

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

Fifteenth Meeting.

Monday, 9:30 A.M., April 6,

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H.W.Cottrell in the Chair.

After the opening hymn, the Conference was led in prayer by Elder H. Shultz.

The Chair: The BULLETIN containing the minutes of yesterday's proceedings has not been circulated this morning; but, as I remember it, there was no unfinished business left upon our hands from yesterday's proceedings. So I presume we would best call up the report found on page 67, the report of the Committee on Institutions. Action on this report, if you remember, was deferred for a time until the remarks were made that were called for. There was also a motion before the house, when this was deferred, to adopt this report. The first recommendation was read, and an amendment was offered, and the question on the amendment is before us and open for discussion; but before discussion begins, I would like to suggest that, in my judgment, it would be better if we would, by common consent, consider the motion that was made to adopt this report to be valid by considering and acting upon each recommendation separately, because when we get the whole voluminous report before us, it is quite a problem, and I think it would be better to simply act upon each recommendation separately. We will so rule, unless there is an objection by some member of the house. As there is none, the question on the amendment of Recommendation No. 1 is before us,

and is now open for remarks.

W.T.Knox: The secretary of that Committee is not here, but in our Committee I would say that we decided that we would accept the amendment as our original resolution.

The Chair: A member of the committee states that the secretary is not present, but that the Committee had decided that, if there were no objections by the house, by the mover of the seconder of the motion to adopt the ~~amendment~~ amendment, they were willing to accept the amendment for the original resolution. The Secretary will read the amendment. Now this stands, by common consent, if there are no objections, as the original motion.

The Secretary (Reading) "All institutions created directly by the people, through either General Conference, Union Conference, State Conference, or mission field organization, to be owned by the people, through these or such other organizations as the people may elect."

The Chair: The question is now before us. Any remarks?

E.W.Webster: I would like to ask a question. Would the reception of these resolutions put more work upon the bodies here spoken of, would it put more work into their hands, of institutions, and tie up their energies and their efforts in running these organizations, and thus keep them out of field work or evangelical work more directly?

W.C.White: What does the member mean by bodies?

E.W.Webster: The General Conference, Union Conference, State Conference, and such organizations as are to own and operate these organizations.

W.C.White: Does he mean the people or the committees?

E.W.Webster: The people will not have the work to do. Those

who are the boards of directors, or those will have the work to do; but will it cause more machinery? ~~But~~ That is the question in my mind.

W.C.White: I think a careful study of the whole list of propositions indicates that it is not the design to make Conference Committees the managers of various enterprises, but that the Conferences--- local, Union, or General, are to organize proper departments, proper corporations, proper agencies, on a business basis, to manage these enterprises. I think nothing could be more detrimental to our cause.

I wish to repeat that with so much emphasis that those even who are reading the daily morning paper will hear it. Brethren, is this the reading-room? If so, I beg you to lay aside the regular business of the hour, and listen for a moment to this proposition.

I believe, and am profoundly convinced, and wish to bring the thought before every delegate of this Conference, that there could be nothing more destructive to the interests of our cause than for the opinion to prevail that it is advisable for Conference Committees, as such, to enter into the management of Sanitarium enterprises, of school enterprises, of publishing interests, or of any other business enterprise. That was the great fundamental error in our plans which led to the remodeling of the General Conference Association, and making it a great business concern. It put into the hands of men who should be preaching the gospel, the burden of planning for Sanitariums, for schools, for publishing, and for various business interests, and called them together to study financial matters, when they should have been preaching the gospel. In the organization of the Christian church, there were apostles, whose work was well defined. It was to carry the gospel

of the kingdom to every nation, kindred, and people throughout the world; and when those apostles were called upon to attend to the details of business affairs, they called the church together, and told the church that that would destroy the influence of their work, that would interfere with their work. They called for deacons to be appointed to look after these business matters, and the deacons were appointed. And they were blessed; some of them became preachers. I would God that all our business men were preachers. But, brethren, the fact that the Lord gives the word of wisdom to a business man so that he shall preach the gospel, does not do away with the necessity of deacons, or with the necessity of our keeping ever distinct in our minds the difference between apostolic work and deacons' work.

Now I may be talking longer on this than the occasion requires; but, brethren, this principle is one that should be well considered in this Conference; and when the time comes, I hope not only to hear the voice of my brethren regarding it, but to see recommendations made which will help our people everywhere to discern the difference between the apostles' work and the deacons' work, the necessity of having groups of deacons in every Conference to look after the business. When this is done, it opens the way for our Conference Presidents to do apostolic work. It opens the way for them to go out with the young men and teach them how to do successful evangelistic work. How is it now? We look the cause over to find ~~young~~ men who can go out and take a group of young men and teach them how to preach the gospel, and we can not find nearly so many as we want. Our Conference Presidents have all been trained to be arch-deacons, to do arch-deacons' work, to study finances, to preside at committees, to look after this business, and that business, and the other; but

I believe that the Lord will bring a great blessing to this Conference by taking steps to turn our ~~members~~ faces in the other direction, and that He will bring a great blessing to our cause when we turn our faces in the other direction, and tell our apostolic men to do apostolic work, and organize our groups of deacons to do the deacons' work.

The Chair: I wish to state now that, without any reflection on any speaker, my ruling to-day, with your consent, will be to confine each speaker, as far as possible to the primary question, so that we may get along as rapidly as possible. Now our time is far spent, as you know; and we have done but very little business. And if we can confine ourselves---this has no reference to Brother White's speech, nor anybody else---to five minutes. Any further remarks on this question. The amendment now is the original question.

The question was called.

M.C. Wilcox: I wish to call the attention of our brethren. I suppose it is needless, and yet I do feel that I ought to say it, that change in resolutions or constitutions does not make any change whatever in our practice, of itself. We may pass all these resolutions, all these principles or organization, and go on and do just the same as we have been doing for the last twenty-five years. It will not prevent our people from loading upon one man membership in every single board that there is in General Conference, district Conference, and State Conference. We can make them all arch-deacons. I do wish that we could come back to that place where the progress would be from the deacons upward instead of from the ministers and preachers downward. I do believe that if we will get this thing deep down into our own hearts and souls, and feel that the Spirit of God, and our own good common sense must guide us in all our Conference organizations, we will have little trouble indeed, and we will not bind ourselves about with red tape, and feel that

everything must go in just the same way. There are different fields sometimes that demand different organizations, and I hope that when that field comes, and that time comes, and that place comes, that God will have men that will be willing to break the red tape, if necessary, and form the organization in harmony with the field, and according to the demands of the occasion. That is what the Lord wants us to do. All the progress that this world has made from the beginning to the end, or that the cause of Christ has made, has been over the wrecks of broken constitutions that men have formed. And I believe that the constitution ought to express what we are, and ought to leave the red tape out enough so that people can walk in the right. I hope that the Lord will, as we pass these, as they probably will pass, and are good in their suggestions, at the same time I hope we will hold the Spirit of God ^{and} ~~in~~ common sense above them all.

G.I. Butler: Brother Chairman. I had not thought of participating in this discussion of matters particularly. You are well aware that I have been out of this kind of business that we are now engaged in for some fifteen years. And if I should be a little rusty, and not speak well concerning some of these things as some others, you will know how to make allowance. Of course being one of the old hands in the cause, my mind runs backward as well as forward.

I do not know how far I understand the positions that are being taken. Of course I listened to Brother White's remarks with much interest; but if I comprehend the matter rightly -- if I do not I hope I shall be set right--I should judge ~~wt~~ that this recommendation was designed to set aside about everything that has been done since this denomination commenced. That is so if I understand it correctly, and I wish to be corrected if I do not, for I do not want to make any blunders here that might show that I am clear off my base, so to speak. If I understand it, no minister has anything to do with the business matters connected with a publishing association, or connected with any of our business operations in the cause; but must confine himself entirely to the work of ~~kk~~ preaching the gospel. Am I right or wrong on that position?

The Chair: I would suggest that while that ~~was~~ really suggested in Brother White's remarks, it is not really connected with the recommendation. It is not the question before us at all.

G.I. Butler: I do not know but that will take the wind all out of my ~~xxxxxx~~ sails. I wanted to speak in regard to some of the things that Brother White said in regard to this matter. He seemed to be an exponent of this thing, and I would like to make some remarks on that if that is the question; but if that is not the question, I have nothing to say.

The Chair: That is not the question.

G.I. Butler: Then Brother White must have been sadly out of the way.

The Chair: The Secretary will now read the resolution. This was an amendment to the original resolution, and now stands as the original.

Watson Ziegler: I want to speak to this resolution for a moment. I believe in the principle of the resolution that the people may know what they have a right to have a part in in choosing persons to have charge over the various institutions that they create. I believe as Elder Wilcox stated that we may pass resolutions, and constitutions as long as we want to, but unless we educate and work to principles nothing will be accomplished by the thing that is formulated, but I think it is right for us to pass upon a line of general policy that we can educate to, and lead all to see that they have a right to operate the things that they create, and unless we do have such a plan formulated, if we do educate the people to understand that, they rise up in the local conferences and break down a good many existing conditions in order that they may have a voice in things that they want to have a voice in. I am heartily in favor of the resolution as here introduced.

Chair: The question is called. All in favor of the motion manifest it by the uplifted hand. Thank you. Any opposed manifest it by the same sign. The motion prevails.

The next recommendation will be read.

(Secretary read the next recommendation)

The Chair: Are you ready for the question? All in favor of it manifest by saying, Aye. Any opposed, say No. The motion prevails. The next resolution will be read.

(Secretary read No.3)

The Chair: Open for remarks. The question is called. All in favor manifest it by the uplifted hand. Thank you. Any opposed by the same sign. The motion prevails. Next.

(No. 4 was read by the Secretary.)

The Chair: Open for remarks.

A.J.Breed: I do not quite understand this, and I rise to ask a question for information. Do I understand, if this passes that

such an institution as Walla Walla College, if it has any property on hand to dispose of that it can not do it without the consent of the constituency, without the constituency being called together to authorize it?

The Chair: You can not revamp what we have already, except they change the constitution. They have their constitution. You can not change that without they choose, but anything that is to be created, we could shape it according to this if we choose if it passes here. We could not change that unless that corporation so desired.

W.T.Knox: I should like to say in answer to Brother Breed's question that the thought was for institutions that are established on this basis that no institutional property, property that belonged, that was used for the operation of that enterprise, should be alienated without the consent of the constituency or electors. The institution might have other property, the school might have a timber claim given to it to be used in building up that work, or a Sanitarium might have a piece of real estate given to it to be used for building it up. We do not consider it as being applicable in this case, but property that was specially designed for institutional purposes, for the operating of the business--that was not to be sold or in any way alienated without the consent of the constituency.

A.J.Breed: That is the very question I had in mind. I will speak more directly of Walla Walla College. It has had some gifts in the past, and I have already received a letter from the business manager of the College asking me to call at a certain town on the road and dispose of a piece of property in that town that was given to us, and that is wanted by a party in that town; and if this passes. I want to fight that.

Watson Ziegler: If I understand this question rightly, this sets forth from the very beginning that property that is created by the people is in the disposition of the people; but the gift is at the disposition of the people who have charge of that work to carry that into effect. It does not touch on land that ~~ix~~ has already been given.

W.C.White: It seems to me that the intention of the resolution is that there shall be no disposal of the institutions,--The main plant, the thing itself--that is what is aimed at, ^{not} ~~xxx~~ that they shall not buy and sell farms, receive legacies and dispose of them, or transact the business that belongs to the department; but this is so worded that it could be easily construed as interfering with the ordinary business of the institution. It says institutional property.

A.J.Breed: That must mean the property owned by the institution does it not?

W.T.Knox: I sought to make plain, Brother Chairman, in my answer, that it was designed to apply to the plant itself, and not to property that was given to it for its upbuilding.

W.C.White: Why not say plants instead of property?

The Chair: That is before us for that very purpose if we wish to do that, and that is what the members want.

G.B.Thompson: Would not the word "institutions" instead of "institutional property" bridge the difficulty?

David Paulson: It must be plain to all that it is the duty of the constituency to instruct the trustees, and they ought to be perfectly competent to do it. If we pass this recommendation it will be the means of putting into the hands of some narrow minded person a weapon so that when the smallest thing is done, as Brother

Breed spoke about, that anybody would know ought to be done, it would be the means of putting into their hands a weapon to do work out of harmony with the Conference. Brother Knox has spoken fully on what it means, but that explanation is not going along with this as I understand it. We understand it here, but when somebody at home--when we want to sell a little corner lot or something in order to do something, some one comes along and says, Wasn't it passed at the General Conference that the Board was not to do anything without calling together the constituents? We cannot sell the smallest thing; there is no limitation; it says, constitutional property. It seems to me if we want to put ourselves on such a record, to make such a sweeping provision as that to limit the action of a board, there is no need of having any. If the constituents can not keep the board straight, they ought to come together and elect some new ones. It seems to me it is all out of place. I am sure that if we pass this sweeping motion here, it will help nobody, but it will put an instrument in the hands of somebody to do some mischief with. I want to put myself on record, because I can not see in it any wise features.

C. Santee: I notice in this writing, it says, "without a vote of the constituents authorizing the same"; and now it does not matter what that institution is, the constituency at their annual meeting, or at some time will authorize those caring for that institution to buy and sell to a certain extent; ~~if they~~ They do that in Iowa at least, where I was connected. We had questions up, and the constituency authorized those caring for certain institutions to buy and sell those things. Then it was done by the vote of the constituency, and it lasted throughout the year. Not only so, but the same thing came up in the institutions in the Southern part of California; and those who had charge of it were authorized

to do certain things in connection with it. So in this; it seems to me it does not matter what the point is that may be in question, unless they have been authorized to transact such business, they ought not to do it. And if they have been authorized by the conference or by the delegates present to carry on certain business during the year, then if this be done, they have the privilege of doing so, and it is expected they will do it during the year; so it seems to me that is certainly clear and the very thing we want to carry out, and I am in favor of it.

L.R. Conradi: Brother Knox gave the explanation of the matter, how it was understood, and I think by common consent we have agreed to put in "no disposal or transfer of institutions." The committee considered the matter very carefully, and they found fault with that very statement. They found reasons in investigating the matter for this very statement, but I think the very moment it reads institutions it clears all the difficulties, and the committee consents to it.

The Chair: ~~Is~~The committee now are willing to accept this change, but the motion is before the house; it is in the hands of the house. If there is no member in the house who objects to the committee accepting this it will be so accepted.

A.T. Robinson: The Avondale school is divided into two parts. The constituency, the body of people who own that and control it instructed the Board of trustees that only ~~a portion~~ one portion of that estate is for sale. The other portion of that estate, quite a large tract of land connected with the school, the people say shall not be sold. When the board is elected it is instructed to sell, to offer for sale portions of that estate on the west side of Maitland Road; no portion of the other estate can be sold without

the direct vote of the people. If this passes that no institution shall be sold, then the Avondale School Board can say, We can sell any part of this land now, because the General Conference has instructed us that we can sell everything but the institution. Now we could sell the land that has been reserved--a large estate that has been reserved to go with the institution, and it is not permitted them to sell any portion of that property. I think I have made the point clear that is in my mind.

