard's singing class.

The removal of the old hodgge would improve the appearance of the whole.

On account of the drought, this season, W. Stegeman has not opened his barber shop in Van Vleck Hall.

Hats were flying around rather freely last Monday, and frequently leaves, hats, and student caps were mangled at the bottom of the hill.

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G. J. Dickerman, '81, has dissolved partnership with Mr. D. P. Markey, and has returned to his old home in this city.

J. B. De Vries, '80, dentist of this city, has removed his office to the corner of 5th and Market streets, above the store of O. E. Beyman.

Rev. A. Vennema, '79, delivered the opening address for the Y. M. C. A. Conference held in this city. His subject was, "Live for Christ."

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Professor Harper, of Yale University, insists that it is nonsense to talk of the influence of the Bible upon college students, after they have had in Latin and Greek, cannot speak them, and much more, that they cannot even read easily with little dependence upon a lexicon, and he hopes to see the methods he uses in the instruction of Hebrew, adopted for the classes learning the rudiments of Latin and Greek, and he hopes further to see Hebrew introduced into the regular work for degrees in college courses, as it has been offered among the options for the Juniors and Seniors at Yale through his own efforts, and also in a few other colleges. — New York Post.
MUSINGS ON THE DYES.

By Dr. F. W. SEDDON.

Those dykes of Holland, the defences of a nation against the encroachments of the sea, so threatening—on whom can we see them for the first time and not be deeply impressed? They have been built during several centuries, have cost $1,500,000 each, have played an important part in the thrilling history and noble successes of the nation, and bequeathed to it that vast responsibility; their unsailing verdure; their charming roadways, lined and often over-arched with lindens, poplars, elms and other trees, they are a thing of beauty, a study, a quaint provoicer of wonder, inquiry and musings in poetry and prose.

Ant the first sight of them on Sunday morning, June 27, 1897, a fragment of Holland was seen from water. New York, explained in rapture, “This has been the dream of my life!” The scene was indescribably beautiful to the Lincoln Canal, and our steamer “Zaanland” gently conveyed us toward Amsterdam. Rapture and ecstasy were spontaneous, as we, at a high elevation above the farm houses and barns, overlooked a stretch of country dotted with villages and towns with the cities of Amsterdam and Haarlem in the distance. It seemed like passing through “a garden of the Lord.”

The novel and unique scenery, then and often in several Provinces beheld, has left numerous and exquisite pictures, photographed upon the fond memory, and with it suggestions and lessons. Of the latter, allow us to state just one or two.

The Hollander are ever on the look-out for opportunities to make a part of Neptune’s domain to the crown of Holland. The landlady deposits of every tithe under the sea-bottom along the shore; new dykes are thrown out, the reclaimed portions thoroughly drained, and they have a new “polder.” These lands rescued from the deluge are rich and soon swell the revenues of the king. The increase of products and the tribute from increased wage enrich the nation.

The map also shows the area constantly changing. It is interesting to trace this gradual extension of boundaries. Let us examine the map of Biervliet, Zeeland, my native town. From the middle ages a military point of importance on an island near the Schelde, polders have pushed back the sea for many miles. These conquests are dated 1618, 1620, 1666, 1688, etc., until 1896, with a considerable gain to be made in 1887.

But observe the spiritual analogy. The powers of man now in the domain of the adversary and outply may and must be redeemed from his grasp and sway and become servants of righteousness and a source of tribu-

5

and grace mightily protects all previous moral attain- ments? As every extension of Netherlands’ land-linits is an added safeguard to areas, so the progress of religion and new spiritual achievements more firmly establish that all has ever been acquired. He who is at a standstill or on the decline, fails an easy prey to hostile influences.

It is estimated that we have in the United States about one million acres of these inundated, sea-washed, tideland flats, which in order to redeem this vast area for tillage. Hence the day may be near when ours too shall be a land of dykes and vast areas shall be reclaimed.

But how many millions of human beings, of immortal men, have we in our land that are swamped by foul and stagnant pools of moral ignorance, who are beneath the smile of heaven, who are become the scourges of society and ungodliness. Multitudes that have in them the making of fine men and women, are men under the domination of these forces, that rob humanity and God of their true development. “The power and potency of excellence are deplorably suppressed. The treasures of silver and gold sunk for ages, lying at the bottom of the sea, are estimated and regarded as an incalculable loss to the world; but what is pitiful here lost to the resources and possibilities of millions of human spirits lost for lack of reeining enterprise and agency.”

