Never before has the name of Jesus and the praise of His mission sounded forth on the air so much as in the last Christmas-tide. Was it because there are more radio broadcasters, or is Jesus meaning more to the world?

It reminds one of a pregnant question which a ruler asked a group of perplexed opposers: "What shall we do with Jesus, who is called Christ?" How great must be the annoyance to people whose minds are closed against the claims of Jesus, when, night and day, with continents turned into auditoriums, they hear the heralding of His dominion, set to the divinest music that ever saluted the human ear.

The growing greatness of Jesus might be charged to a singular contagion of sentiment, were it not for the vitality of His words and the stubborn record of His resurrection and ascension. His words were formulated into a message known as the Gospel; and wherever they are faithfully and intelligently applied they result in repentance, reform, change of heart, supernatural joy, and hope. His words are like a magic battery, stored with strength, on which obedient, trustful souls have been able to draw with visible and conscious results whether their need was pardon, cleansing, comfort or help.

Dull indeed would be the logician who would argue that Jesus Christ is still in the tomb. Passing over the first infallible proofs, He has been walking through the vista of history for nineteen centuries, and all nature has been responsive to the fact of Christ as when primal forests ring ever saluted the human ear.

In my recently prepared lecture on "Jesus Among the Scientists" is the following passage: "One is startled and bewildered in trying to imagine the condition of this present world if everything for which Jesus Christ is clearly responsible should suddenly be taken away from it. Let each begin with his own life, character, and fortune in trying to imagine the subtraction. Let him carry it back a little to the parents that gave him birth. Let him take the influence of Jesus out of the homes that gave him and them an early environment in which to grow. Then turning to the world in general, let him call the missionaries home and dissolve the missions in every land, dissolving also the missionaries, who without their Savior would have been something else, if they had been at all. With one severe stroke of imagination, sweep away all churches which exist because Jesus came. With these, let the hospitals, asylums and homes for the orphaned and the feeble fade suddenly from their places. Let all improvement that Christ's influence has caused in prisons be effaced. Let the libraries of the world be relieved of any books about Him; or caused by Him; and then let there be gutted out of the remaining books of the world every appeal and every sentiment that was caused by the influence of the Son of Man. Let architecture, art, music, poetry and fiction make their sacrifice to the great subtraction. Can your imagination furnish you a picture of the world that would have grown since the days of Augustus and Nero? Does not this consideration easily account for the fact that Jesus, unlike any other figure in human history, looms larger in the vista as the centuries pass? Should not the passing years warn the wise man that the world has no norm by which it can measure the Man of Galilee? Does not this reflection prove the smallness of that man's world who thinks that he can bring the person of Christ into his science laboratory and measure it up in terms of chemistry and biology and psychology?"

Let athletes groom their champions and feed them stimulants if they dare, in order to win; let journalists and orators and evangelists devise their novelty themes and invent their tournaments to secure patronage; let ships and trains enlarge their engines and soften their cushions to compete for traffic; let colleges and universities feature their marble halls, imposing degrees and resistless football to eclipse their neighbors and find a place in the sun; but he who would have the theme that is ever new, always interesting, and resistless in its charm, must proclaim Jesus Christ.

**A DAY OF PRAYER FOR TAYLOR**

The last Friday in February, the 25th, is set as a day of prayer for Taylor University. Our friends everywhere are requested to join us. There will be an all-day prayer and praise meeting in the chapel. While remembering all the interests of Christ's kingdom, special prayer is asked for our students, faculty and Legal Hundred; also for our field secretaries and alumni throughout the world, for the success of our effort to complete the required endowment, and for a greater baptism of the Spirit upon the institution.
Keeping Up With The Joneses

In the college world, just as in the social neighborhood, we have “the Joneses,” who set the pace in architecture, endowment, faculty salary, social life, fraternities, athletics, stadiums, and the pronunciation of vowels. It is a fortunate college leadership that has sufficient sense and control to go far enough to make sure of efficiency without falling into the follies of Aloysius P. McGinis.

There is a middle of the road policy for a college like Taylor University, which has been famous for three quarters of a century in sharing the burdens of boys and girls whose brain and brawn were more plentiful than their money.

The standardizing field is manifold, with many voices. Some of these voices give the utterance of a novice or of a strenuous man-afraid-of-his-horse whose education exceeds his experience if not his common sense. The following criteria may safely be accepted.

1. A college should require fifteen units for entrance, or a safe equivalent of the same. Taylor does.

2. A college should have three or four thousand well selected, scientifically administered books in its library, adapted intelligently for college work, with as many other books of general selection as circumstances will permit. Taylor has about ten thousand volumes with library administration second to none.

3. A college should have comfortable class rooms, not over crowded, with classes not too large for efficiency and not too small for economy, and laboratories equipped for the courses offered.

4. A college should require four years of work for graduation, totalling not less than sixty session hours of work, distributed in subjects as determined by the best consensus of judgment among curricula experts, hence embodying enough difficult requirements to prevent persons who are mentally incompetent from flourishing a bachelor’s degree. Taylor does.