The Chair: I would say I do not think, Brother Robinson, this motion could effect any corporate bodies, or property controlled by any body which is now corporate. It would apply to anything that might be build up hereafter. Then the question would be in my mind as to just what was embraced in the constitution as such. If the building was on the farm, how much of that was embraced in the constitution.

E.R.Palmer: It seems to me that this change that is proposed in the wording of the resolution, might open the way for the doing of that which the resolution is designed to prevent. When the people give money to purchase an institution which includes, perhaps, much land, they design that that gift shall be for that institutional work. If this resolution were to be changed, it would open the way for the Board, without the authority of the people who created the institution, to dispose of any portion of the institutional property without the consent of the electors, which might be as disastrous to the institution as for itself to be sold out.

It seems to me that this resolution, as it stood, guards against the extreme which was mentioned by ~~man~~ several speakers. It provides that property shall not be sold, except upon the vote of the electors. Therefore, if the constituents ^{or} ~~amm~~ the electors vote that the Board is to have power to dispose of any properties or any portions of the properties, the Board can do that from time to time. But the electors protect themselves against the original property, or any parts of the original property, being sold by the Board without the consent of those who created the institution.

W.C.White: Mr. Chairman, I would second Brother Conradi's amendment.

N.W.Allee: There is a little query in my mind with reference to the advisability of this proposition. Now where a Conference incorporates, or some of these institutions incorporate, does not the law there bind them, as to just how these who control it are to be governed, ~~minimally~~ directed, in a

legal way; and will our passing resolutions affect a law that provides the prerogatives of all those who have the control of these matters in a legal way? Can we tell here the different conditions that exist in different States, and the different laws of these States, regulating these matters?

The laws of the different States differ; and if we hold our property in a legal way, and have a legal title to it, we have to be governed by the law of that State where we are incorporated. The management, in fact, will have to be determined by the local conditions surrounding it. It seems to me that we can not make a sweeping regulation here for all ~~our~~ our denominational property under all these different conditions. We will have to study this matter in the light of these conditions where our institutions are located. Sometimes it might be entirely proper to dispose of an institution, or a part of its property; and it would have to be disposed of according to the laws of the government under which it is incorporated.

I have no question in my mind about the motive or intent of this resolution. It all seems good. But it seems to me that we can not decide these things here, to govern these institutions in the States where they are located, and the laws by which they are to be incorporated and governed. We will have to abide by these laws. Our body does not happen to be a legal body. We can outline policies in a general way, but I think we will have to be careful, or we shall place around our brethren a ~~a~~ kind of moral obligation that will cripple them in their work.

Watson Ziegler: In reply to the question that has been raised, whether or not this will bind our people, where we have civil laws that regulate the actions of our boards. It is ~~an~~ a fact that in almost every State there are civil laws that prescribe the rights and authority of corporate boards. The rights of a corporate board, as conferred upon them by statute, give them the privilege of selling property. But it is a fact that even in temporal business corporations, there are By-Laws that prescribe the rights of stockholders and the limitations of Trustees. In passing this motion, we would be expressing our desire to have the people do certain things, regardless of what the ~~an~~ civil laws require. That question raised by the last speaker, could be raised in regard to the Sabbath. We can say, we go out and teach the people to obey the Sabbath; and the civil laws require them to keep Sunday. It is a moral obligation we want, so that the confidence of this people may be just as far reaching as our message. I believe ^{that} in passing this, we are passing that which will make the people see that they have a right to express themselves on these questions.

The Chair: Permit me to state that according to my ruling a few moments ago, when the committee decided to accept this term "institutions," (I believe that was the ~~the same as the former~~ term) it was my ruling that that would be accepted; but since that, it seems that some of the members desire to test it by a special vote; so we will strike out my former ruling, and test the question by the amendment proposed.

M.C. Wilcox: I should like to make a suggestion,

Would it not be well, in the place of saying "institutional property," to word the resolution thus: ~~"institutions, or property ~~held~~ held by the electors to be essential to the work of the institution~~ "no disposal or transfer of institutions or property held by the electors to be essential to the work of the institution, to be made without a vote," etc.

The Chair: Is there any objection ~~am~~ to this wording, by the members of the Committee? [No objection offered.]

David Paulson: It would be necessary for the electors, at the annual meeting, to determine that point; otherwise, it would be valueless. When they make that distinction, they could just as well pass a resolution, telling them that they could not dispose of anything. That is what they come together for. As it is left by Elder Wilcox, they will have to determine what parts are essential. All this body can do, as a general body, is to adopt the suggestion that Brother Conradi brought forward,---that they can not dispose of the institution itself. The moment that you take a step beyond that, you step on the ground of the electors themselves.

D.E.Lindsay: I would suggest that the laws of the States ~~minimize~~ give us only the modus operandi of sale. It is for the electors themselves to tell whether they will sell anything, or not. So we are not interfering with that. I seriously question the improving of the recommendation by any suggestion. To my mind, the original recommendation is ~~am~~ satisfactory and clear, and there is no question on it.

The Chair: We will have the amendment read---the words inserted that have been suggested, so that we may

understand it. We will not have time to read the entire resolution as amended; for it would be too lengthy.

The Secretary (reading) "no disposal or transfer of the institutions or institutional property held by the electors to be essential to the work of the institution, without a vote of the electors or constituents authorizing the same."

M.C.Wilcox: Was that my suggestion?

The Chair: If the members of the Committee have consented to it, it can come before us in this way.

[Several members of the Committee] "I object to it." "No."

The Chair: As long as a question is in the House, it can not be amended without an action, or by the common consent of the people. If anybody objects, it has got to be tested.

David Paulson: You are now voting on Elder Conradi's amendment?

The Chair: Yes, sir.

M.C.Wilcox: In that case, I offer my suggestion as an amendment to the amendment.

A Delegate: I second this motion.

The Chair: Now the vote is on the amendment to the amendment. We are open for remarks---but not very extended remarks.

R.C.Porter: The objection I have to the amendment to the amendment is this: It opens the way for one member, or members, who may be only few in number, to oppose the selling

of any piece of property during the interim of the legal meetings of the incorporation by the Board, if any two or three members object to it. Then there could be nothing done before the annual meeting, and, of course, it puts it to the annual meeting.

The Chair: May I suggest, unless there is a special meeting called.

R.C.Porter: Certainly.

M.C.Wilcox: May we ask the member who has just spoken, to explain to us how that is the case?

The Chair: Please tell us how.

R.C.Porter: May we hear the wording of the amendment to the amendment once more, please?

The Chair: The Secretary will please read it.

The Secretary: "No disposal or transfer of institutions or institutional property held by the electors to be essential to the work of the institution."

R.C.Porter: Do you not see that would be necessary, if anybody would object to it,---to have a vote of the people who authorized the same? You would have to have it, if there is any call for the selling of any property. It is just the same. I do not see ~~mean~~ the wisdom of passing this.

E.G. Olsen: I believe the time has come when our brethren and sisters all through the Conferences ought to know what the people are doing; and this resolution, with the last amendment, seems to give the people a chance to know what is to be done. When we come together in our large meetings, I believe we ought to be so broadminded that we can look over

W.D.Salisbury : Does the property in this case refer to the plant belonging to an institution ?

The Chair : We will let the mover of this amendment suggest.

Elder Conradi : I think it is whatever is essential to the institution; that is what makes the plant.

W.D.Salisbury : We have a printing press that is getting very old; have thought some of selling it; if we should have an opportunity to sell it, should we have to wait till the electors said we could sell it ?

L.R.Conradi : I understand now we are talking about property. what belongs to the institution. I don't understand that if you want to buy a piece of furniture or a dress ---we are talking about the ownership of property, not about furniture or the outfit of the ~~knicker~~ ^{property}. We are talking about ownership of property

M.C.Wilcox : I would like to explain my amendment. It was first of all, to harmonize the differences that there seem to be over the expression "institutional property". I would understand that property held to be essential was property that was purchased for the carrying on of that institution whatever it might be. If it is the St. Helena sanitarium, they have the buildings, the land, the water rights, and it might be on a farm,--and if those have been purchased by the ~~placeselectors~~, they have been purchased by them for the very ~~placex~~ purpose of carrying on that institution, and it does not seem that that institutional property ought to be sold without a vote of the same party that bought

it. It does not have anything to do with ^{the} putting in of a bath tub, or the buying of a paper cutter, or the disposal of a ~~paper machine~~ press; it is the property that the electors have bought, for that very purpose, and it should not be alienated from ~~that~~ purpose without a vote of the electors. I think that we all understand that that should be done, ^{getting down to} without these little things that amount to really nothing at all.

D. Paulson : All who are here can understand it; some of us know people who cant, and propose to ^{put} add it, on record as something that I know will be against the best interests of our work. Brother Wilcox's speech as he gave it there--I should not have a particle of objection to the resolution, but worded as it is, I know a goddamany will misunderstand it.

The Chair : The question is called on the amendment to the amednement.

The amendment to the amendment was lost.

The Chair : The motion is now on the amendment.

The amednemtn being read, it was carried.

The question being called on the motion as amended, it prevailed.

Resolution number five was then read, the question called for, and it was carried unanimously.

Resolution number six was then read. The question was called

L.F. Starr : In the first part of this, I notice the word '

'trust', and it seems to me that the word 'trustee' would be a better expression; I therefore move that the word 'trust' be taken out and 'trustee' substituted".

Question was called.

M.C.Wilcox : Can there be any such thing as a 'trust association' ?

The Chair : No; you would have to drop out the word 'Association'. The amendment is before us; but you would have to make it broad enough, Brother Starr, to take out the word 'Association'.

L.F.Starr : I withdraw the amendment.

~~The Chair : The amendment is withdrawn.~~

The Chair : The amendment is withdrawn.

Number seven was read and question called,

A.J.Breed : May I ask a question again ? Our College at Walla Walla is owned by several Conferences. How will that affect this, or how will this affect that ?

W.T.Knox : If I remember correctly, in the creating of that incorporation, it was intended that it should be a corporation created by the Pacific Union Conference.

A.J.Breed : All right.

The question was called.

M.C.Wilcox : The real question, in my mind, whether there is not the ~~very~~ need of the very opposite expression, rather than what is the meaning designed to be conveyed by the recommendation. The trouble will be, not that the Conference Committee will not be represented there, but it will be represented too

much. I don't mean by that, any reflection on Conference committees as naturally they should be there--who would be so well qualified to represent them as Presidents--and that is true of every other institution that we might have. Consequently, we have the President of the Union Conference, a body designed to carry on evangelical work and push it with all its power in all parts of its field, and all the fields of the world, ~~xxxx~~ ^{for} the chief one, his duty to be with all these various various bodies. It seems to me that there is really no need of the recommendation at all.

R.C. Porter : I was just questioning in my mind if just the opposite is not expressed in this. Does not this express that ~~not~~ ^{not} ~~in~~ some member of the Conference Committee be represented on the institutional Board, but that some member of the institution be represented on the committee ? Just the reverse of the proposition suggested, I think.

Watson Zeigler : This number seven, where it speaks of "where possible to be represented on the Conference Committee", is a misnomer and out of place any way you take it. I believe an institution is under the management of a Board that has it in charge; that has been chosen to operate that institution they don't need to be on the Conference Committee to attend to their ~~xxxx~~ work; on the other hand, I do not believe that the Conference committee needs to interfere with the work of a board that has been chosen to operate a plant. Therefore, I move that Number seven of this be stricken from the record.

G.B. Thompson : I do not want to make a speech, I only want

to make a suggestion. It seems to me that the wording of this is a little indefinite--"Institutional property" being represented on a committee. Now 'property' is a very wide expression; it might include a great many things; schools for example,--and it seems to me that the work is what we want represented rather than the property. I believe we ought to ~~take~~ have departmental work, and things like that, represented on the Committee.

The Chair : I think the plan was to have a member of the Local Board on the Conference Committee, --that that was the thought.

W.C.White : I wish to make an amendment, so that this shall read : "that each line of institutional work shall be regarded as a department of Conference work, and where possible, that they be represented on the Conference Committee".

G.B.Thompson : I second that motion.

W.C.White : In explanation of this proposal, I would say that there are states already where we have so many institutions that this proposition would swamp the Committee. And as we advance and try to ~~expand~~ understand what it means, when it is said to us that we shall have plants in every city in America, our difficulty would increase. It is my conviction that the real purpose of the framers of this was in harmony with my proposition that each line of work be represented, rather than each individual institution be represented.

G.G.Rupert : I second the motion.

S. N. Lane : Altho one of the Committee, I questiondthe point when it was up in the committee. I have always strenuously opposed and do at the present time, that any man shall occupy a position because perchance he occupies another. (Amen). I believe that every man should occupy that position for which he is vest fitted Now, if this is adopted, --it is true that it is limited by the term 'possible'--~~xxxxxxx~~ ~~xxx~~ Suppose the State has a small industrial school, that school perhaps engages a man, and he comes, into the Conference at the time of the Annual Camp-meeting at which the election is held. If this is adopted, the sentiment throughout the congregation, -will be that he must be one of the State Conference Committee. And that man does not know a thing about the State; he works in that institution a short time, and that institution is to him the Alpha and Omega. He knows that, and that is about the only thing he does know, and when he get on the Conference Committee, the demand that he may make may be an unreasonable one, and if this demand is not complied with he says, "Well, they dont take any interest in this school"; how can you expect me to be successful?" when his demand may be of such a nature that ~~to carry it~~ it it should be carried out, it would simply break into other operations of the Conference.

I believe and fully believe, and hope that the time shall come, and that speedily, when every man shall be elected to any and every office because he has capabilities of making that office a success, and not because he happens to hold some other position. I think the principle is wrong, and I trust that we will brand it as such.

C.H.Bliss: There is one point in this resolution that I think is bad. It says, "and where possible." Now if there were four lines of special Conference work, and each one demanded a position upon the Committee, then the committee would be composed of these four special lines of work, leaving only one to represent the Conference organization. And I suggest that the amendment include "and where practical, or plausible, or considered expedient." Something of that kind, it seems to me, would remedy that matter.

The chair: The question is called. We will have the amendment to the motion read, so that all may get it clearly.

The Secretary (reading): "That each great line of institutional work be regarded as a department of Conference work, and as far as possible be represented on the Conference Committee."

The question was called.

Watson Ziegler: This amendment provides that where we have several different institutions in the Conference, that, as far as possible each one shall be represented on the Conference Committee.

Voices of Delegates: No, sir.

The Chair: That each line of work.

Watson Ziegler: If the Sanitarium work is to be represented on the Conference Committee, and various other lines of work on the Conference Committee, does not imply that there must be a member on the Conference Committee from each of these several institutions, I do not know what it does mean.

Voices: No.

Watson Ziegler: If it does not, I do not see what the object of such an amendment is for. I believe that the Conference Committee ought to plan for the evangelical work, and attend strictly to it, and I believe that that ought to be done in perfect harmony, and that they should render all the assistance they can to every other line of work. But, as Elder Lane expressed it, I do not believe in putting one man on the Committee because he happens to have a responsibility placed upon him somewhere else. I must confess that I can not see through the amendment. I can not understand what it means if it does not mean in representing the various institutions there is to be a person connected with the institution on the Conference Committee, if it does not mean that, I would like to understand what it does mean.