We leave this thought with its own suggestiveness. But, let him who enjoys the privilege of living under the reclaiming and developing and enriching power of a heavenly kingdom, be ever the enlargement of themselves they enrich and inspire the whole church of Christ.

We are not safe unless we are constantly acquiencing the help of the hand of man. When new dykes are built in the Netherlands, the secretsions of soil, and an additional “polder” is secured, it follows that the older polder is rendered more safe; it is henceforth doubly defended. The freshly acquired land lies along the sea, and its dyke bears the brunt of the battle with storm ocean. As the inhabitants hear the storm with anxiety, they are offering a charge all along the line against that middle wall of partition, and the onset of waves fifteen feet or more above their heads, they may tremble. But let the extended land work back this marine adversary, that he may feel behind the two-fold wall. Henceforth there is but a small hand danger.

This is true of the intellectual life. Every newly won territory raises and reinforces the value of all previous gains. Our “disabilities,” to become educated, easy, to get “behind the times,” and “fail,” are such as the human mind this constant increase of our “assets.” An annex, an extension of territory confines the kingdom anew. And who does not perceive that every added virtue

WHY AND HOW.

IMPORTANT ELEMENTS IN LIFE.

Of all the faculties of the human intellect not one is of so great importance as the power of, or faculty for thinking. Through it we become acquainted with the various laws that govern our universe. All the science that is to be discovered by the future generation of men is hid from us and it even enables us to catch glimpses of the unknown and seemingly impenetrable future. In the order of development of the faculties of the mind, it is last.

He, who has had any experience in the training and education of children must have perceived that children are more easily induced to memorize than to think. This shows that the latter is more difficult than the former, and its development, therefore, belongs, mainly, to later years.

In my experience, thought, or in the investigation of principles and causes of known phenomena, two questions, almost invariably, will arise.

Two: and these are the most important ones that can be raised by the operations of mind. These are: why and how.

In order to make it manifest that these two words are important elements in life, let us in the first place consider the system of research or investigation of research or investigation whose investigations or successful attempts in answering the hows and whys in science, we have become acquainted with the rudiments of all sciences. We can picture before us a Newton seated under an apple tree meditating as to how the heavenly bodies are held in space, when, on the contrary, the fall of an apple, he made the most startling discovery that he ever made. In this singular, and, as it were, providential manner, the book of nature was opened to the greatest of philosophers. It was the key with which, in truth, he went forwards, solved many a difficult and perplexing question.

Archimedes, the most celebrated ancient mathematician and inventor, on hearing that the workmen of Hiero, king of Syracuse, Sicily, to whom he had given a piece of gold to be made into a crown, had defrauded him by making an alloy of gold and silver, he determined to find out if possible, the amount of silver added. In his efforts to ascertain this fact, he unutterably frequently asked himself, how can I find out how much the king has been defrauded? Being pursued, he went to his bath, and while he was in the water, his body displaced, and he was so overwhelmed, that he sprang out of the water, crying, “Eureka!” “Eureka!” There the pleasing question was solved. The great principle, that the principle that the volume of body is as the volume of displacement, or in the weight of displacement, is as the weight to the equal volume of the fluid, was discovered, and from this time dates the ascertaining of the specific gravity of substances, forthwith leading to all the discoveries of illustrious men who, by answering these questions in science, have enabled us to understand the laws by which a given object will sink or float, the principles of the currents on land and in the sea, and the laws of vegetable growth and chemical combinations; in short, all the laws are the result of answered questions.

Go with me to the home of the astronomer and hear how the heavenly bodies and, if perchance, he may discover some new truth or establish some old principle on former foundations, your inquiries will enable you to ask the astronomer, why the heavenly bodies do not collide with each other. Why the moon is so polite as never to turn his back towards us. How he knows the dimensions of the heavenly bodies and the phases of the moon. How he knows that the moon has no atmosphere, etc. But not one of these
questions does the astronomer leave unanswered. Go with me to the geologist, and there you behold another wide field for observation and investigation. Again your insatiable thirst for knowledge impels you to ask a series of questions, which the geologist, by virtue of having answered them for himself, soon explains to you. In his communications to you the rocky hills and valleys show you the record of past eruptions and convulsions, before the existence of man. 

