Students, Attention!

HEALTH REPORTS

Each day the mail brings to the office Health Examination reports from prospective and former students, but many of the reports are not complete. Please have all tests made, all questions answered. Tests not taken before the student arrives at the University must be taken at his expense in Dayton.

TIME OF ARRIVAL

In accordance with the information published in the handbook, transportation will be provided to Bryan Hill for those who give advance notice of the method and time of arrival in Dayton. Give complete information, please.

Freshmen and new Special Students are expected to arrive in time for the Freshman Placement Tests, to be given at 9:00 a.m. on September 24th. The dormitories will be open to these new students on the evening of the 23rd, as will also the dining hall. Returning and advanced students are requested not to arrive before the morning of the 25th and must be considered "paying guests" at guest rates up to the noon meal on that date.

ROOM RESERVATION

Rooms are being reserved when and as reservation fees are received in the office, the University necessarily reserving the right to make such changes as seem advisable. Rooms can not be reserved until the fee is received.

Handbook Published

Fresh from the Bryan University printing press has recently come the new Student Handbook, packed full of interesting and helpful hints and information for the students.

Prefaced with a personal expression of greetings and welcome from President Judson A. Rudd to new and returning students, the material covers in some detail the history and standards of the school.

Under the general heading Academic Administration is an explanation of regulations covering academic

Improved Continue

As the writer sits at his desk, he can hear from above the putt-putt-putt of the air compressor, telling him quite plainly that another room in the men's dormitory is having its walls painted with flat-finish casein paint, in readiness for occupants coming from one of fifteen or twenty states.

The pit for the furnace will more than likely be completed by the time this paper reaches its readers, the end of a task requiring the shoveling of practically a hundred cubic yards of clay. Then begins, we trust, the actual installation of the heavy cast iron foundation and sections of the heating plant.

Not yet buried out of sight—still shining in the moonlight like a long silver serpent—the new two-inch water main streaks its way up through the strawberry patch, into the woods, and then darts out of sight beneath the building. Within a few days it will find its way into the kitchen and from there will divide into the smaller pipes supplying the dormitory upstairs. In the completion of this work, the University fulfills a wish and satisfies a need felt for the past several years.

No longer will students have to sit in chapel behind the home-made pine

Five-Day Week

For the first time since the University opened its doors in 1930, classes will meet only five days each week, leaving one week-day free for students to do self-help work, personal tasks, study, or minister to the spiritual needs of unchurched communities. Classes will meet on Tuesday through Saturday of each week, with the natural result that Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays are days on which students may have four or five classes, Wednesdays and Fridays being rather light days. No classes will meet on Mondays.

Frequently, it is expected, Monday afternoon will find groups of students hiking to Buzzard's Point, Lone Mountain, or Laurel Falls. It will be a day on which the economics class can sally forth to visit T. V. A. projects, the Housing Project at Crossville, or the greatly favored Southern Dairies Ice Cream Plant in Chattanooga. Or it may merely be the time of rest from the exertion of Sunday, when many students and teachers are actively at work preaching the Word most of the day.

Critics of the plan await the expected: "Wow! Five classes on Tuesday! Say, how do they expect a fellow to live!" And it will very likely come.
Salvation
Its Three-Fold Nature

In the fifth chapter of John is a drama going far beyond the actual incident related, for it is a picture of the salvation of one bed-ridden in sin. In the related facts one sees the three-fold nature of salvation: Simple, Sufficient, and, later in the chapter, Secure.

Salvation had to be simple. In the incident of the chapter we see lying beside the pool of Bethesda a number of helpless individuals, the halt, the maimed, and the blind. Doubtless there were needs as varied as were the personalities.

It was a simple thing, perhaps, to provide an artificial limb, and in our own age we find science is providing tongues for the dumb. But to provide eyes for the blind—that is not simple. If, then, salvation were to be substituted for the physical need of each individual, the dumb and the halt might win their way to heaven, but not so the blind. It must be so simple that he, too, can benefit.

When the waters were troubled and it was left to man's work to win health, we notice that, strive as all might, but one was healed—and that not through his effort, but through the Grace of God who gave power to the healing waters. But salvation must be simple enough for all to attain. You are more capable than I. I can never hope to reach the heights of your ability; must I be denied heaven because of that? Are the uneducated to spend eternity away from God because they do not think as clearly as you and I? Are the timid to suffer because they lack your courage? Are the poor to die in their sins, only because they do not have the price of salvation?

No, salvation must be simple enough for all alike. Faith, a characteristic of children, is the most simple of all characteristics. And salvation is by faith.

Salvation had to be sufficient. These invalids were not asking for the balm of quack doctors, whose medicines gave a false warmth to the body. They wanted healing. They were not asking clothing or food, or lodging or money, wisdom or education. They wanted no social panacea—they wanted healing, sufficient healing. Theirs was a real need that demanded a real recovery.