W.C.White: I would take great pleasure in answering this question and perhaps can most readily do so by illustrating how we try to work out this principle in this Conference. Now we regard in California Church-school work as one of the first and most important branches of institutional work, and the superintendent of our church-school work is made a member of our Conference Committee. Now, Brother Ziegler, do you discern the difference between our appointing Brother J.S.Osborne, who represents twenty schools, who represents a work including twenty schools, on the Committee, from the appointment of a teacher of each of those twenty schools on the Committee? That is the point of the amendment. ¶ Now I would like to illustrate this as it relates to the medical work. We have in this Conference in our Sanitarium work, an institution as St. Helena, another at Eureka, another at Sacramento, another at San Francisco; and there will be many more by the time we meet in General Conference again. It would be impossible, as well as

undesirable to have representatives from each of these institutions on the Conference Committee, but from the medical missionary work in California we are able to select a man who understands the medical work, who understands evangelical work also, whose interests are for the evangelization of the world, and whose efforts are to make the medical institutions evangelizing agencies; and such a man on our Conference Committee is of great value, and of great value to the institutional work.

So also with our College work. We want a college man on the Committee. By meeting the Committee, by understanding its plans, by counseling with them, he is fitted to go back to that college and make it a training-school for workers in the Conference, to much better advantage than he could possibly do if he did not have that privilege of meeting with the Conference Committee. At the same time he secures their interest in developing the College interests, and every member of the Committee, by contact with that college man, is better prepared, not only to work himself in behalf of the college, but to help his fellow ministers wherever he meets them, to know how to work in behalf of the college.

Now one word further in response to what Brother Lane says. I wish to call attention to the instruction gives us two years ago in the matter of reorganization. We were told that our work had gotten too much in the form of---shall I say a ring? I do not know that that is the term used, but that is the thought we had; and that every branch of the work was to be represented. So on the General Conference Committee medical men were brought in, educational men brought in, publishing men brought in, on the General Conference Committee. This is the same principle, and the same backing that the other has.

The question was called for.

R.R.Kennedy: Certainly the selection of Conference Committees is one of great importance to a Conference, and I would not like to have a resolution passed that would in any way hamper the selection of this committee. If we are to have the different lines of work represented, then we must look to these different lines of work, whether they be many or few, for our Conference Committee. Men may be at the head of these different lines of work who are qualified to act their part nobly and well; at the head of these institutions or lines of work, that are not acquainted with the Conference work. They may be strangers in the Conference, and not adapted to this work, and there may be so many of them, that it will not be practicable to have them all in the Conference Committee. I would like to see the selection of the Conference Committee left free and open. Keep this matter in view, that all lines should be represented as far as possible, or recognized, and then select as the case may seem to demand.

The question was called.

G.A.Irwin: Do we understand that we are voting on the substitution for 7?

The Chair: No, it is an amendment. The motion is on the amendment. It absorbs all the latter part. The latter part is just the same, exactly. Simply changes the first part.

Voices: What is the amendment?

The chair: The Secretary will read.

The Secretary: (reading): That each great line of institutional work be regarded as a department of Conference work, and as far as possible be represented on the Conference Committee."

The Chair: The question is called on the amendment.

The vote was taken, and the Chair announced that the amendment prevailed.

The Chair: Are you ready for the original motion.

The vote was taken, and the Chair announced that the motion prevailed.

The Secretary (reading: "8. That an advisory committee of three be appointed by this Conference for the study of institutions, and to render such assistance in the carrying out of these recommendations as may lie in their power.")

The Chair: It is open for remarks.

C.W.Flaiz: What is meant? It simply says that this committee is to be selected for the purpose of studying the institutions. Nothing is said as to the object of the study.

W.T.Knox: I would say, in response to that, there there is a thought that, while we could not, by these recommendations, affect any institutions that had already been established---as the right of adopting this rested with their constituents, whatever that might be---and yet still there might be some of these that were already established that would like to bring about such changes as would cause them to conform to the general idea of these recommendations. Therefore this recommendation was made, that a Committee be appointed to study the conditions, ~~and~~ in any such institutions, and assist them in bringing such changes about.

The chair: Any further remarks?

The question was called.

E.J.Waggoner: May I ask if this vote on this last section finishes the consideration of the whole recommendations, or if the recommendation as a whole is to be acted upon?

The Chair: This will finish it. We have been acting upon each one separately. They may have a further report. I do not know. Of course we can move to reconsider anything we have passed over if we choose. But they are passed upon so far.

E.J.Waggoner; I wanted to say a few words before the thing is ended.

The Chair: Well, it is open for remarks on this.

C.W.Flaiz: I would like to move an amendment to No. 8: That an advisory committee of three be appointed by this Conference, for the study of institutions, with a view to bringing about such changes in the existing institutions as will bring them to conform with the foregoing recommendations. That is the thought I have in mind.

The Chair: Any second to this.

E.G.Olsen: I second that.

The Chair: Now the motion is on the amendment before us. I would like to suggest, if you will permit me, though I do not like to, being chairman; but this thought is in my own mind; that the term appoint be changed for select. If it is to be by the people, of course they will have to select them. It is different from a man getting up and appointing them without vote. I think the word select or elect, or something of that kind, would be preferable to the work appoint.

L.A.Hoopes: I would like to have some member of the Committee explain what this recommendation is for. I do not quite understand it.

The Chair: The amendment?

L.A.Hoopes: No, the whole recommendation, with the amendment.

The Chair: An explanation is called for.

W.T.Knox: I have no further explanation to make than I made

before.

A.G.Daniells: Make it again, brother.

W.T.Knox: In framing these recommendations, the committee recognized that they could only apply to institutions that were already existing, and by their choice, and it was thought advisable that where institutions did desire to have their workings to conform to these recommendations that a committee might be appointed or selected that would study their conditions, with them, and assist them in bringing about such changes as were necessary.

L.R.Conradi: There is another point mentioned at the time, and that was that in the case of new institutions should be started, this committee would be able to look into the matter, and see that the new institution is started on this very basis, this plan; and if this is followed out, there are a good many legal matters connected with the thing, and it takes men of experience to study, and take all these legal matters, and see that the new institutions are also started on the right basis from the very beginning.

W.C.White: I desire to call attention to the statements of the chairman of the Committee, that it was not the design of this report to plow into existing institutions, but it was intended principally to assist in the shaping of the future work. To make the resolution in harmony with this, I would like to propose this amendment: In the third line, instead of reading, "for the study of institutions," I would propose that it should read, "for the study of institutional organizations." Then the whole resolution will be in harmony with the statements of the chairman of our committee, that this report is designed to shape up our future work.

And it is my conviction that we shall benefit existing institutions more quickly, more peacefully, more successfully by taking this course than by taking the course intimated by the amendment proposed by my brother at the right. I will offer it as an amendment to the amendment.

E.T.Russell: I second the motion.

W.C.White: It is my conviction, brethren, that if we have a good committee studying into the legal status of this matter, and how to adjust relations, and an advisory committee for all the new work that is formed, that the success of that will be the best possible argument to such institutions as Healdsburg College, and the Pacific Press, and other stock company institutions to put their work on a similar basis, and whatever movement they made would come much better from the stockholders than to appear to come from the General Conference. That is the reason I favor this amendment to the amendment.

The Chair: The ~~amendment~~ question is on the amendment to the amendment. Let us have the question read as it stands with the amendment to the amendment.

(The Secretary read the question).

The Chair: The question is called. All in favor of the amendment to the amendment manifest it by the uplifted hand. Any opposed by the same sign. It is unanimous. The motion prevails.

Now on the amendment as amended. Are you ready for the question? You now carry this right back to the original motion. All in favor of the amendment as amended manifest it by saying, Aye. Any opposed may say No. Now the motion as amended. All in favor say, Aye. Any opposed---

E.J.Waggoner: I wanted to make a few remarks the other day, but it seemed as though according to the ruling it would be somewhat

out of order, would not be directly to the point, and I understood the other day that none of these provisions were to be voted upon until the whole matter was before the body. The statement was made the other day that remarks were irrelevant until the whole matter was before the body. However, it does not make any difference. I have not made a remark; I have kept hold of myself very firmly; I have kept still in all the discussion--have not said a word, and therefore, inasmuch as some have spoken at least twice, I am sure I am entitled to a few moments; and I thought I would wait until everybddy had spoken, had said all that he wished to say, so that I would not be taking the time of somebody else in this special matter, and I do not intend to take but a few moments of time anyhow.

You will remember that we hve had four or five days over this, and that in the interim, as a part of the discussion of this proposition as a whole, there was the particular talk concerning the Sanitarium at Battle Creek, which grew out of this, and is a part of it. It does not make any difference to me personally, and I would not say a word now if I did not have my conscience to carry around with me, and I should not feel free if I did not speak a few words. I would keep still, only I should wish I had said something, and therefore, even at your expense, I will free my mind for a moment and then hold my peace forever after. The whole discussion so far as I am concerned, a great deal of it has been rather painful, and the whole of it, I think considerably unprofitable. There has just been one line that has seemed to run through my mind in all of this; it has seemed as though one thing was paramount, and that has been like the old, northern farmer who could herd in the center of his horses hoofs over the ground nothing but property, property, property. It has seemed as though the word property, and property, has been the main thing; as though that were our work--

consideration of property, and it seems to me it would be too bad to allow the impression to go out, to be carried away from here, to go to other parts of the field; to be read, as though the great burden of this work were the management of property. Now without depreciating that in the least, it seems to me that if this were passed--of course as it is, and it will be, and I expected it would, and therefore did not say anything, did not care; I have not had enough knowledge of the matter to be able to vote on it at all either way; but it seems to me as if if this thing should get out as it is the sentiment would be carried and perpetuated, which is already altogether too strong, that our work consists in considering institutions and the management of property. I do not believe the brethren think so; but it seems as though when we get together just the legislation about institutions is the principal thing. I am quite strongly impressed that there is a good deal of truth in the statement by Buckle that no legislator ever passed any legislation that was any benefit to the people except in repealing previous bad legislation; and all the good legislators have done has been to repeal bad legislation. Now there has been legislation on these subjects for years and years, and yet things have gone on, and there has been trouble, and I apprehend that in about two years from now--if not two years, four or five years from now--this same thing will be up and some other amendments will have to be made to this.

Is there not something altogether more important than money and institutions? It is men, and ability to work. Take one thing I heard on the floor of this Conference the other day--and it is not the first time I have heard it, it is a common thing--it was spoken with reference to Dr. Kellogg. It did not apply to him any more than to anybody else, of course, but his case was the one that was

in mind at that time-- that if Dr. Kellogg should go off--and by that of course it was meant is he should apostatize, he could carry the Sanitarium away with him. Now, of course, I think it will be admitted, that all this talk is to preclude the possibility of any such thing as that, not merely with reference to that institution or to any other institution. Well, although I had heard that thing a great many times before, it struck me more painfully than it ever had before. Now either a man, leaving Dr. Kellogg out of the question; taking it impersonally, either a man is in danger of going off, carrying something with him, or else he is not. If we do not expect that a man is going to make shipwreck of faith, then of course he will act as a Christian, and it is our business to go to him as a Christian. If he is in danger, then the thing to do is not to legislate concerning the things, but to go to him and try to straighten him out. If he is unorthodox, if he is heretical, if he is obstinate and rebellious, then to go to him and try to convert him from the error of his way; but I ~~fast xxxxx xxxxx~~ should feel very sorry if I thought my brethren had no more love for me personally, no more interest in me than that if I should be lost I should take some property away with me; as though if I were entrusted with ~~xxx~~ ten thousand dollars to carry back to England, then the brethren would pray that there might not be a storm on the sea, and the ship go down, because if that ship goes down, we will lose ten thousand dollars. It would be a sorrowful thing, and yet, that is the idea. The value of a man himself has been so far lost sight of that we fear that if he should go off and his soul be lost-- will he carry some property away with him? Now it seems to me that there is a vital thing to be considered, that can not be reached by legislation, by resolution, or amendment. That is the whole thing.

men are not right all legislation will not help anything, but I say right men want correct principles, and they want correct principles to guide them, and may God help us that we may have those correct principles.

W.C.White: I am not going to consume your time, but I wish to express a most emphatic and hearty Amen to what Brother Conradi has said. To me this means ten times, one hundred times more than property. This to me means reorganization. We all know, brethren, that reorganization, reforms, efforts to reorganize Conferences and churches will not count ~~as long as~~ ^{unless} the reorganization goes on in the heart; but the reorganization of the Conference, and the reorganization of the heart must go on together. And I want to say this, it is my conviction, brethren, that it is both the intention of those who act upon this, and that the result will be, not to make somebody trouble, but to prevent trouble. Brethren, I know that years ago Brother Waggoner, Brother Holser, and Brother Conradi stood together solid, firm, persistent, to resist legislation that would hinder somebody in their estimation. ~~for the~~ If the representatives of other lands had stood as firmly as they did for the maintenance of freedom, we should have been working all together today upon these lines, rather than upon lines which are now giving us some perplexity.

It is just the same thing that the keepers of the swine--owners of the swine in Gadara, when Christ drove the evil spirit out of two men, it was nothing to them that those two men were clothed and in their right mind; but their whole thought was, Where's them hogs? I know this is not to the point, for as I have listened to the discussion I have not had any interest to take part in it, because I do not believe that the passing of this report will make that much real difference with the conduct of an institution. It depends entirely upon the men who have to do with these things, and we may pass all these, and the only effect it will really have on them will be to be used by somebody at some time to cripple somebody in his work; otherwise I do not think it will have any effect; but now that this thing is passed, I do hope we can come as a Conference, either at this time or at all future times, to the consideration of questions which pertain really to the work--not legislating on theological theorems, for that cannot be done; but the consideration of the wants of the field, the presentation of the condition of the field, the presentation of the progress in various parts of the field, and the necessities; what has been done, and what ought to be done, rather than questions of dollars and cents.

L.R. Conradi: I would certainly say as a member of that committee that when we considered the matter we found that in considering this thing it really meant something for the work, a lot more than legislation. I believe, brethren, it is a very important thing that our institutions stand on the right basis whether there is union in the cause of God, and I believe the union of the cause by having the institutions on the right basis helps the gospel work in all the world; and our committee pray for that very purpose,--not for a committee of inquisition sitting on any man; but in order that all these difficulties may be stopped. I admit that if the

R.C. Porter

~~[R.C. Porter]~~ I am in perfect harmony, and just wish to express it here, with everything that Brother Conradi has mentioned; but I wish to express, also, my sentiment as being in perfect accord with what Elder Waggoner has said, and I believe that that is of greatest importance in connection with the consideration of all our Conference work, that men should be regarded of more importance than property in connection with the third angel's message; and so, while we legislate---and I am in perfect accord with that, ^I ~~man~~ believe, as ~~man~~ has been remarked, that we can get the best line of principles of operation, and all work in harmony with it. I believe, too, that this will bring confidence in, and that we can work with better heart and courage than we otherwise could. But whenever it comes to the question of property or of individuals, I believe we should make the individual the primary thought, and let the Lord in His providence bring us where we can see light, and the individual be saved, and the property be saved, and the message go in power.