Skeletons of monsters and of the various animals, of whom no other trace is left, are dug out of deep strata, showing the power of our Creator. Who therefore will deny the importance of these two elements? why and how, in scientific research? It is not to science alone that we must look for the importance of these two elements. Roll back the wheels of time to the fifth and sixth centuries when civilization was yet in its infancy. Study the history of that period, and you will learn that one of the greatest causes of the advancement of civilization was the appearance of great men—men to whom the state of society was so unsatisfactory and revolting, that they could endure it no longer. A new state of society, more general and permanent than anarchy, must be introduced, and in the interdeterminations to change society, we can imagine them meditating almost day and night, trying to solve the great question—how can we affect such a revolution successfully? But the problem is solved. Although the maps, compasses of Newton and Archimedes, nevertheless gradually society arose from its torpidity, and when one man fell, others with equal zeal and enthusiasm for theamelioration of mankind were ready to follow. Let us retract our steps, and on our homeward journey, stop at one or two landmarks, those lasting monuments of history. Perhaps the period of history has been so great and lasting benefit to society, literature and art, as that of the Reformation or religious revolution.

Although the enemies of the Reformation attempted to ascribe its cause to accidents and miscarriages, and to the ambition of sovereigns, facts indicate that the cause of the Reformation was a more noble and powerful one. Man's most ancient, enduring, fixed thought and speech was a thing hitherto unknown; religious liberty, a thing unheard of. Under these circumstances, the human mind, with a greater desire for developing its powers than a sudden and deeper effort to obtain its liberty. The cause of this intellectual insurrection we may attribute to the answering of the many questions that presented themselves, such as the following. Why this restraint? Why this tyranny? Why this enslavement of the mind? How can we extricate ourselves from it? For other examples of the importance you have but to observe what it has done for the amelioration of society at large.

The homes of the blind; the homes of the feeble minded; the homes of the crippled soldiers; all the institutions of charity, by whatever appellation they may be known; the churches with their heaven-ward pointing finger; the hundreds and thousands of schools and colleges, with their bells, which, at the opening of the new year, make their peal to the hearts of those interested in the education of the youth; all these are indicative of the results achieved by those who have answered the question: How can we best advance the cause of science, literature, art, and religion? 

J. G. LAMAR, '88.

FROM THE COLLEGES.

Kansas has over seventy colleges.
* * *

Yale has graduated 195 Smiths since 1709.

Harvard's oldest living graduate is 96 years of age.

Cornell has students from every State in the union except two.

There are graduates of forty-four different colleges in the Columbia Law School.

It costs the government $10,000 a year to furnish the students at West Point music.

At the University of Mississippi, the gentlemen have petitioned to have the lady students removed.

At Princeton a price of $1,500 is given to the Sophomore passing the best examination in the classics.

Students at Harvard have a choice of 192 courses of study. Those at the University of Michigan, the choice of 224.

Yale has three alumni in the United States senate—Princeton and Hamilton two each; and Harvard, Bowdoin, and Williams, each one.

The students of Sibley College, the engineering department of Cornell, publish a monthly paper under the auspices of the Critic.

American students are well represented abroad. At the University of Berlin there are six hundred, and at Leipzig two hundred, attending.

Applicants for Dartmouth scholarship are required to sign pledges not to abused in any form during the period of their assistance.

Nearly 40,000 doctors have graduated during the last ten years, and this country now has one doctor to every 600 inhabitants, while England has only to every 1,300.

In the United States every two hundred men takes a college course; in England every five hundred; in Scotland, every six hundred; and in Germany every two hundred and thirteenth.

1874 Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The readers of The Anchor will readily remember the Y. M. C. A. convention at Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids, and the blessings experienced there. Having enjoyed the privilege of attending those gatherings, and yet not able to attend the convention at Sioux City, Oct. 19-23. and it gives him great pleasure slow to accept the invitation to be present at one of the greatest religious conventions ever held at Sioux City, Oct. 19-23. The convention opened Wednesday evening, Oct. 19, with an address by Rev. D. Bradley, of Yankton, D. T., on the "Religious element in manhood."

