

COLUMBIA UNION VISITOR

"THEY REHEARSED ALL THINGS THAT GOD HAD DONE WITH THEM"

Vol. 14

Mount Vernon, Ohio, April 28, 1909

No. 16

Columbia Union Conference Directory

Territory

Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia.

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GENERAL MATTER

Protestant Missions in Turkey

ADJOINING the great African continent on the northeast, we find the Turkish Empire. The population of this empire is over 30,000,000, composed of Turks, Greeks, Arabs, Syrians, Jews, and various mountain tribes. Three-fourths of the people are Mohammedans and one-fourth Jews and adherents to the Oriental churches. These Oriental churches are the remains of the early Christian churches; but error has crept in until they have become much like the Catholic Church. The ruling power is Mohammedanism, and Christians and Jews are subject to scorn, ridicule, and often persecution.

Early in the nineteenth century, the American Board sent a number of missionaries into this country. They divided their forces and occupied two important centers, Constantinople and Beirut. First an exploring tour

was made throughout the empire to see where the greatest good could be accomplished, and to visit the Christian churches. The report awakened hopes that those almost lifeless churches might be reformed and spiritualized, and the Board resolved to push forward this work. Other missionaries joined them, and a mission was established among the Nestorians, just east of Constantinople; also a Jewish mission at Constantinople, a Greek mission at Smyrna, and a Syrian mission at Beirut.

Through the labors of Eli Smith and Dr. VanDyck, the Arabic Bible was given to the people. This was a work of great importance, as 70,000,000 people spoke the Arabic language, and it was also the language of the Koran, the sacred book of over 200,000,000 people. Though little impression was made upon the Jews and Mohammedans, the work among the other sects was encouraging. The missionaries at first refrained from denouncing the errors in the church, but rather sought to co-operate with them and to awaken them to a new spiritual life; but when these people began to inquire into the new and living way and ceased to pray to saints, the work of the missionaries was condemned and persecution followed. The people were fined and imprisoned, and all who did not belong to churches recognized by the Turkish government were treated as outlaws.

At this time war broke out with Egypt. Turkey was defeated, and a new sultan came to the throne. Thus the persecution ceased. Churches were then organized to help and protect these converts. The first Protestant churches were organized in Constantinople in 1846, and in Beirut in 1848, and soon other churches were formed in various centers. The sultan was then earnestly petitioned for recognition and protection. Through the influence of the English ambassador, —Stratford Canning,—the Protestants were granted equal legal rights with other religious bodies, and the death penalty for apostasy from the Moslem faith was removed. The work continued to progress until in

nearly every town Protestant missions were found and schools and colleges were scattered throughout the land.

In 1895 the Armenian massacres broke out. This was a Mohammedan crusade against Christianity, and the Christians suffered persecution and death in the most brutal manner. During this time the missionaries displayed wonderful courage and heroism in standing at their posts and aiding the people in every possible way. This persecution did not, however, stop the progress of Christianity. The people became more endeared to the missionaries, because of their protection, and were ready to accept the truths of the gospel more than ever before.

Since the fall of Turkish independence in 1840, she has existed only by the help of other European powers. These powers have grown lukewarm in their support of her. She is slowly shrinking back toward Asia, and the cry from all Christendom is, "Let her be driven out." And soon, how soon we do not know, the prophecy of Daniel 11 will be fulfilled, "He shall come to his end and none shall help him." Then will occur the standing up of Michael, and the soon coming of our Lord.

MARY BARRETT.

Mt. Vernon College.

An Appeal to our Young People

WHEN Brother Kern was with us, just before and after the Lodi young people's convention, we talked and prayed and counseled about our work among the colored people of the South. A few weeks before, I had visited Memphis, Huntsville, Nashville, and Atlanta, and was glad of an opportunity to tell Professor Kern about the rapid advancement of the work in many places.

There is progress worthy of note, as will be seen by a hasty comparison of conditions in 1893 and in 1909. Sixteen years ago the superintendent of our work in the Southern States, speaking before the General Confer-

ence, of the work of Seventh-day Adventists in that field, said: "There is but one ordained minister and one licensed missionary laboring among the colored millions of the South. There is not a denominational mission school where one of the colored youth can receive any Bible instruction."

To-day we have about one thousand colored Sabbath-keepers in that field. These are organized into forty or more churches, and they have upwards of twenty meeting-houses. To-day there are some twenty colored ministers proclaiming the third angel's message in this field, and forty teachers conducting church and mission schools. This is truly encouraging.

Our Huntsville school is doing a splendid work. There I met eighty-five earnest, intelligent students fitting themselves for the Master's service.