The question was called for.

The Chair: Inasmuch as there has been quite a little discussion since the recommendation was read, we will call for a rereading of it, as amended.

The Secretary (reading) : "That an advisory committee of three be appointed by this Conference for the ^{study of} institutional organization, and to render such assistance in the carrying out of these ^{recommendations} ~~recommendations~~ as may lie in their power."

The motion was put, and carried.

The Chair: The motion prevails, and this adopts this report.

S.B.Horton: I move that the report, as amended, be reprinted in the BULLETIN, so that we shall have the amendments.

A Delegate: I second this motion.

M.C.Wilcox: I think that it is the design of the editors of the BULLETIN to print all these resolutions, as they have been amended, in one number at the close of the meeting. This will give the delegates the resolutions in convenient form.

[Voices] That's good!

The Chair: Then it is not necessary to pass any motion to this effect.

A.T.Jones: I would say that a week from next Monday, Healdsburg College holds its stockholders meeting; and I should like to have this committee suggested, present, and begin this investigation at this time.

W.A.Mc Cutchen: I should like to ask the indulgence of the Conference, to take up a Memorial, found in the first column of the BULLETIN, page 62, as presented by the Southwestern Union Conference, and to consider the consideration of this Memorial at this time.

The Chair: Is there anything here that would really require the action of the Conference?

W.A.Mc Cutchen? The Memorial asks the Conference to reconsider a portion of the indebtedness of the Arkansas Conference; and I was thinking that perhaps we ought to have a motion come before the House.

The Chair: A motion would be necessary; but I

should think, Brother Mc Cutchen, that it would be better to have this Memorial come before the Committee on Plans, or some other Committee, before coming before the House. This would give it a better showing, it seems to me---it would come before us in a more natural way.

Smith Sharp? They have a man from that field as a member of the Committee on Plans.

The Chair: Very well; then they could bring it in, in that way.

W.A.Mc Cutchen: I was not anxious to have it considered at this present moment; but I feared that if it were left too long, it might, in the multiplicity of other business questions, be overlooked.

The Chair: It could not help but come before us, if it goes through the hands of a Committee.

W.C.White: What is the natural course of life of a Memorial? When a Memorial is presented to the Conference, does it go to the Committee by assignment of the Chairman, or by vote of the Conference? There are other Memorials before us, and I have been querying what the natural course of life of a Memorial is.

The Chair: I should think that the natural course of life of a Memorial is to die, after being presented, unless some Committee takes it up. A Memorial is simply received by the Conference, just as is a report from a field. If anything further is done with it, it would have to come before the Conference by a motion, or through some Committee.

G.A.Irwin: Could not the presiding officer rule that a Memorial be referred to some Committee?

The Chair: Yes; or some one could make a motion that it be referred to some Committee.

W.A.Me Cutchen: I move that this Memorial be referred to the Committee on Plans.

G.G.Rupert: I second the motion.

G.B.Thompson: Could not that be broad enough to include all the Memorials presented,---that they go to the Committee on Plans?

The Chair: If there be no objection from the mover of the motion the the one who seconded it.

No objection was offered. The question, being called, the motion was put, and carried.

The Chair: Now, if you remember, on page 67, paragraph 5, of the BULLETIN, there is a recorded a recommendation upon which action was deferred. There was a motion made to adopt it. There was an action made to ask the Committee to make a further partial report. I do not wish to bring this before you, ~~momentarily~~ for any purpose other than to call it to your attention. ^{suggestion,} With this ^A I will now request Brother Langdon, the Secretary of the Committee on Plans, to present a further partial report of this Committee. There is some other business, some recommendations that he will not read, that we are forming, and will soon have ready to present before the Conference.

G.E.Langdon (reading): "Your Committee on Plans and Constitution would respectfully submit the following further partial report:---

"9. We recommend, That the General Conference Committee hereafter be the Mission Board of the denomination.

"10. We recommend, That the General Conference Association reduce its number of Trustees from twenty-one to seven."

The Chair: That is sufficient. This report is received by being permitted to be read. A motion a little later, if you think wise, to adopt, or even consider to that end, might be advisable.

Now we will call up the motion found on page 67. The Secretary will read this. There is a motion to adopt this, you will understand.

The Secretary (reading): "8. We recommend, That the General Conference ~~in Michigan~~ offices be moved from Battle Creek, Mich., to some place favorable for its work in the Atlantic States."

The Chair: This recommendation is now open for remarks. Are you ready for the question?

W.C.White: Can not we have an outline from some one who has been studying this, of the work contemplated, the arrangements and the relations between Europe and America that are contemplated in this proposal that the General Conference Committee headquarters go to the East, and that the Committee be the Mission Board?

The Chair: As this is requested, we will ask ~~him~~ Elder Daniells to explain.

A.G.Daniells: This proposition has been under consideration by different members of the General Conference Committee for a good many months. It has been quite thoroughly canvassed from time to time in our councils, as we

have met at different times and talked the matter over.

Now it has ~~seemed~~ seemed for some time that God was calling us to get out of Battle Creek, just as far as possible, and decentralize; and experiences of various kinds have convinced me that this call is right; and as I have studied the work we have to do, as we have reorganized, it has seemed to me that the headquarters of the General Conference Committee should be moved to the Atlantic Coast; and the proposition to make the General Conference Committee the Mission Board gives force to this, is another reason, why it could work to good advantage on the Coast.

Now, with reference to that idea of making the General Conference Committee the Mission Board: As the work is now shaping, the work, the province, of the General Conference Committee is of an advisory character to a large extent---not altogether, by any means---and it is of a missionary character or phase. The organization of the Union Conferences ~~has~~ has taken the administration work from any central place, and located it in the Union Conferences, and placed the responsibilities upon the shoulders of those located in those different Unions. ~~Then~~

One who has not been in our office can scarcely realize what a complete change has been wrought at the headquarters of the General Conference. The details of the work of every character have been swept away, and the Secretary has had very little to do along those lines. Of course, there ~~have~~ ~~have~~ has been some statistical work and some detail work with reference to transportation and collection of reports, and work of that

character, that must always be done. But so far as the administration is concerned here in the United States, or in other countries, that has all been taken away from the General Conference, and is not placed in the hands of scores of men who have been appointed to that work in the East, and the North, and the South, and in the Central and Western States. That has left the General Conference, as such, the Committee, with little to do; but, while that has been going on, our missionary problems have been increasing. During the last two years, we have sent into the field double the number of persons, about, to engage in missionary work in all parts of the world.

We have doubled our contributions to mission fields during that time; and this has greatly increased the work of the Mission Board. Now the Mission Board is a small board of seven, and they have been scattered, and a large amount of very heavy work brought a large number of grave problems have been [^]before ~~xxx~~ the Mission Board to deal with, and they have been few; they have labored at a disadvantage; but we soon saw how matters were going, and we determined to call in members of the General Committee, and of the Mission Board, together, to get all together, and so for a year we have not held separate meetings of the Mission Board and separate meetings of the members of the general Conference Committee. We have put them altogether, and then we have had few enough to deal with the problems. Now these great world wide problems of a missionary character, affecting foreign lands and lands that we know ~~nothing~~ little about,--these problems are continually increasing, and are bound to do so. And as I have studied, it, I have become convinced that one of the great purposes of the General Conference Committee would be, as we are organized, to deal with these world-wide problems everywhere. And I believe that the Committee ought to be composed something like this: that the President of every Union Conference in the world ought to be a member of the General Conference Committee that the Chairmen of every union mission field in the world ought to be a member of that Committee. Now this will give us a larger and more representative committee even than we have today.

Here are our Union mission fields such as South America, the Latin Union mission field taking in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy. Then ~~India~~ with its various states, with Professor Shaw as chairman of that Board, then the Mediterranean Union mission field, taking in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt. Then the Oriental, that will take in China, Japan, and the Philippines, and the East Indies, the chairman of each ~~committee~~ one of those Union mission fields, large fields, ought to be a member of the General Conference Committee, to be in touch with the committee and place before that Committee the conditions of his field, its needs, openings, opportunities; and so making up the General Conference Committee of those men--the Presidents of all Union Conferences, the chairmen of all Union mission fields, we get the whole world directly represented on the General Conference Committee. Then you add to that the heads, the leading men in special departments--such as education, publishing, and medical; you take all departments of the work. Then you put on a few men of special experience and special ability from their experience and you have a thoroughly representative Committee representing all interests of this great work in all parts of our little world. And that will give us a truly representative and General Conference Committee, a world's Conference Committee.

Now that, to my mind, brethren, is what should be the Mission Board of the Seventh-day Adventist denomination; and not to make that Board up of a half dozen men to deal with these problems

and have your large committee without these important problems to deal with.

Now, further, it appears to me that that committee can only meet about once a year, and that as soon as you have appointed it here, in this Conference; as soon as this Conference closes, that large committee should take time, a week, or two weeks, or three weeks if necessary, to thoroly study as well as it can with the data it may have, all the field that it represents, with which it is to deal. And let it there, as a result of that study, come to an agreement regarding \sphericalangle fundamental and general principles, by which they will be govärned in their adminsitration during the year. Of course you cannot work out every detail. You cannot meet every little specification, anticipate everything, but from the facts you will possess, you will be able to formulate a general policy, a general line of campaign. You will be able to settle some large questions that must be dealt with, and held to, through the year. Then the Committee can go to ~~its homes, to its different parts~~, to the different parts of the field, understanding the whole policy, and working harmoniously, every, ^{one} the separated, to carry out this policy. Now when that has beendone, there must be somebody appointed to carry out the policy. For no arrangement of that kind can carry out itself. Somebody must be selected to take this policy and execute it for the committee and the denomination. Now that, I have thought, ought to be appointed like

this : There should be two sections, we will call them, one in the United States, and one in Europe, and this section in the United States, will have work somewhat different from that of Europe. For here is the training ground, and the recruiting ground, for foreign fields, to a large extent, and for mission fields, home mission fields, and foreign mission fields. And the work of the Committee on this side, the section in this country, will, as I view it, be to work among ^{our} ~~the~~ people to raise funds, and secure laborers of every kind for the needy and destitute fields, in all parts of the world, home and foreign. I would blot out the word "foreign" from our Board, and call it "The Mission Board"; and I would have it understood that a destitute and needy field in the United States, whether it be Mississippi, or Virginia, or Greater New York ~~city~~, or Canada, I would have it understood that that field is a mission field, the same as Africa or any other field with the same needs, with the same requirements. Then I would have this section in the United States work in behalf of these needy ~~fields~~ parts here, and visit them, and unite with the Conferences in charge of these fields, in getting hold of the needs and unite on a general policy, and then have them work through this country to get hold of the ^{kind of} ~~that~~ ^{need,} ~~men for~~ these fields, and the money they require to prosecute their work. Then, in addition to ~~that~~, this Committee will have a great problem on its hands to furnish supplies for the front. Now the section on the other

side of the Atlantic will be not so much a recruiting section ~~to~~ get men and means, (that will be some of its work), but it will be more a distributing section. As the laborers pass through Great Britain on their way to ~~xxxxxx~~ Africa, South America, India, and the Orient, and to the Mediterranean fields, let there be a committee over there who will look after this, who will be strong to direct, to administer, and to assist those people in reaching their fields and prosecuting their work when they have reached them. That is my idea of that.

Now, where are the two points that these sections can be located to work advantageously? As far as I can see, those points are New York City and London. New York City is the point from which our missionaries go to all parts of the world, to the East, at least. London, or Great Britain, is the point at which they land. It is a great highway. It is the highway to all the countries of the world; and Great Britain is a natural halfway house to all persons entering British colonies and British territory, and India, and Africa, Australasia, South America. Now, brethren, the temper of the British people is such that any man going to those fields from this country, can well spend a few months in Great Britain. God has blessed the British people for a period of three hundred years in their stalwart ~~xxxxx~~ effort to place His word in the hands of all men, and to go as missionaries to all the benighted lands of the world. God has blessed that people, because of the stand they have taken in

this thing. And there is no place you can go in the world and cause the missionary spirit to burn so mightily in the hearts of men, as in Great Britain. As far as I view it.

Now perhaps Brother Conradi may think I ought to know more about Germany. I do not know enough about Germany to discriminate, Brother Conradi, but I speak from what I have observed in Australasia, in America, and in Great Britain. And when you talk to our brethren and sisters, and to other people in Great Britain, about the needs of heathen lands, and those countries you find a quick response. You find a chord that is easily touched more easily than in the United States. Now our brethren, our young people, who are to go to these lands, and take up the work as young men and young women, as I view it, can be greatly benefited by a stay more or less prolonged, as the circumstances may permit, in Great Britain. So that it seems to me, that is distributing committee, if we may use that word, located, its headquarters in Great Britain, and then its members can operate in various parts of the European General Conference, as the Committee may direct.

Then you have in New York City, I would not say to take the office of the General Conference down in the heart of the city, ~~should~~ let it be located out on a good railway line, out in a nice quiet suburb; out where it will be quiet; where there can be sunshine, open country, and where the people can prosecute their work there quietly, and then let them have a city office

down in the city; have a man take care of it, who will do the purchasing for the mission fields according to the orders they send in, who will see to all this transportation business, who will see our missionaries off as they go, and will welcome them as they return; and so the same plan can be carried out in London. I do not know that I should take more time. That gives an outline of the thought that I have had in mind, that has been growing on me for the past year. I do not think anybody will raise the question at all as to the fact that the time has come to move out of Battle Creek with our General Conference offices and headquarters.

Now, another thing :brethren, is this :- when you get your offices located in the East, ~~for~~ there amongst those large cities wherever you may take it, you will find great opportunities for missionary enterprise by the people that are connected with the office.

Now in Battle Creek, when Sabbath comes, all the hands in the General Conference office, and the Mission Board, they walk into the Tabernacle and hear somebody preach. They spend the Sabbath listening to somebody. I think it would do them a thousand times more good when Sabbath comes to every one scatter out and go and work for somebody else.

Now here is one preacher. Suppose it is at New York City, one preacher can go to Brooklyn, another can go to Jersey City, another can go to the Bronx, and they can divide up. And I should be in favor of their giving up Sunday to missionary labor, too, and have two days to labor for others, and throw out the fire, and gather in the life---come in contact with people who need salvation, and work for them right there; and then spend the other days in the week doing warm-hearted Christian work, as they have to do in their offices.

Then there are other cities. There is Washington. Washington no doubt must become an important factor, an important center of our work in this country. Now if you locate the Mission Board or the General Conference Committee there, why, as your men gather from time to time, and they circulate about, they can move up and down the coast, also to these other large places, and visit them, ---we have been unable to visit them, many of these places, during the whole year. I have been besieged and begged by Brother Washburn over and over to come, and just spend a day in Washington, and see what they have, and what the prospects are; but I have been unable to do it. But if you locate your headquarters over on the Coast, then your men can, as they gather, and as they move about, can easily slip to these different places, and give a little counsel, and a helping hand, and be a source of encouragement and strength to them.