It was a clear, vigorous and able address, declaring that none but the men of highest character can overcome the temptations with which we are beset; and that only he who can attain to such a character, but the man who acknowledges Jesus as the Son of God, and patterns his life according to that model. The regular sessions of the convention were opened the next morning with a fellowship meeting, led by Mr. C. G. Baldwin, State Secretary of Iowa. Mr. Baldwin's theme was, "Love to Christ as the bond of our union." Mr. W. E. Lewis, State Secretary of Wisconsin, was then introduced, and spoke on the thought that we were laboring, "In His name;" and that also "In His name" we must ask for whatever we wish.

It was a meeting full of feeling, and the delegates felt the enthusiasm of the convention over the contrast of the words of their love to Him, in whose name they were assembled.

In the organization of the convention, college men bore a prominent part. The president was Prof. E. Strong, College of our University, and the first and second secretaries were college students.

The State Committee's report gave the number of members of the Y. M. C. A. in Iowa at about fifty, of General Secretaries, nine, and Gymnastics Superintendent's, three. Two State Secretaries are employed, Mr. C. G. Baldwin and his assistant, Mr. Danner.

They are now planning to associate buildings in Yankton; but Cedar Rapids is building one to cost $29,000, and Sioux City expects to have one in a year. The State University is using some of its funds for a building, which it will undoubtedly secure. There is on the State work a debt of seven hundred dollars.

For the next year it is proposed to raise five thousand dollars; two thousand of which will be pledged at this convention. If the proposed sum be raised, the debt can be paid. Thus in Iowa the bond looks encouraging.

One thing missing by the plan was to attend the Michigan Convention, which will be the devotional meeting with which every session of those conventions is opened. Besides the Fellowship meeting on Thursday and the convention meeting on Saturday, there were no meetings for prayer open to all the delegates.

The lack of these was, however, in some measure compensated for by the excellent Bible reading led by Messrs. R. A. Orr, of Pittsburg, and W. E. Lewis, of Wisconsin.

The first of these was given by Mr. R. on Thursday afternoon. The principal text was, that we should take Christ as our model in personal work. He suggested as a profitable course of study for the Training Class; "Christ's conversations with individuals," particularly those with Nicodemus, the self-satisfied moral man; with the woman of Samaria, one outwardly sinful, and the two disciples going to Emmaus, discouraged Christians.

The question, "How is he to religious thoughtfulness?" was treated by Mr. C. C. Smith, General Secretary of the Marshalltown association, and a very useful man. Mr. Smith considered the gospel meeting to be the most efficient means, and proceeded to speak of what a Gospel meeting should be.

He said: "A Gospel meeting must have in its attendance both Christians and sinners. The sinners should be made uncomfortable. I do not consider it a good sign when everyone is pleased with a meeting. When a subject is announced we must stick to it as closely as possible."

This was followed by an address by Mr. W. E. Lewis on "The Bible, and how to use it." It was full of the Bible's characteristic energy and earnestness, and those who heard Mr. Lewis at Grand Rapids last winter will remember his effort. He especially urged the use of the Bible. Examine your own life. 2nd. For winning souls, God is especially ready to bless the use of his own words.

With the object of adding the promises as the basis and right of prayer. One of the most impressive meetings of the convention was the Bible reading of Mr. R. A. Orr, on Friday morning. It was referred to several times by delegates as especially adapted to promote careful self-examination. The Bible reading was opened by the responsive reading of Job 35:1-14. Prayer was offered. Mr. Orr then asked:

* * *

What question was asked?

* * *

By whom?

* * *

Of whom?

* * *

When?

* * *

Why?

* * *

After these questions had been answered and discussed, bringing out all the circumstances of the conversation,
observed that the Revolutionary cause is condemned, and by the others it is encouraged and lauded.

There are, however, some points of agreement, such as the idea of a "free and equal society,... secured..." and the principle of the common good. The first is a fundamental idea of the American Revolution, and the second is a common denominator of the ideas of the founders.

The discussions of comparatively little interest to the readers of THE ANCHOR.

The rest of Friday morning was taken up by the annual meeting. The author came to the goal, and the rush began. Under the march, the young men drilled, and the rush along the way was quite uninteresting. The author declared them to be on the road to Christ, and the rush continued. The author said that one may have all the religious speech, all knowledge; thus all the leadership.

The observes and the contributors would have their say, and the rush continued. It was not the ordinary week, but it was a week of great interest to the author. The author was a leader, and the rush continued. The author said that one may have all the religious speech, all knowledge; thus all the leadership.

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