I rejoice to tell our people of this progress, because I believe that those who have made sacrifices year after year in behalf of this work ought to know that God has blessed their liberalities. These successes should give us courage to undertake other missionary enterprises which are sure to bring great results.

Several years ago we received messages regarding the great need of medical missionary work among the colored people. We were told that "in no place is there greater need of genuine gospel medical missionary work than among the colored people in the South," and that "sanitariums and treatment rooms should be established in many places. These will open doors for the entrance of Bible truth." We were told also that "plans should now be made to do a quick work," and we were exhorted to arise and redeem the time.

Regarding the work at Huntsville, the following statement was made:—

"Medical missionary work must be carried on among the colored people. At the Huntsville school some new buildings must be erected, one of which should be a small sanitarium. In connection with this training center, we desire to see a strong work done in preparing the colored people of the South to accomplish that which must be done for their own race. Among the most promising youth are those who should be trained to labor as canvassers, missionary nurses, hygienic cooks, teachers, Bible workers, and ministers."

Since these things were written, our brethren have been planning and praying and asking for help, yet

there was little real progress made in providing sanitariums for the colored people until last year. Then Elder Irwin and several other great-hearted men presented the matter to our brethren in the camp-meetings, and funds were raised which have been used in purchasing and partly paying for a beautiful little sanitarium in Nashville; also in erecting an eighteen-room sanitarium at Huntsville.

As a result of the earnest efforts of these brethren and great sacrifices on the part of the Southern Missionary Society, the Rock City Sanitarium at Nashville was purchased, remodeled, and, partially equipped and furnished, has opened its doors for patients. The sanitarium building at Huntsville is nearly finished and will soon be ready to furnish.

As Brother Kern, Brother Crisler, and I discussed the situation, it seemed to us that there must be institutions and churches and young people's societies that would cheerfully undertake the furnishing of one or more of the rooms of these institutions if they knew of the existing conditions.

Since Brother Kern's visit, we have further information from Atlanta. The Lord has opened the way wonderfully for our brethren there. They have bought a splendid property at a low price, and have fitted up a church and school rooms. And now they are determined to go forward quickly and build some treatment rooms, so they can do an efficient and successful medical missionary work for the thousands of sick and suffering people in Atlanta.

We also hear from the Hillcrest school, near Nashville, that they have just erected some cottages for colored students, and need help to furnish them.

We hear also from Professor F. R. Rogers regarding the mission schools in and around Vicksburg,—that a little help is needed in many places, and Brother Rogers has given us the names of one hundred students who need the benefit of a school, but who must have some financial help on their tuition.

With these facts before us, we have outlined a plan by which our large-hearted people in connection with our sanitariums, our schools, and our publishing houses can all have a part in lifting the burdens. Especially can our young people's societies, that are looking for something to do for the Master, find here an opportunity to lift precious burdens, full of blessings.

In the Huntsville Sanitarium there are five rooms to be finished at an expense of \$70 a room; two rooms at an expense of \$75 each; and several rooms at an expense of \$60 each. Each of these we count as an opportunity for some society to make an investment that will bring large returns.

In the Rock City Sanitarium at Nashville there are three rooms to be furnished at an expense of \$50 each; four rooms, each having a little furniture, but needing what will cost \$30 more; and other necessary furnishings which will cost \$40 for each group.

At the Atlanta treatment rooms there are many opportunities, some costing \$20, others \$25, and still others \$60 and \$70 each. At the Hillcrest school there are eight or ten opportunities for an investment of \$20 each, and in the mission schools there are a score of \$9 opportunities, several scores of opportunities at \$10 and \$16 each.

We believe you are deeply interested in this work, and we pray God to give you wisdom to place these facts before your young people's societies in the very best way.

W. C. WHITE.

A Good Work

A NUMBER of students at the Foreign Mission Seminary, Washington, D. C., have been carrying on a splendid missionary work with our magazines. When the *Signs of the Times* magazine was added to the list, Brother W. D. Workman took the responsibility of ordering 300 copies for students. The orders have been enlarging until in February 1700 copies were sold, and the work with 1800 copies of the March number has just closed. They order 1500 copies of the April issue. In referring to the work with the March number, Brother Workman writes:—

"Those who have worked hardest have succeeded, and that in a wonderful manner. Three young men have reached fifty in the afternoon. We have some workers here of whom I am proud, not so much because of brilliant success, but because of their earnest perseverance, which always brings success in God's work. One young man is a Finn who came here from Berkley, Cal., and can scarcely speak English; but he has persevered until yesterday he was rewarded with a sale of fifty in the afternoon."