5. In selecting the faculty a college should emphasize: (a) character, (b) teaching ability, (c) teaching experience, and (d) academic attainment. Taylor does; and, at the risk of being judged, it puts them in this order, with reference to importance, because it believes this to be the intelligent order. “The Joneses” would put doctor’s degrees first, academic ability second, then the rest of the requirements in whatever order they happen to fall. Taylor holds that the bachelor’s degree is hardly a sufficient minimum requirement for college teaching in our day, that the master’s degree from a standard university is a bare minimum for a head professor, and that the average professor should have two or three years of graduate work with, what is more important, some successful teaching experience.

In Taylor’s present teaching staff there are eleven ranking professors, not counting two ripe scholars, Wray and Stanley, on leave of absence. These do not include music professors. The eleven professors have done nearly 25 years of graduate work above the bachelor’s degree and have had a total of 154 years of successful teaching experience. An average in graduate work of two and one-half years to the professor, and an average in teaching experience of fourteen years to the professor.

6. A college should be shaped in its financial resources so that it can meet its obligations to the business world, provide satisfactory comfort for its students and such salaries for its faculty as are necessary for comfortable living with margin for their insurance or savings. The presence of students in a college, and the fact that it commands first class teaching talent must be sufficient presumptive proof of these resources, yet the standardizing agencies are warranted in asking some additional evidence in the form of endowment or supporting constituency. The norm of $25,000 per year from tuitions and $25,000 per year from other sources is now accepted, and is probably sound in the average small college. Taylor has this, though Taylor’s program is most too large to succeed on this.

Taylor has no superfluous buildings, no fat salaried positions, and no extra money to throw at the birds. A wise observer recently remarked that Taylor did more business according to the capital invested than any establishment he ever saw.

We agree with the Taylor friends who say that their college should not be rich and reckless, and there is a strange irony in the fact that the more endowment some colleges get the more it costs a student to go through them; yet the sober fact remains that Taylor is handicapped for need of two or three more buildings, and there is a well intended effort to elbow Taylor out of the college game because it lacks $250,000 meeting the newer endowment laws.

There is no danger of spoiling Taylor by providing these necessary things, and we have up our lightning rod of faith that God will call some of his servants with means who will see that these essential sinews are provided for Taylor University before they leave the world—or soon after.

There is a fiction of accreditment to which the sensible business and professional world gives small attention when they list their college graduates. We have learned, after all, that efficiency and fitness are better than membership in the four hundred; and, while it is the duty of Taylor’s friends to meet the just requirements of educational law and see that the college does not suffer a handicap or reproach, it is understood in the meantime that Taylor graduates are measuring arms intellectually with the graduates of the most famous colleges, and the educational and professional world are finding it out.
BISHOP BERRY SWINGS CLEAR

Taylor has a new red letter day. Its winter opening, which, this year, was January 4.

We have asked ourselves when the impact of any man's ministry was ever more powerfully felt in a single day of college life than that of Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Philadelphia on that day. He seemed lifted into the heavens as he preached upon the sufficiency of Jesus Christ, and his audience went with him. Taylor furnishes a fine atmosphere for preachers to do their best.

In addition to the student body and local neighbors the audience included a few score of preachers and their wives from a radius of forty miles, all of whom took lunch at the Taylor University dining room and heard another rich and instructive "talk to preachers" by Bishop Berry in the afternoon. Taylor's choir and musicians furnished a rich program of music in the forenoon.

BISHOP BERRY GIVES HIS ESTIMATE OF TAYLOR
(Quoting, by permission, a letter received after his visit.)

My dear Dr. Paul:

I look back to my visit to your college with keen satisfaction. I feel that you have the beginnings of an important educational center.

The faculty impressed me favorably. It appears to be a well-trained and devoted body of men and women. The students are splendid. I have not met a finer company of young people anywhere. In physical appearance, deportment, alertness and religious enthusiasm they were most impressive.

If I had boys or girls whom I wished to send away to school I should feel perfectly safe to send them to Taylor.

I liked your great new building, and the landscaping of the campus. You know my side lines are architecture and landscape gardening. Ten years from now your campus will be beautiful.

As I said to you, your friends MUST give you another $250,000 for endowment. With an endowment of half a million dollars, and full recognition among the colleges of the country, there is nothing to hinder your school from having a rapid and solid growth.

I am sure I wish you every success.

Sincerely,
(Signed) Joseph F. Berry

January 6, 1927.

MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TAYLOR
BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The Taylor University School of Music has had an interesting history. Beginning with but two teachers, it has grown until its faculty now numbers seven teachers. The registration (including regular music students and those taking music as an additional study) totals nearly fifty per cent of the entire registration, while the tuition receipts of the Department are twenty per cent of the entire tuition of the school.