As I view it, I see great light in getting out of Pattle Creek, and getting located in that populous place, to carry on this work from more of a missionary standpoint.

Then, another thing, brethren, somehow when you get out--- it is my experience. I go out in the field, and find sunshine. I meet with brethren whose hearts are buoyant, and who are struggling with difficulties, and I join them, and I get light and blessing. And I always enjoy the work of going around among the brethren; but when I go back into Pattle Creek, there is so much gossip, and such a kind of pall, that it is not but a day or two until I am filled with a gloom; and as far as I am concerned,---I speak for any one who may have to carry on ^{these} ~~many~~ high and sacred and grave responsibilities, that they should be located where they will have the best influences and the most uplifting surroundings and conditions that can be afforded them.

I want to tell you, the General Conference men need a little encouragement, as well as other people in the world. They can do with a little of that. It is a hard pull, my friends. The responsibilities are grave. They are far-reaching, and they are taxing, and the men that you shall select, and put in that, need to be placed where there will be an uplifting influence, and heart-cheering, and where they can see light in clear lines, and not get befogged or anything of that sort. I believe that as we get into a larger place and we are blessed with a larger number of people, and where your energies can be devoted to the real missionary effort, you will find that these conditions will greatly improve.

The Chair: By looking over the BULLETIN, we find that the motion to adopt this present partial report, this resolution, which came in as a partial report, failed to pass through the minutes, -- just a mistake, that is all, to get into the BULLETIN. So it is not

in the BULLETIN. I think it might be well to make a motion to adopt these two partial reports, and then transpose this speech, the motion and the speech, and then it will appear in the records all right. Before we adjourn, too, if we could do that.

M.C.Wilcox: Would it not be well to have the whole report before us. It is so intimately connected, a great deal of it. What is ^{should be} to come ~~be~~ presented before us this morning.

R.A.Underwood: There are two definite propositions that have been received: one to remove the general Conference, and the other to make the general Conference Committee the Mission Board, and it seems to me there is enough ~~in that~~ involved in that for this Conference to act upon, and I move that we adopt those two recommendations.

E.T.Russell: I second the motion.

The Chair: When the record is made, we can transpose the speech and the motion.

Upon motion of G.A.Irwin the Conference adjourned to 3 P.M., even date.

H.W.Cottrell,

Chairman.

H.E.Osborne,

Secretary.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

Sixteenth Meeting.

Monday, April 6, 1903, 3:00 P. M.

-----OXO-----

H.W.Cottrell in the Chair.

After the opening hymn, W. H. Thurston offered prayer.

H.W.Cottrell: If there are no objections by any member present we will ask the secretary of the committee on plans and constitution to make a further report in harmony with a request which was made before we adjourned. We can waive consideration of present business long enough to hear that report read.

G.W. Langdon: "Your committee would further submit the following:

11. WE RECOMMEND, That the treasury and finance department of the General Conference be broadened and strengthened by the selection of a Treasurer of wide experience in the field, and the appointment of a sufficient staff of clerical help to do the office work.

12. That the commandment of the Lord, that the poor shall be permitted to glean after the harvesters, be accepted as giving permission to representatives of needy missionary enterprises to visit the churches and families of the brethren in well-to-do conferences for the purpose of arousing an interest in needy missionary enterprises, and collecting money for the same. That the story of Ruth be accepted as an illustration of the spirit and methods which should be followed in that work.

13. That in the interest of harmony and success, the conference presidents be consulted before gleaning is begun in any field.

local

14. That in harmony with the foregoing, the General Conference shall aid the brethren of the Southern Union Conference in the raising of funds for the following:-

For the Huntsville School.

2. Five hundred dollars for the establishment of broom-making, carpentry, and cabinet work, blacksmithing, knitting and dress-making.

b. One thousand dollars for the planting and developing of a fifty acre fruit orchard.

c. About two thousand five hundred dollars annually, from the sale of scholarships, from donations and collections, for the support of teachers in the Huntsville school; thereby relieving the general mission fund from a corresponding burden.

d. Funds for the building of a school home, with a department for Sanitarium patients, as has been proposed by the school board, the Southern Medical Missionary Association, and the Union Conference Committee, that there may be a place and facilities for the training of colored nurses.

H.W.Cottrell, Chairman.

G.E.Langdon, Secy.

The Chair: We will now call up the unfinished business. That brings before us again the recommendation that was before us at the close of the Conference, and it is open for still further remarks. You will remember that it was the question of removing the headquarters of the General Conference. The Secretary will please read the recommendation.

(Secretary read the recommendation)

C.W.Flaiz: I am in harmony with the first part of this recommendation. I do not see how, understanding the situation as we do, we can do anything else than ~~in~~ act in harmony with the

proposition to remove the General Conference offices from Battle Creek. The latter part of the recommendation, however, I am not so clear with reference to that, that the General Conference offices shall be located on the Atlantic Coast. I am in harmony with the remarks that Brother Daniells made this morning, and the general plan that was outlined before us, but in that recommendation you will remember that it was outlined that this field should be a recruiting field from this land, and we should obtain recruits of both money and men with which to prosecute the work in foreign fields or any other fields, of the more needy fields. Now it has also been stated, and I ~~will~~ presume it will be conceded on all hands that the Atlantic Coast, the Atlantic Union Conference, also the Southern Union Conference is missionary territory. There is nothing much to be recruited from those fields for fields in other parts of the world, but they will draw from ~~the~~ some other territory. That really reduces the recruiting ground to territory further west, west of the Alleghennies, takes in the Mississippi Valley and territory to the west. It is not clear to me, but what it would be better to have the recruiting offices located in the territory from which the recruiting is expected to be done. If the offices were located somewhere in the interior or in the territory where the men and the means are to be drawn from, it seems to me it would be better than to locate it in mission territory. I can see some advantages that were explained this morning, but it is proposed to have an office in New York City for the purpose of aiding missionaries in departing or in coming back to this country, and they could provide for that part of the work very effectively; so I could not see the reason specially for having the offices located in or about New York City. It is true that it was stated that it

would afford a missionary field for those connected with the office; but the same thing can be provided for in some of the interior cities.

There is another ~~khaxx~~ feature that it seems to me ought to be considered; perhaps it has already been considered, but I have not heard any reference made to it. It is the item of expense. If we remove the offices to the vicinity of New York it means the creation of other buildings, or renting. In the case of erecting other buildings it means an item of considerable expense. In renting, it is also a heavy expense, and I do not know from what information I have--I am inclined to think these expenses could be more easily met in the interior than they could on the Atlantic Coast. I am not clear that it would be advisable to move to the Atlantic Coast. I believe they should be removed from Battle Creek; I think there should be steps taken in that matter; but I am not so clear it should be removed to the Atlantic Coast.

The Chair: Are there any further remarks?

S.H.Lane: Oftentimes when a change is made, some will say, If I had understood fully the significance of the change I would not have voted as I did. And I think that before such a move as this is made that we should understand very thoroughly every bearing of the move. We have heard of a General European Conference since we have been here. If it is a fact that there is to exist a General European Conference, it can never be what its name signifies until it shall take charge of the work in Europe. I think some of us have seen that if there is a General European Conference there is no use for a world's Conference in North America. Now if we are to have a world's Conference, that is a General Conference covering the world, then I think its office should be in the United States of America, the recruiting field from which most ~~min~~ of the means will have to

come, and that the headquarters should be somewhere on the Atlantic Coast. But if we are to simply follow the arrangement we have for a year or two, and then organize a General Conference in Europe, possibly one in South America, one in Africa, then it would be only a short time before we should see that the General Conference in North America was one sided, and not in the center where it should be, and this constant changing certainly does not beget in our brethren and sisters an idea of substantiability. Some have said, Brother Lane, was the Lord in the move when, at the conclusion of the Nebraska General Conference held at College View, the Mission Board was moved to Philadelphia? When it was moved to Philadelphia we were told in public print that the Lord especially opened the way. Then the administration changed in just a few months, and the way Lord wonderfully opened the way to go to New York City. Then the administration changed again, and back it came to Battle Creek. Now if it changes again, and goes down to New York, who knows but what the next change will bring it back again? It seems to me we ought to plan wisely and well, and put more substantiability into our work, so that we shall know what to depend upon, and if some one can forecast, and shall conclusively, that there is to be a world's General Conference, and that it is to control the world, then I should vote with both hands, if allowed, that the offices of the General Conference go east. But if the General Conference is simply to be confined to American, then let us have it somewhere in the center of the work, not east of where it is at the present time.

Again, if the General Conference Committee is to become the Mission Board, then is it best to take it ~~wa~~ so far east when a great deal of our missionary work will be even west of San Francisco?

There is Australasia and it embraces the islands of the sea. There is our work in Japan, China, India; they can be reached nearly as well from here as from New York.

Again, if this move contemplates a further move, and if it is to take the Review and Herald east, the printing of it, then certainly some of us will have to do without our REVIEW, if we are west, two or three days longer than we should if it was in the central part of the country. What does this signify? It seems to me we ought to take every step wisely and well right at this juncture, and not vote on one proposition and then get another one passed because we have passed the first one. It seems as if it ought to be all before us. I think some of us have seen that like John, the Mission Board must either increase or decrease. Now it is a fact that in every foreign field, nearly, they are beginning to organize the work and to form conferences. They have begun in Europe now; they have the European Union Conference, and the ~~same~~ time should come and that speedily when every country in Europe should constitute a Conference. And when everything throughout the world is organized, and the work very far-reaching and self-supporting to a great extent, then what shall we want of the Mission Board?

I wish the thing to-day was so thoroughly organized and so thoroughly self-supporting that we would not need a Foreign Mission Board. Why may not South America be placed in that condition?

W.W.Brescott: It is a mission field.

S.H.Lane: It is a mission field at the present time; but just as long as we keep supporting our brethren there, just so long as we act in a way that will lead the brethren and sisters in South America think that we are rich, and can always support the workers there, just so long they will be weak.

W.H.Thurston: Not necessarily so.

S.H.Lane: Brother White used to say that it is best to have the bees swarm just as fast as possible; and when we first organized the Conferences in this country, I well remember that often when Conferences first came into existence, there was hardly funds sufficient to support the leader; and yet they just waded right out, entering new territory, and becoming self-supporting. If we had had some other Conference to look to for support, we would not have become strong so quickly as we did. There is no reason in the world, so far as I know, ---and I do not know very much about it, ---why South America should not support itself in just a short time. I think the man from Brazil and Argentina told us that they could be so in just a short time; and if they do so, and have a General Conference for themselves; and Europe becomes self-supporting, ---suppose they would all become self-supporting, like Germans; would we need a Foreign Mission Board?

The Chair: The members, I thounk, would like to have you come to the question under consideration.

S.H.Lane: It is just the same that we have been discussing.

The Chair: How is that?

S.H.Lane: I was simply talking on the point that Elder Daniells was talking on this forenoon. He connected the whole thing together. If he was all out of place, I suppose I am.

The Chair: I do not want any one to think that I am actuated by anything personal in ruling on this matter. I know that Brother Lane will not.

S.H.Lane: O no, certainly not.

The Chair: I should like to suggest this, brethren: It seems to me that we are handling mammoth questions now, and that we ~~must~~ should stick to the point under consideration, and condense our remarks as much as possible; but I do not want to cut Brother Lane off at all.

S.H.Lane: Oh no, I will have another chance.

The Chair: I would suggest that we try to confine ~~our~~ ourselves to the question, for the sake of facilitating our work; for we have done but very little, so far.

E.T.Russell: I am in favor of this recommendation to move the offices from Battle Creek. I am not sure as to whether I am in favor of their going to the Atlantic Coast, or not.

As I have not been present during the discussion (I came in late), I may not understand this matter fully; but there are

some thoughts that suggested themselves to my mind, after I heard the first speaker. He stated that the United States was to be a recruiting station for the whole world, and suggested that the office would be located possibly on the Atlantic Coast, in New York,---that is, the general offices for the United States; and another general office in London.

Now it appears to me that if we are going to work a territory, the best place to have our general offices, generally speaking,---of course there may be honorable exceptions,--- would be, as nearly as possible, in the center of that territory.

Another thought right in this connection: Those connected with the Mission Board, if it should be located in the city of New York, or elsewhere, would be continually grappling with Mission Board problems, and they would be best fitted to go out as recruiting officers into the territory and that territory being the United States, and the Mission Board being located at the extreme eastern portion of the United States, naturally they would have to go clear across the continent of the United States; while, if they were located in the center of the territory, they could work it much more cheaply.

There is another item, too, that also suggests itself to my mind: According to a recommendation that I have heard read, the members of the General Conference Committee are to be the members of the Mission Board; and, of course, they will all naturally come together either annually or ~~and~~ as special meetings may be called. If the Mission Board is located in the city of New York, at the time of those annual or special meetings many of those members of the Union Conferences

residing in the West will have to be called clear across the territory of the United States, which will also make a larger item of expense than though it were located in the center of the United States.

Another thought that suggests itself to my mind, is this: Naturally, the Review and Herald, our denominational paper, ought to be where the headquarters go. This seems self-evident to me. I do not know who could better inspire the right kind of life in our good Review and Herald, a true missionary spirit, than those who are in touch with missionary problems; and therefore it seems natural to me that our denominational paper should be located where the headquarters are located; and, as has been stated, if the Review and Herald is taken to the Atlantic Coast, the extreme eastern portion of this Continent, it would not reach the readers in the West until the news had become, to a great extent, stale,---that is, a portion of it; ^{and this would make it} ~~seem~~ seem to them as though they were ~~deprived~~ deprived of much of the pleasure of the weekly visits of the Review. If the church paper were issued from central part of the land, it would readily reach all of its readers.

W.C.White: I hope I may express the few thoughts I have, without consuming too much of your time. For some years I was Foreign Mission Secretary of the General Conference, and for some years Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board; therefore have had some opportunities to study these questions; and what I say will be based upon the ~~assumption~~ supposition, that we all are agreed in the fact that we have a General Conference which is a world's Conference. It was always intended to be

such, yet for a time our foreign work was so little that we talked about "home work" and "foreign work;" but you remember that about six years ago we decided to drop that term "foreign," and have been working upon the basis, for about six years, that our General Conference is a world's Conference. Therefore I think we may safely base our ~~own~~ propositions and our plans upon that basis.

What is called a European General Conference is intended to act as a section, a division, of this world's Conference. All its plans and arrangements can be readily and easily adjusted to that.

Now if we have a center, a headquarters, where the officers, where the secretaries and the treasurers, shall be where correspondence shall come for the world's work, where should it be? Should it be in the interior of one of the sections, or should it be in one of the world's great centers of travel?

Consider the matter of correspondence. I think I state the matter safely, conservatively, to say that of all the letters which come to the Foreign Mission Board for consideration from countries outside of the United States, nineteen-twentieths of them enter through New York City. A very small percentage come through San Francisco; a small percentage come ~~through~~ by various other routes, like the mail coming from the Islands through New Orleans and other ports; but nineteen-twentieths of the correspondence comes through New York City.

Again, in sending forth missionaries to foreign fields, nineteen-twentieths sail from New York City; and in the return of missionaries and of representatives from foreign fields to the United States, nineteen-twentieths come through New York City.