The sin-held soul wants no balm for today, but safety for eternity. It needs no care for the bodily frailities but assurance for the heart. It needs no soothing words, no social gospels—it needs Christ-powered life. Salvation was not relief, but rebirth, not a new start but a new life. And it had to be sufficient.

Finally, it had to be secure. Not depending upon the individual's ability in its achievement, it must no more depend upon him for its permanence. The halt, the maimed, the blind may beg for a year, a month, even a day of relief. But in their hearts they want lasting recovery. Even so must salvation be both attained and maintained through a power beyond the human, through the life-giving One, who is able to present us blameless before the Throne of Grace. It must be a complete recovery from the sickness of sin and an abundant experience of a new life within.

Such a salvation alone could meet the needs of the world.

Again, the picture.

Thirty and eight years of helplessness on a sick bed must, indeed, have caused loss of all hope. And no man came to help him, and another was always there first. To move from his bed, to walk a few steps, to be first into the water—this was easy for another, but impossible to him. But when Jesus came and "knew" he had been many years thus, He asked a simple question, the answer to which had been the wish of that man for thirty-eight years—being made whole. Without mentioned movement to assist, without touch of the hand or application of ointment—"Rise, take up thy bed and walk." If ever man had right to skepticism, surely this one had—rise, take up his bed, and walk! After thirty-eight years!

Continued on Page 3

Would you like to work over a furnace for two or three hours three times a day and then have your biscuits come out burned on one side, your roast half done?

Would you like to shovel coal into a hungry stove and have much of the heat escape up a hungrier chimney and vanish into airy nothingness?

Would you—well . . . would you?

For the past few years the University has been using a discarded hotel stove, with one moderately large oven, where at least two are definitely needed, and with enough trouble-giving propensities to make using it a burden to the most patient of cooks. When the Bryan family was reasonably small, the problem was not pressing, but now that each meal finds from seventy-five to a hundred people in the dining room, it has assumed critical proportions.

Every estimate made so far—by those who should know—is that, despite the reasonable cost of coal in Dayton, there would be a very definite saving made through the purchase of a large electric range, such as is used by many of the schools of today. Such a range with two ovens would meet the present needs of the school and would, at a saving, provide the equipment necessary to the proper feeding of the students and staff members. Is this too much to ask of the Lord, or is it a matter to which we can conscientiously give our prayer and financial support?

Improvements Continue
Continued from Page 1

WOU D D YOU?

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Improvements Continue
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tables while they uncomfortably and squeakingly fidget in the cane-bottomed chairs. By the end of September, it is hoped, the newly purchased theatre-style seats will be installed, very nearly doubling the seating capacity of the room and furnishing comfortable accommodations for everyone. The seats were purchased by President Rudd while in Philadelphia but could not be shipped from that city before the first of September.

This leaves still unfinished and unprovided for of the group of needs pictured in last month's NEWSETTE only the classroom, not of less importance than the other items, but perhaps less urgently needed in that it can be completed—if necessary—after school starts. But it would help to have it done now, so that it can be put into immediate service. Pray for this need.
"JESUS WEPT"

The shortest verse in the Bible—what volumes it contains! What a picture it gives us of the heart of Jesus! First, it tells that He is human and can weep and suffer like the rest of us.

And still remembers in the skies, His tears, His agonies, and cries.

It tells of His friendship. Doubtless these tears were the genuine expression of His deep love for Lazarus, Martha, and Mary; and still He is our loving Friend. It tells us of His sympathy; and still with us He suffers, and we are never alone, even in life's darkest, loneliest hour.

In that grave at Bethany He saw much more than a death-divided friendship and a bereaved home. He saw a vision of sin in all its vastness, the ravages of death, and the deep, eternal grave into which countless souls are sweeping always and forever more, the second death. No wonder that He wept, and not only wept, but died to help and save.

And if the heart of Christ be in us, we, too, shall often weep, not only for the sufferings of others, but for the danger of lost souls. How much do we care about the sins and sorrows of others?

NEW HANDBOOK

Continued from Page 1

statistical matters, student load, re-examinations, excess absences, the grading system, degree requirements, and the library.

Another division has to do with Student Personnel Administration: student government, religious activities, hazing, general and dormitory regulations, and dating regulations—all very much of interest to the young men and women who desire to spend a profitable nine months at the University.

And then, finally, the Business Administration section, which discusses financial matters, the Bookstore, mail, the dining hall, and other matters.

Concluding with a list of items it is thought advisable for each student to bring to the University, the little forty-page booklet in its attractive cover is a source of information from which the student will be able to get valuable helps and instruction throughout the entire year.

Because only a limited supply has been printed, they are available only to returning students and to those prospective students who are reasonably certain to enter the University this year.

Gift Receipts, June 1 to July 31.........................$2,951.55
Gift Receipts, August 1 to August 31.................. 800.82

Total Gift Receipts to August 31.....................$3,752.37

My! I didn't get far, this month. I guess some of my friends forgot me. I'll have to climb faster if I'm ever going to reach the top of the ladder.