The work in this department of Taylor leads to a Bachelor of Music degree, with Piano, Voice or Violin as major subjects, together with the necessary theoretical subjects, and with a goodly proportion of literary subjects to supplement this specialized artistic study with a background of general culture.

There are many other activities in connection with the regular courses of study in the School of Music. The Choral Society, which always numbers about fifty of the best voices of the College, gives a production of some one of the world's greatest sacred compositions at Commencement of each year; the Orchestra, of forty members, as well as smaller instrumental groups, provides excellent programs; the Band holds the interest of those students who incline toward that phase of music; while the various quartets, both men's and women's, are available for Gospel Team work in nearby towns and in rural churches.

With the superlative talent in Music at Taylor and the varied ways in which it may show its value, it seems strange that there are, as yet, no scholarships in music available for use to the talented but needy music students who are here, or who may desire to come to Taylor.

Three hundred fifty dollars a year will provide tuition in Music for some talented student who might otherwise, because of lack of funds, be forced to go through life in a field of endeavor for which he may not at all be suited. Is there not some friend of Taylor who can, by providing scholarships in Piano or Voice, realize, through another, a lost ambition in the field of music? Seven thousand dollars as a minimum would endow a music scholarship permanently.

TAYLOR'S SORROWS

The old year of 1926, in the aggregate, was kind to Taylor University. The net footing of progress and blessing bulks large on the credit side. But, as a parting memory, it spread a veil of sorrow and gloom upon the campus. Between December 16 and 30 came four events of bereavement in swift succession: The passing of our beloved Dr. W. G. Nixon, first president of the Legal Hundred; the death of Mr. D. L. Speicher, one of the principal benefactors of the school, who as an official shared in bringing the present president to Taylor University; the tragic wreck of an automobile, killing two of our choice young men and crippling another fine boy, and a queenly girl of the Senior Class; the death of Mrs. Cassie Clark, secretary of the old Alumni Association at Ft. Wayne.

So touching were the tokens of sorrow at the funeral of the two students, and so substantial was the assistance rendered by our students in that time of sorrow, that people at the funerals were heard to comment on the spirit of Taylor and call the school "great." The students had been

(Continued on page 4, column 2.)
I. Philanthropy

The Annuity bond is the one to take if you want the school to have the principal after it has paid you a profit throughout your life. It has the following advantages:

- No worry or expense of supervision.
- No annual tax now and no inheritance tax when you are through with it.
- No agent's or attorney's commission for collections.

Your interest comes every six months, or oftener if you write it in your demands, from Taylor University office without being solicited.

No quarrel over property divisions or contested wills when you are called to your future reward.

II. Investment

The regular bond of Taylor University is an investment in which you give nothing, but help a good cause by letting your money work for you and the institution at the same time. It comes back to your estate without shrinkage, say in about ten years, having paid you six per cent semi-annually.

A thousand dollars thus invested will come back to you none the worse for use, and will have brought you in ten years $600 on your living or your other liberalities.

Any of these bonds may be had simply by sending your check, payable to Taylor University, Upland, Ind., for the amount desired.

III. Your Heirs

You can give the same gift to your heirs and to Taylor University; and, if it is a consideration to save them from bad investments, this is the way:

Make an estate note now to Taylor University for the amount you wish to leave the heir. Stipulate that when the school receives the money after your death it shall deliver to the heir or your executor its annuity bond bearing interest, say five per cent, during the life of the beneficiary. Such a burden should not be laid on the school for the gifts you intend to make the school, but only for the gifts you intend to make your heirs through the school.

If interested in making an estate note to Taylor University the president of the school will be pleased to send you a suitable form.

IV. Loans

A number of our friends are investing by way of loans in Taylor's constructive program. It suits the college just as well or better to give its notes to its friends, instead of to the banks. With the present program of advance, the school is compelled to use more money each year than it can detach from its current receipts. Several persons, not desiring bonds, have invested savings on the same terms as the bonds, six per cent semi-annually, taking notes for periods all the way from six months to three years. We shall be pleased to welcome other investments of this kind.

A section of Taylor's Orchestra on our historic chapel platform. Note the pictures of Bishop Taylor and Dr. Reade in the background. The Cyclopedia Americana makes special mention of the reputation of Taylor University's Music School.

TAYLOR'S SORROWS

(Continued from page 3, column 2.)

home for Christmas and were coming back to school. The wreck occurred near La Porte, Indiana, at 5:30 A.M. after an all night of travel. The car left the road by some unknown accident. There is a pathos in the fact that these students were all paying part of their expenses by work, and trying to economize. Without a single exception they were the finest of Christian young people. Their fellow students and teachers are subscribing to a purse to share the expense of their disaster and make it possible for the surviving students to continue in school. The following is quoted from a letter written to the school by the parents of one of the boys who died: "While we cannot understand we, too, feel in God's clearing house a providence will be found * * * We have sometimes heard it said that Taylor University was a small school; but, measured by her gifts of money, flowers, sympathy and love, there is none greater."