As regards the proposition that the work of our people in America is largely that of recruiting missionaries, and the advantage of a recruiting center being in the center of the territory? I see nothing in it, no more than in George Francis Train's proposition that the United States' capital should be located in Omaha, because that is within about eight miles of the geographical, territorial center of the United States. The fact is, our Union Conferences, each have their center, and each Union Conference is to be a recruiting agency, and the headquarters of each Union Conference is to be the headquarters of the work of recruiting foreign workers in that Union.

It is plainly evident to my mind that economy demands that the headquarters of the General Conference, operating in all the world, should be either near London, or near New York. "Why would you choose New York above London?" may be asked. Because a larger number of our people are, at the present time, located in the United States. Further, ~~more~~ because the minds of men of all nations are turning to New York as the center of the world's work, in preference to London. That is a fact, brethren. You that read know that that is so,---that New York is being looked upon more and more by the thinking men of all nations as the center of the world's work.

As to the exact location, I do not think we need to deal with this question. We certainly do not want to get into the city. We certainly wish to locate in some ~~any~~ suburban place, where our people can have their homes; there they can have homes with some of nature's beauty around them. We do not want our Mission Board and General Conference workers to ~~live~~ live in railroad flats on Manhattan Island. That is clear enough. But we can leave this matter with the Committee. The point is, we do want our General Conference headquarters to be on the Atlantic ~~Seaboard~~ ^{Seaboard,} ~~close~~ close to New York City, close to Philadelphia, close to the National Capital in Washington. And, as was pointed out by Elder Daniells this morning, from a headquarters there, if we had a hundred ministers, and preaching ^{and preaching printers,} deacons, and preaching teachers, if we had a hundred preachers to go out on the Sabbath, we could find work for every one within the reach of the suburban lines from the headquarters in New York City.

Now brethren, to be missionaries, we must be missionaries not only in theory, not only in correspondence, but we want to be missionaries in personal contact with people week by week and day by day.

The Chair : Any further remarks ?

R.C.Porter : I would like to ask if we are to understand by this discussion that if we pass this recommendation, that we virtually in our minds assent that the Review and Herald is to go to the same place.

The Chair : I do not think we are dealing at all with the Review and Herald. It might go there; I wish it might; but it is not in this.

R.C.Porter: Then I would like to say a word about the proposition before us. If it is divorced from the other, I have quite different ideas toward it than if the two were to be considered together. I have been in the east, and have seen the needs of the eastern work. We have so many large cities all thru the east, that I feel ought to be considered in connection with our general work. And locating our office in that part of the field, would place the General Officers in touch with this needy part of the work--the large cities. They abound in that section of the country. It was one of the greatest problems we had to face, when I was there--how to reach them. We have had our attention called again at this time in the testimony borne to us that these general men should come in touch with these cities

being located right in their midst would throw them in touch with them. They would see their needs more, and that would make it easier for them to become interested in laying plans to help develop the work in these cities. And that makes it, to me, more clear that it would be well for the General Conference offices to be located in that part of the territory, and I would therefore be in favor of that, and then sending out workers in different parts of these cities, near where the offices are located from time to time, would certainly be a very helpful missionary work. And I say that part of it I am very clear upon, that that would be an excellent thing, but when it comes to the Review and Herald, part, perhaps I would not be so clear upon; but that far I would.

The Chair : I wish to suggest a thought on the Review and Herald as a paper. Of course it is not in this question, that is sure, but supposing it was brethren. ~~There~~ 24 hours from New York City will start the paper out from where it has been printed all these years; yes, 23 will do it. That is all there is to it; and perhaps if it were there, if it was located there and printed there it might be possible that that day could be taken off the other end, so that the paper might be printed a later day ~~mark~~, or something of that kind, but I don't want to make an argument, but simply to throw in that question.

H. Shultz : I have listened to everything that has been said. There is one point that I think we ought to consider in this

matter,--~~we want~~ that one speaker merely touched, and no other one touched it; and that is the finance of this thing. How much is there to be removed from Battle Creek? How much does the General Conference own there? What will they have to do with it? Will they sell it, and buy in New York? It seems to me that about one foot of land in Greater New York will cost about as much as you get for an acre in Michigan and then will involve considerable of debt. I have no objections to its going east or west, to the center or any other place, so it will get somewhere where it will do some good, and get somewhere where people don't know anything about it, and let the light shine there. I think we have been in Battle Creek long enough, as far as that is concerned; but the question is have they got the means, ~~but~~ where ever you go, to establish the thing there will we load on to the already heavy ~~tax~~ indebtedness that this denomination has loaded almost two millions--will we load another load on top of that, and still keep being the switching tail as we read in Deuteronomy 28:12 and 13, or will we go on a cash basis, and get the money before we make this move, and pay as we go, and then not owe and become the ruling head and not being the switching tail all the time, digging for interest. That is the thing I would like to know--how much money you have, to do this thing with. If it has got to be done, on debt, I would think we had better stay a little longer for the money to come, and then start on a cash basis, but if you have the money go ahead, but if you have to go

into debt, and thus increase the indebtedness which we have already got, I shall vote against it. I don't go in debt myself and don't want the denomination to go in debt, any farther than it is; we are in debt far enough.

R.A. Underwood : I want to speak a few words on that, one or two of which have already been mentioned. The advantage to our foreign work, to have the mission Board in the east, is not only that they will by being in touch with all the foreign mails and the point where all our missionaries or most of them, will pass through to other countries; but there is a vast field of population on the Atlantic coast, ~~and~~ of almost all these foreign adjacent to New York, Philadelphia, in the large cities fields; and it seems to me if the Mission Board is located on the coast, they will be able to bring from the recruiting territory, in the United States, or the Central States, men can try them perhaps a while in these cities with the German and Bohemian and all nationalities, and will be able to send out perhaps a better class of workers, and less that will return after going abroad, in a short time, having made a failure, or if not a failure, not adapted to the work to which they were sent. I think this is in this proposition, and I wish to ~~say~~ speak upon the point the brother referred to if the mission Board was located there, having the advantage of going to Churches. I want to speak of the last speaker's reference to the high price of land and terra firma in New York. It does imply that the General Conference have got to go to New York and buy any terra firma and furthermore there is soil if you want to buy land between New York

and Philadelphia, in Jersey, at very reasonable rates. Two hours ride from New York City will take you to the city of Philadelphia. It will take the workers if they are fifty or seventy--supposing that to be the case--fifty or seventy-five churches, at ~~tax~~ not more than ten cent fares, and all the way ~~from~~ up to a dollar will take them out two hours ~~from~~ right to, we will say, fifty or seventy five churches on the Sabbath. They are brought in touch with a class of foreigners, and with the great needs of that field as well as with the work in foreign fields, as they cannot be at any other location in the United States. Again, it does not seem to me that there need to be any great expense. Suppose the ~~Sixaxzka case at the~~ Review and Herald, should go there, I hope the Review and Herald and no other publishing plant will ever make the mistake of building up enormous buildings again. Outside people have built up these buildings. They have got presses. We don't have to put a large amount of money into machinery and presses and buildings, bricks and mortar, to publish this truth and I hope we have ~~x~~ ~~asad~~ sad lessons enough here, in accumulating debt and these things, to avoid such mistakes as these. So whether the Review and Herald goes West or east, north or south, I for one want to protest against the Board or any other set of men, encouraging building up a large plant. And I want to be put on record in that way. And I hope the sentiment of our brethren will be such that our brethren will never do it. There is no need for it. It makes no difference where you put the

Review and Herald, but there would be great damage in having it located in reasonable access of the headquarters of the mission, the operations of the mission Board. It does not necessarily follow that because the Mission Board is east or west if the members of the mission Board are going to be constantly going to the Central States or the United States and run back again, and piling up a great traveling expense. If the President of the Board or other members of the Board, shall visit the various union Conferences, that they will not go and then simply back again; it seems to me it is not good policy. It is not good policy in State Conferences, for laborers to run back and forth ~~waxx~~ over the ground, wasting money, and if they take a trip they should take in a great many Union Conferences at the same time, if possible, but these laborers will ~~often~~ then go to foreign fields more often than they do now, and will be brought in touch with the work in the frontier, and in ~~this~~ there are advantages, and it seems to me that we should not have in carrying the work to the regions beyond if we should locate at Lincoln, Neb. or some central point, in the territory of the United States, in some ~~wax~~ what we might call an inland city or town or country.

A.G. Daniells : Mr Chairman, I would like to ask for a moment on a question of privilege.

The Chair : State your question.

A.G. Daniels : Some minds seem to be running on the question of our debit and credit features, the question of a cash policy or debt. I would like to read these recommendations for adoption right here before we launch this other question.

You will find them on page 19 :-

clipping

Now it seems to me that these recommendations give us a guiding policy, something to help us, and to lead us; and I move their adoption.

A.G.Haughey: I second the motion.

The Chair: We will waive the further consideration of the former ~~motion~~ question, and consider this question of privilege. It has been moved and seconded that these resolutions be adopted ~~by~~. They are open for remarks.

The question was called.

The Chair: All in favor of this question, this cash policy, please rise to your feet. (Nearly all the delegates ~~arose~~ arose.) Any opposed may manifest it by the same sign. It is carried unanimously. The other question is now called up, and open for further remarks.

Watson Ziegler: I believe that when we do anything like this that we have under contemplation at this time, we ought to have a reason for doing it. I believe that there has been a good and sufficient reason brought before us for moving the General Conference offices somewhere near the Atlantic Coast. It seems to me that the greatest reason advanced is with regard to the missionary work that we are doing, and we are going over the territory where the work has not been done.

G.B.Thompson: I want to make a suggestion, and not a speech. It has been suggested that we want to keep the offices where the recruiting ground is. It strikes me that people, rather than territory, constitute our recruiting ground. In coming to this place we passed over a large section of country that would be a very poor recruiting ground for a Mission Board. A recruiting ground is

where the people are; and if we want to get the office where we can have a recruiting ground, we want to take it east. There are more people in the City of New York than in the Pacific Union Conference. There are more people, almost as many people in Pennsylvania as in the Central Union Conference, and there are as many people in New Jersey as in the Northern Union Conference; and if we want the office in the place where we can recruit, we want to get it in the East. There is one third of the population of the United States in the ~~Atlantic~~ Union Conference, more than that.

I want to say one thing that is off the subject, as that seems to be in order, and that is that this question about getting the Reviews in the west, if you move in the East: if you get it a day earlier here, you would not get it so early in the East. The Review is published for the world. We are planning for the world, and not for the United States; and let us not talk about getting the Review a few minutes earlier by establishing it in the center of the United States. The brethren in the British Isles, in Germany, and in Africa think just as much of the Review as we do. Some of them have to wait a month, and they have not been grumbling. So I am in favor of considering that New York City is just as near the center of the world as anywhere, and plan in that way.

The question was called for.

E.W.Webster: I would like to ask a question. Something about the finances of this matter. Somebody has some figures in mind or in hand, that they can tell us something about the condition of things. The question Brother Shultz raised.

The Chair: I think we have all decided the financial question just a moment ago, by the vote of the people. ~~Maximization~~ No debt would be incurred by this move; but if Elder Daniells or any one can give any facts concerning that question---

A.G.Daniells: It would be impossible to do anything of that kind, for the matter has not been gone into; data has not been considered, and it would not be possible at this place, at this hour, to get any kind of suggestion regarding it,---only that we will comply with Brother Shultz's request, I am sure.

the question was called.

The Chair: The question is called. All in favor of the motion make it manifest by the uplifted hand. Any opposed by the same sign. It is unanimous with one exception, so far as I saw. One opposing vote. The motion prevails.

The next resolution may be re-read.

The Secretary (reading) "We recommend that the General Conference Committee hereafter be the Mission Board of this denomination."

The Chair: It is open for remarks.

W.C.White: For myself, and in behalf of the other members of the committee that passed in this recommendation, I wish to request that its consideration be deferred until other matters connected with it can be further considered.

J.E.Jayne and P.T.Magan: I second the motion.

~~W.C.White~~

The Chair: If there is no objection, we will so render decision, that the question is simply deferred.

The Secretary may read the next recommendation .

The Secretary (reading) "We recommend that the General Conference Association reduce its ~~membership~~ board of trustees from twenty-one to seven."

The Chair: It is open for remarks.

~~W.C.White~~ D.E.Lindsey: I would like to ask a question. In our State the law tells us how many trustees we shall have, and we have

to have twenty-one. How is it in Michigan, where the Association is organized?

A.G.Haughey: Only five are required in the State of Michigan.

C.P.Bollman: And as many more as you like.

W.C.White: It is plain, it must be plain to us all that the law in the State of Michigan permits the Association to choose its number, because when it was first organized it had seven, did it not? Either seven or nine. Some of us remember very distinctly the work of increasing it to twenty-one, and why we did it. Some of us remember very distinctly of our lawyer saying to us, "Gentlemen, the day will come when you will call on me to help you undo this." I have looked forward to that day. I hope it is near.

S.H.Lane: I remember very distinctly the changes that were made. It was increased to seven, and then to nine, then to thirteen, then to twenty-one. It was increased to nine when the Association in its present phase was born, came into existence, and it was thought that nine, in consideration of the amount of property that would come under its domain, would make a better showing in the law, and would be better for several reasons, than seven. I am sure as far as my experience is concerned, I think it would be better to change this to nine than to return to seven.

A.G.Daniells: I am very much in hopes that the property that it will represent and deal with will be very much reduced. The liabilities, as you know from the balance sheet, are now \$205,408.95. The assets are within \$7,000 of that amount. I believe that during the next two years your committee ought to take hold of that affair very vigorously, and reduce the liabilities \$150,000, and bring the liabilities down to not more than \$50,000. This can be done by vigorous effort in collecting the bills and accounts receivable, and

turning the little real estate there is into cash.

The General Conference Association to-day serves no real important purpose. It is not of any special use; but it has this large indebtedness, these outstanding notes, the interest of which must be met every year, all along through the year. Then notes must be paid off, and it keeps an expense of \$30 a week, probably from \$25 to \$35 a week to pay up, to look after these notes, pay this interest, and meet these notes that fall due from month to month. There is no revenue scarcely. The gifts, legacies, and income is not equal to the interest. I do not know how it was this last year. Brother Lane thinks it was about even. The year before it lost \$3,000, besides paying some \$35 a week tithe to keep the machine going, and it seems to me that we ought to wind it up in a large measure, and as fast as possible reduce the liabilities to a small amount; so that there will be but little expense in taking care of what is left. And then leave it as a legal Association that can receive legacies, gifts, wills, etc., that people shall wish to make to the general Conference. But they will not be very numerous; for it is understood that these Union Conferences, which have formed associations, will hereafter get the large bulk of the gifts and wills and legacies that are made by the people. ~~Those~~ ^{Those} in the Atlantic Union Conference will make their wills to that Union; those in the Southern Union, to that. And so all over the field, and our G.C.A. affairs can be reduced to very small figure; and as far as I am concerned, I would like to see the number of trustees reduced to such a small number that they can transact the business without expense in getting to the place of business, and so that the affairs will not be of any great expense in any way to the cause.

The question was called for.

The Chair: Any further remarks ?

M.C. Wilcox: We have the reasons for changing clearly implied in what Brother Daniells has said, although that was not the point of which he was speaking. At the time there were twenty-one trustees appointed, or the committee increased to twenty-one, it was proposed then---in fact, about all the property of the denomination, the general property, was held by that Association.

It was felt at that time that there ought to be a large representative committee representing the whole field. Now that the Union Conferences are formed, and there are associations in all these various conferences, there is no need of any such large representative committee.

The Chair: The question is called. All in favor of the motion manifest it by the uplifted hand. Thank you. Any opposed manifest it by the same sign. The motion is carried unanimously.

That is the last resolution. Are there any other committees ready to report. What is your further pleasure.

With your consent we will entertain a motion to adopt this last report that was read just a little while ago.

J.E.Jayne: I move its adoption.

Delegate: I second the motion.

The Chair: It is moved and seconded that this report be adopted. The question is open for remarks. The question is called.

H.Shults: I should like to ask for information if it is proposed that this Treasurer shall travel all over during the intermediate time between meetings, and spend more money than he will collect.

A.G.Daniells: No, sir. It does not mean that he shall spend more money for him self on his travelling expenses than he will collect for the field. I think you will all see after a moment's reflection the value of such an officer in the General Conference. Our treasury department is getting to be a large affair. We are taking in many many thousands of dollars annually. We are spending something like a million or a million and a half each year in operating the work that we are doing, and it is no small thing to get this money, and to meet the appropriations, and to advance the

interests of the work in different fields, financially.

I do not believe that the treasurer of this denomination ought to be simply a bookkeeper in the office. I believe that he ought to be one of the clearest-headed, natural born business men that we have in our denomination; not a hard, cold hearted business man either. He should be a Christian--a man who loves God, and is full of the Holy Ghost; a man like Stephen, and he should give his time up entirely to these great interests that we have. I believe that if you select a treasurer who can get out in the field, among the brethren, and associate with them, you will create a condition that will bring a great deal of means into the cause that we do not get at the present time; a treasurer who will visit the different union conferences when occasion favors it. One who will become acquainted with the union conference committees, and with the states, and will know how to cooperate with those states and those union conferences, will put himself on vantage ground for ~~arranging~~ carrying on this line of work. Not only so, but he ought to as far as possible become acquainted with those fields in which the money is to be spent, to which it is to be sent. You have heard more or less about the large cities, and the Atlantic States, and the needs of the southern field. My idea would be that this treasurer ---you may call him the treasurer-in-chief, or the financial secretary, or treasurer, or whatever you think best, but this man devoting his time especially to the finances, should visit these fields that require means, and become acquainted with them. Then he can work with the General Conference Committee, and for it in raising means and forwarding, and cooperating ~~with~~ the field over to far greater advantage than any treasurer can who sits in his office and keeps the books, or looks after people keeping the books.

Another thing: I believe that we should not only arrange so that this treasurer shall be a field man, but we should supply the office itself with enough help to enable the treasury department to do some correspondence. I tell you, brethren, I believe that our union conferences, our state conferences, and our loyal brethren and sisters throughout the field deserve more than a mere blank, or a mere cold report, or a receipt for the money they send in. They should have more than that. You put a warm hearted, earnest Christian in the office, a man who reads, who keeps up with the times, who is acquainted with our mission problems, and operations, and who is thoroughly alive, and keeps his fingers on the pulse all around, and you let that man attend to the correspondence, and replying to those who send in money, and I tell you his warm letters will bring in five times through the year what his wages are. I do not believe that we should have our treasury department so cramped that our men there can do nothing but sit down with the pencil and sign their name on a blank receipt and fill in the amount of money the party has sent, stick it in an envelope and send it off. This past year we have been too economical, I think in the operations of our department. That is to say, we have cramped. You look over our expenses--those who helped to audit the accounts of the General Conference this year, that is trying to carry on the vast operations of this denomination throughout the field, you look over the operating expenses, and you will remember that they are very small indeed, for this denomination. We have economized. We presented a balance sheet, here, showing that we had saved seven thousand dollars in economizing; but I do not feel proud over it; I do not feel that that is any great stroke of financing. I believe that your committee during the year to come ought to

lay itself out to do a great deal more work and a different kind of work; it will cost a little more, but it will bring back a great deal more to your treasury, and it will encourage our people, and it will create a good feeling throughout the field, so that as I view it, I should want to see a treasurer selected who is broad-minded, large hearted, and a devoted Christian, a man of good sense; and let him study these financial matters to be able to give us advice all the way along through the year; a man who knows what he is about and what the rest of us are about too. And then let him get into the field and keep in the office help that can take his plans, and take the recommendations that come, and the general lines of policy, and carry them out promptly; to see that the amounts are sent out all over the field at proper times, and I believe that this will be a great help to this work. The weakest part of our general organization in the United States or in the denomination is the treasury department itself. That is being penny wise and pound foolish. I am heartily in favor of this recommendation that will strengthen and broaden your treasury department.

E.R. Palmer: I wish to say a word with regard to the heavy responsibility that at the present time falls upon the Chairman of the General Conference in financial matters. After travelling through the field for weeks and months, he returns to the office, and I know, at various times in struggling with the different difficult financial problems of the General Conference has spent all night studying over figures, and trying to get reports ready for committees, etc. I believe it will be far better for the interests of our work if a strong, wise hearted man, appointed specially for that work, undertakes that work and relieves the men upon whose

shoulders rest the broader work of planning for the evangelical lines throughout the wide world. I hope this plan will also extend to the union conferences and the state conferences.

A.G.Haughey: I am in perfect harmony with the suggestions that were made by both speakers for looking after the finances of this denomination; but I certainly think that a man who is treasurer and responsible for the funds would not want to be traveling around among the conferences while the funds were coming into the office. It seems to me it would be far better to have a business agent to look after the interests in the field, and have the treasurer in the office. I offer this as a mere suggestion.

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[Evening service. Elder
G.A. Irwin's report on
Australasia.]

The evening has been assigned to me to present to you the work in Australia, and to call your attention to some of its needs. I will first read, as rapidly as possible, the report that I have prepared, and will then talk to you, in an offhand way, of the work of the Conference.

[Here the formal report
was read.]

Having read the report, I desire to call your attention to one or two statements that have been made in the Testimonies, in regard to this field. There is one that I can not find, although it is very familiar to my mind. I can not recall the exact wording; but, in substance, ~~it~~ it is that Australia ~~should be a center~~ should be a center; it is a great center itself, from its location; and that it should stand related to these countries of the South Seas, these Islands, as the United States has stood related to the work in Europe.

Here is another statement: "Of all countries, Australia most resembles America. It is her sister. All classes of people are here, and the truth has not been presented and rejected."

To-night we have before us a map of Australia proper. I presume that there are present to-night a great many who, like myself a few years ago, think of Australia as simply a large island down in the South Pacific Ocean somewhere. Many have not had a distinct idea in regard to the place or its size. You may be surprised to-night when I tell you that the area of square miles of Australia is six-sevenths the area of the United States, excluding Alaska. The map before you has been made large on purpose, so that you may more fully comprehend the size of the island.

In many respects, Australia is a peculiar field. ~~It is one of the most difficult fields in the world to work, owing to its location, and the difficulties with which the workers there have to contend.~~ It is one of the most difficult fields in the world to work, owing to its location, and the difficulties with which the workers there have to contend. In many respects, it is more difficult to superintend the work in

Australia than in the United States. When I make this statement, I know whereof I speak; for during the four years that I was president of the General Conference, I was called from Maine to California, and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes; but the fatigue and difficulties of looking after the varied interests in all parts of the United States are not so great as in Australia, owing to the immense size of that field, and the limited facilities for travel.

Along the eastern and southeastern coast of Australia there runs a railway line, connecting the capitals of the four states of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. The railway terminates, on the north, at Rockhampton, and, passing through Brisbane, Newcastle, Sydney, and Melbourne, terminates on the South at Adelaide. From the main line there extend a few branch lines a short distance into the interior. This is the only railway system in Australia. In Tasmania a line runs from Hobart to Launceston. In order to reach points farther north than Rockhampton, Queensland, and points west of Adelaide, South Australia, ~~it is~~ it is necessary to travel from place to place on the "coastal" boats. It takes several days to reach Perth, West Australia.

The interior of the continent of Australia is practically uninhabited. The central part of the island is said to be a basin, lower than the level of the sea. The greater portion of the interior is a great, sandy waste. Near the coast, and, in some instances, for a distance of from two to four hundred miles inland, the land is productive. Along

the eastern and southeastern coast a mountain range runs, and ordinarily the rainfall is ample enough to make the country productive. It is in this portion of the continent that the largest number of people live.

Since the Conference opened, we have heard a good deal about the population of various countries. It ~~has~~ has been remarked (and truly so) that we are after the people, not the area. This is true; our message is to go to the people; but, brethren, the area has a good deal to do with this matter, after all. For instance, the people scattered over this large continent of Australia, are all to hear the message, just as certainly as are the crowded ~~millions~~ millions in New York or in London. In order to reach these people in Australia, it requires ~~much~~ fatiguing labor---and laborers, too. To-night it is just as ~~much~~ easy for me to speak to this house full of people, as it would be to speak to half a dozen. In fact, it is easier, because those who are accustomed to speaking in public know that there is an inspiration in speaking to a large number. In order to reach these people scattered over so large a range of territory, we have got to go where they are; consequently, we must have laborers, and endure hard, wearisome traveling, in order to go from place to place. Beyond the lines of railway, back into the interior, are what are known as "the backblocks." We must reach these by horseback, or stage, or some other means of travel.

Again: New Zealand is one of the Australian States, and belongs to this field. One of our principal Conferences is the New Zealand Conference. This Conference is 1280 miles, by sea, from Sydney. The journey to Auckland must be taken over the Tasman Sea, one of the roughest pieces of water in all the South Seas.

~~Minutes of the Conference~~

~~Minutes~~

The question was called for, and the motion, being put, prevailed unanimously.

G.G.Rupert: Mr. Chairman, I move that we adjourn.

W.C.White: I second the motion.

W.T.Knox: I should like to crave the indulgence of the Conference, and call attention to a matter. Two important Committees are each short one member, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Institutions. The personnel of both of these committees are almost identical. Brother Parsons was chairman ^{of} but one, but he has left Oakland. I should like to move, if you will allow me, that the name of C.W.Flaiz be added to both these Committees.

Lewis Johnson: I second the motion.

The Chairman: Are there any remarks to this?

The question ~~was~~ being called for, the motion was put, and prevailed.

Benediction by Elder ^ER.J.Waggoner.

H.E.OSBORNE,
Secretary.

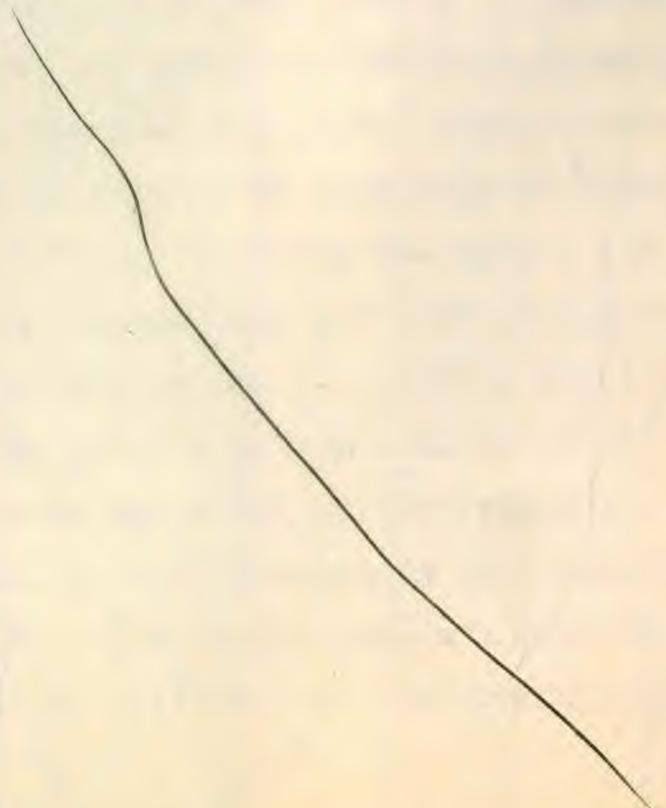
H.W.COTTRELL,
Chairman.

Well now, I am afraid I shall not say the things I really want to say to-night. There is so much to be said about this country; but the one thing I want to impress upon your minds if I do not impress anything else, is what the Lord has said about this field. There is a statement which says that what we have done in America under the direction of God, is to be done in planting the standard of truth and building up the work in Australia. The Lord wants institutions to be built up in Australia that shall properly represent the work; just the same institutions built up in Australia that we have built up in the United States, publishing houses, schools, and sanitariums that will represent the work. I hope we will not forget the limited constituency of that great field. It includes not only Australasia, New Zealand, the island groups of Micronesia, Polynesia and Melanesia, as well as a part of the group called the East Indies. In these islands there is a population of over six millions, and in other parts of that area there are four millions and more of people, making a total in the entire field of about fifty millions of people. These people have got to hear the truth, and the Lord has said that we must have institutions that will properly represent the work.

You may be aware that it is now seventeen years since the work was first started in Australia. In general conference of 1834 it was recommended that Elder Haskell start the mission in Australia, and he and Elder Israel and his family, ~~and~~ Elder Corliss and his family, and Brethren Arnold and Scott were the

first people to begin the work in Australia, and they began in Melbourne the capital of Victoria. The second year they started a little publishing plant, in order to publish a paper, "The Bible Echo", which has now developed into an "Echo Publishing Comany" employing ninety hands. It is a flourishing little plant and is doing a good work in that field. The next institution that was established was the ~~walkentypent~~ small school in a ~~ut~~ suburb of ~~4~~ Melbourne, which was for a while a small Bible school but later it purchased an estate of fifteen hundred acres, at Cooranbong, seventy-five miles north of Sydney and about twenty miles south of Newcastle and is eight miles back of the ocean. It consisted of fifteen hundred acres of what the Australians call 'bush', and which we in America would call woods. It is wooded with the heaviest kind of gum trees, which are sometimes as much as six or seven feet in diameter. These trees all have to be grubbed out ~~by~~ the roots, every one of them, for the roots never rot, and are very similar to the walnut. It was a very hard and laborious process to clear the land, but by persevering ~~and~~ they finally got the buildings there, and the Lord has wonderfully blessed the work there. At first many did not have much faith in the matter of the school, and so the work progressed slowly. Sister White was shown where the school ought to be, and now the Lord is verifying the statment made in regard to the land. During the past two years, in spite of the drought, there have been excellent crops produced on the school farm, and there was obtained enough not only to provide for their own needs, but

also to sell to others. And this year the Lord has continued His blessing. It is really remarkable ; there is just as marked a difference between that school estate and the surrounding country, as we have reason to believe existed between the Egyptians and the children of Israel in the time of the plagues. I am not making an extravagant statement. There are men sitting right back of me who can stand up and substantiate what I have said, because Elder Robinson who sits here was the Bible teacher in the school for two years. He was there in one of those prosperous years, and I was there more or less last year. This year they had abundance not only for themselves, but, as I have intimated, they have sold to people outside, so that they came out last year with nearly twelve hundred dollars to the good, after paying all of the expenses of the school.



The school now numbers 125, and excellent work has been done, ~~and is being done~~ for the past two or three years, and is being done at the present time. In the course of time we shall see more results from the school than we have been able to see thus far.

This question will arise in your minds when we make an appeal for help for that field. You will say, Why don't you educate your laborers in your own field? That is a very natural question. I will say, in reply, that we are doing all that we possibly can in that direction, and some have gone into the work from the school. I think from twenty to thirty went into the work last year from the school. But you do not understand the condition of things over there. The educational system of Australia is somewhat different from what it is in the United States: that is, the general feeling in regard to education. A sentiment prevails among the people there that if their children go to school until they are about thirteen years of age, or pass a certain grade, that that is all the education that is necessary. Then they are fitted to take a government billet, or clerkship, or something of that kind. And they stop right there. It is the hardest thing in this world to make the parents believe that their children are not fitted for the work of the Lord until they receive a good, fair education. And these young people have to go to school a year or two before they realize what they need, and it is so difficult to get persons to remain in the school long enough to fit themselves to take positions of responsibility. That sentiment, however, is gradually being overcome in the minds of our brethren. They are beginning to appreciate more and more the value of education, and a training and a fitness for the work as they see

others that have gone into the school, that they go out from the school and take positions of real responsibility, and that they are valuable workers in the cause, then they are encouraged to send their children to the school.

And then they have another difficulty, and that is the distance they have to send their children. They come from all parts of Australia and New Zealand, quite a number having to come 1200 or 1400 miles, and during the vacations some remain at the school farm, ready for the next year.

Then another disadvantage that we labor under, and that is that there are so few young men in connection with our churches. We can get a great many young women, and they are nice young women. There were ten young women who went into the training-class from the school and they are as nice young women, and as bright, as any I ever saw in my life. - I do not accept any. You could not find any more consecrated, devoted young women than they were. ~~But~~

Now the expense of going from some of these distant places is quite great; for instance, it costs about \$40 to go from Perth, West Australia, to Sydney. We have some students from Rockhampton, Queensland, also from South Australia. They come from all parts of the large continent, to attend the school, and it naturally entails a good deal of expense upon the parents to send their children there, and many of them are unable to come to the school. Many of them receive help in order to attend, so that there may be more workers in the field. We are doing all we can to develop workers in the home land.

I wish now to speak more particularly about our Sanitarium at Wahroonga, a suburb of the City of Sydney. The Lord has spoken particularly about the Sanitarium work in that field. He has said that

we should have a Sanitarium that would properly represent our health work. I do not know of a field anywhere in the world where a Sanitarium is more needed than in Australia. The Australian people are the greatest meat-eaters and tea drinkers in the world. Statistics and tell you that, as a result, there is a great deal of sickness. I never was in a place where there were more remarkable cures made in Sanitarium work than in Australia. There is a growing interest in our health principles. The Sydney Sanitarium, as you may know, has only been in existence about two years, for the foundation was laid two years ago the first of September, and the work has dragged along rather slowly, because of the lack of means. But we have had abundant evidences of God's leading and his blessing in the work from the very beginning up to the present time.

It costs much more to put up a building in that country than here in the United States. When you come to consider that the good buildings that are put up over there, especially the frame buildings, that the timber has to be shipped from this side, and by the time the freight, duty, and all the charges are paid, it requires more money to put up a building than it would require in this country. We have a good building there. It is 153 feet long, by 48 feet wide, without the verandas. And there is a corridor that runs around the building, that is 43 by 54, and the building contains a capacity for from 60 to 90 patients. The building is made entirely of wood. It is three stories high from the ground. It is a frame building, and built strong and substantial. Last year there was a bath-room addition put on the back of it, or a separate building rather, connected by a corridor with the main building. That is 43.6 feet by 54 feet long. This part is four stories high, including the basement. The first story above the basement is for the

gentlemen's bath-room, the next story for the ladies' bath-room, and the upper story is to be finished off for dwelling rooms for the nurses. The institution was opened the first of January. It was not completely finished. There were some rooms that were not finished, and some of them are not finished yet. The bath-rooms are not in a condition to fully represent our work. Simply a plain bath is about all they ~~human~~ had when we came away, no electric baths or any of the modern improvements you have in this country.

The building cost about \$70,000. Thirty thousand dollars of this has been raised in donations. The buildings, land, and the furnishings, that is the expenses that have been placed on the building thus far, amounts to about \$70,000.

Thirty thousands have been paid, and there is an indebtedness of nearly forty thousand. We opened the first of January, and the last letter we had from there said that they had eighteen patients, and more were coming. There have already~~xx~~ been one or two quite remarkable cures. I want to tell you about one--the case of a little boy that Dr. Kress brought with him from the camp-meeting in Tasmania. One of his limbs was paralyzed, and on the other he wore a great, big iron shoe^e, so as to keep the other foot up off the ground, so that he could swing it loose while he went on crutches. I told my wife that it seemed to me these people had better save their money, as I did not see what they could do for that boy, but before we came away, after he had taken treatment about a month, he had thrown away his iron shoe, and his crutches, and was walking just as well as any other boy you ever saw. He was just as happy as a boy could be, and he praised the Lord that he had blessed him by restoring that limb. The Lord is blessing them and they are getting a name in that field. They also had some very remarkable cures at the Avondale retreat where the doctors worked about a year. They ran that institution a little over a year, I think, and paid all their expenses, made some improvements, and earned three hundred pounds to apply on the indebtedness; so they feel very confident that if they can get half a chance they will make the work go at Waroonga; but, brethren, we need some help. I don't hesitate to appeal for it because the Lord has said these institutions must be built up in this field to properly represent the work. This field is itself a great center. It is isolated from the other parts of the world. It is about 7500 miles to the United States, and about the same distance to Africa. It is only about half as far to India. It stands by itself, and it is a real center for that entire field.

Just think what a task it would be for two thousand people to build up institutions that would give character to the work in that field. The Ohio Conference has about the same number of members that we have in Australia, about two thousand. When I left Ohio they had an indebtedness of eighteen thousand dollars on the school, and they thought that was big, but there are in Australia only two thousand people to meet that indebtedness there, and they are not nearly so well-to-do as your people in Ohio. Think what it means for that constituency to undertake to build our three institutions that would properly represent the work. It is a herculean task. The people in Australia are liberal to give, and they have lifted to the fullest extent of their ability. You will notice that the tithe amounts to about fifteen dollars per capita, and in addition to that they paid a second tithe to the sanitarium last year of over two thousand dollars. They do not sit still and ask you people to send your means to build up their institutions, but they do all that it is in their power to do. Wage earners there do not compare at all favorably with wage earners here. Wages are very much lower, while things to live on are quite expensive. The people are not nearly so extravagant, though, as we are in the United States.

It was reported here when I came back that my wife and I were coming back, and we were sick of the field, and all this sort of thing, but I want to tell you, brethren, that I love the people in that country, and I love the work in that field. I never labored any place where I liked the people any better than in Australia. It is not the United States--there is quite a difference in many respects. Anybody who comes over to labor in Australia, who feels to respond to the appeal I am making here tonight to come over to help us in that field, I want to ask you for the sake of the work in the

field, to leave the United States behind you. Do not try to take it over and put it into Australia and Americanize that field in a short time, because when we try to do that we get the people against us, and they do not like to have us constantly bragging about the United States, and everlastingly holding up the United States in contrast with their country, any more than anybody else likes it. The Australians are nice people. I like them. They are intelligent, and I do not know any place I would rather labor so long as the Lord wants me, than right there in that field.

I want to call your attention to Queensland. It has an area of 663,000 square miles. There is more area in that one conference alone than in some two of your union conferences here in the United States. You must remember too, brethren, that while this is a large area, there are people scattered all over this area who have got to be reached by the truth. We have an organized conference there, but how many ministers do you suppose we have in Queensland? We have not got one. Brother Robinson was the last one we had there. There is one licentiate, who is the canvasser, and two secretaries in that great field.

South Australia here is another great field. It has an area of 903,000 square miles, and we have not got an ordained minister in that field; just simply a licensed preacher, and the medical man there is vice president of the Conference.

In New South Wales, Brother Snyder was formerly president and I was vice president of the conference there; and now since we came away, there is only one ordained minister left, excepting Brother Burden and Dr. Kress. They are ordained ministers, but they are both connected with the Sanitarium work.

Sidney is a city of over 500,000 inhabitants. There are more people there than in San Francisco and Oakland combined. The

harbor there is one of the finest in the world. The vessels sailing from the United States around to England, and from all parts of the islands of the sea come into Sidney. It is one of the principal ports of all Australia; yet we have only one ordained minister who is active in the field in that great place.

Victoria is the smallest state yet the most populous, because Melbourne, the capital city is located in Victoria. In that country they only have three ordained ministers. It is a beautiful city, of about 500,000 inhabitants.

Brisbain is a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, the capital of Queensland; and Newcastle has a population of from sixty to eighty thousand. Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, is another very beautiful city, of possibly 162,000 inhabitants. It is a very fine city.

There is already quite a population in West Australia, and it is rapidly increasing. It is now 194,000. Until within the last few years West Australia has been considered uninhabitable. It is sandy country, but gold has been discovered there in the interior, something like 400 miles in from Perth. They are the richest gold fields in the world, and two cities have sprung up there within the last two or three years, almost like mushrooms. They have about 40,000 inhabitants each. They are Coolgardy, and Kilgooley. West Australia is rapidly filling up with an energetic population. It is more like the United States than any other portion of Australia that I have been in, that is, in the character of the inhabitants. Perth looks more like an American city than any other city of Australia that I have seen. There are a great many American goods for sale at the stores there, more than in other places. We organized a new conference there last year.

I have given you our condition for laborers. The recent drought was quite sever, but it was severest in Queensland. We have conferences organized inx all these different states to facilitate the work; but they are still great mission fields, nevertheless.

We have talked about equalizing the means, and the laborers instead of keeping them all in one place. Let us distribute them around so that there will be an equalization of laborers.

Since coming to this Conference, we have heard much in regard to an "equal distribution of laborers." To illustrate the dearth of laborers in our Union Conference, I have had prepared a diagram, which Dr. Jones has kindly drawn for me on this chart hanging before you, showing the number of Conferences in each Union, the number of ministers in the entire Union, and the average number of ministers laboring in each State Conference.

Name of Union Conf.	No. of State Conferences in Union	No. of Ministers in Union	Average No. Ministers in each State.
Atlantic Union	9	67	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Lake Union	9	84	9
Northern Union	5	29	6
Central Union	4	71	$17\frac{3}{4}$
Southwestern Union	3	25	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Pacific Union	11	76	7
Southern Union	7	32	$4\frac{4}{7}$
Australasian Union	7	16	$2\frac{2}{7}$

Notice that notwithstanding the large extent of territory covered by ~~each~~ ^{nearly every} Conference in Australia, and the limited facilities for reaching the different places to be worked, we have the smallest number of ministers, per Conference, of any of the Union Conferences in the above list. Although the population of Australia is not so great as many of the Unions in America, yet the people are scattered, and it is difficult to reach them. We must have laborers in order to reach the sparsely-settled districts, the backblocks. Besides, the

vast Island field requires many laborers, and every worker sent from Australia to the Islands means one less in some organized Conference in the Union. Brethren, do you not see that we need some more laborers, in order that there may be a more equal distribution, and that the territory may be worked?

The other day our general Secretary furnished me with a list of those who have returned to the States after Elder Daniells' return to America shortly before the last General Conference. Including the laborers, their wives, and their children, eighty-two persons have returned to America from Australia during this period of about two years. The number that have gone from America to Australia, including Dr. Kress and wife and children, and Elder Burden and family, who went before the last General Conference, and the party that went with me after the Conference, is just twenty-seven. Eighty-two have returned, as against twenty-seven that have gone there. Does it not seem as if it were about time that some more laborers from America should go to Australia, to take the place of those who have returned?

In bring^{ing} this matter to your attention, I have no thought of questioning the propriety of any ^{one's} ~~man's~~ return. You remember that Elder Daniells fully intended to return, but that he could not, owing to his appointment to an official position. Sister White and her workers returned; and that was necessary. So far as I know, all who returned had good and sufficient reasons for doing so.

Let no one get the idea that these persons have returned because Australia is an unhealthful country in which to live; for it is not. Australia has one of the finest climates in the world, generally speaking. In the northern portions of the continent it is warm; in the southern portions, cool. One can ~~adjust himself to any climate~~ locate in the place most suited to his welfare physically. Those who become enervated by the heat of the north, can change their field, going ^usothward (for in Australia to go South is equivalent to going North in the Northern Hemisphere) to places where the atmosphere is much cooler. I think every one of the missionaries who have returned from Australia to the States will testify to the fact that they left a healthful country, possessing a climate that will compare favorably with the climate of any other portion of the world.

[Elders A.T. Robinson, G.W. Snyder, M.G. Kellogg, and Brother W.M. Crothers attested to the statements made in regard to the climate.]

The talk I have given you this evening has been a rambling, ~~rather~~ disconnected one; but I hope that I have said something that will interest the brethren of this Conference in the great ~~continent~~ continent down in the South Seas, and that will lead some workers to think seriously of going to that field themselves.

I might speak briefly of our needs. We are in need of three men of experience, to act as Conference presidents. In the United States distances are made short by the rapid means of transit from place to place; but in Australia workers are usually more isolated and difficult of access. When emergencies happen to arise in some portion of our field there,

it ~~sometimes~~ sometimes takes, as in the case of West Australia and New Zealand, about three weeks for word to be sent to the general office and a reply received. Owing to this fact, it necessary that for Conference presidents we choose men of experience, men who are able to meet and cope with sudden emergencies. At present we desire presidents for New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. Some of the brethren have thought that we wanted more, but I have told them that it might be better not to ask for too much, for fear that we might not get what we wanted.

In addition to these three ministers, we want a few active, energetic young men full of the Holy Spirit, to go out into the backblocks and preach the truth. And not only in the backblocks do we need such help. In ~~the~~ Sydney, a city larger than San Francisco, we have, at present, no minister. In Sydney and in Melbourne we ought to have city missions. I hope we may succeed in securing some laborers to fill these places.

As you go away from this meeting, do not forget, brethren, that we want some help in Australia,---the help of men and of means, of your sympathy and your prayers. In making an appeal for help for our field, we have no desire to depreciate the needs of any other field. We simply desire to place the needs of this part of the world before you briefly, as we have tried to do to-night. I should be very glad to talk with any one who has a burden to go to this field. Two or three, we are thankful to say, have already expressed a desire to go.

In connection with Elder Irwin's report of the Australasian Union Conference, he presented a ~~financial~~ statement of the financial standing of the various institutions and Conferences in that field, showing the total indebtedness, the ~~present worth~~ total assets, the present worth, and, in some instances, the deficit, as ~~follows~~ follows:---

To be furnished
by Irwin
or Miss
Graham