WITH THE HARVESTERS

A Visit to Pennsylvania

SABBATH, April 3, Elder I. M. Martin and the writer spent the day with the church in Williamsport, Pa. We held three services, all of which were well attended. It was a source of pleasure for me to visit this church after an absence of more than ten years. It will be remembered by many that Williamsport was formerly the headquarters of the Pennsylvania Conference before the conference was divided. It was back in the early days of the Pennsylvania Conference that the writer was located in Williamsport. We were gratified to meet there a number of our people who have remained loyal and firm to the principles of this message through all the years that have intervened since the work was first started in that city. Quite a beginning has been made by the members and friends of this church in securing funds for a church building, and it is hoped that as soon as consistent the enterprise may be completed.

Sunday, April 4, we visited the Roaring Branch church, where we also conducted services. At the close of the evening meeting, Brother Servilian Rockwell was ordained as elder of the church. We greatly enjoyed visiting at the homes of Brother William Gruver and Brother Clinton Rockwell. Our prayer is that these faithful representatives of the third angel's message may be preserved in life and health to hold forth the principles of this truth in the communities where they reside.

Monday morning, April 5, we returned to Williamsport, where we conducted services Monday and Tuesday evenings. Wednesday, April 7, we visited Jersey Shore, Pa., and held one meeting there with a number of our people and others not of our faith.

Tuesday, April 8, Elder Martin returned to his home in Philadelphia, and the writer went to fill an appointment in Wellsboro and Cherry Flats, Pa., Sabbath and Sunday, April 10, 11. I was greatly pleased to meet with the recently organized church in Wellsboro. This company of believers is partially the result of the labors of Elder Charles Wiest and Brother and Sister B. M. Heald in their tent and hall effort there during 1908. The meeting on the Sabbath was well attended by the local membership, and several of our people

from the Cherry Flats church. Sunday, the 11th, we held two services in the Cherry Flats church, with an unusually good attendance. This church was brought out and established twenty-one years ago as the result of the efforts of Elder F. Peabody and the writer. The work in this field has, however, been further developed by other laborers during subsequent years.

It was a great source of encouragement to meet so many who have proven faithful to the message through all the intervening years, and we shall pray that they may be preserved from backsliding and apostasy until Jesus shall come to welcome his faithful ones home.

K. C. RUSSELL.

VIRGINIA

Mount Williams

I HELD meetings with the Mount Williams, Va., church March 27 to April 3. The attendance and interest were good.

I was glad to meet the friends at that place again after an absence of about five years, but was impressed with the many changes that so short a time had made. Some have died, others have moved away; but I am glad that a few are still faithful in holding up the light of present truth. May they continue true to the cause of God, and finally triumph with all God's people when the work closes in victory.

On Sabbath, April 3, we held the regular quarterly meeting with the church, and all felt that it was good to be there.

May God greatly bless the work and people at that place.

B. F. PURDHAM.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA

Among the Churches

MARCH 19—23, 1909, I spent with the new company in Lock Haven. While there I held two quarterly meetings, so as to meet with all of the brethren. One quarterly service was held at Sugar Run. A good spirit was felt in the meeting, and all testified to the goodness of God. Some backsliders were reclaimed. Three new converts are keeping the Sabbath, and will soon unite with the body. March 27, 28 I held quarterly meeting with the Altoona church, where a large company was present. Brother Heaton, from Saxton, and Brother Osborn, from Dudley, were also present.

April 2 I went to Johnstown, where I held gospel meetings, including the quarterly meeting, which was well attended. I also held a baptismal service in the Baptist church on Sunday afternoon, where I had the privilege of baptizing five persons, and in the evening two of these were taken into the church. The donations of this church for the last quarter are as follows: Tithe, \$105.94; first day offerings, \$4.90; Thanksgiving offering, \$10.15; religious liberty, \$2.00; poor fund, \$3.46; Sabbath-school donation to missions, \$7.05; Sabbath-school expenses, \$1.00. Total, \$134.50.

We praise God for all his blessings and for the souls that are responding to his message. W. F. SCHWARTZ.

Field Notes

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Do it now—order the *Bulletin*.

Do you intend to have the *Bulletin*? Then order it right away.

It will soon be too late to get the first numbers of the *Bulletin*.

Elder H. Meyer spent Sabbath, the 17th, with the Shimersville church.

We are glad to report that the Pennsylvania Sanitarium is still enjoying a good patronage.

We regret to learn that the wife of J. W. Davis, the business manager of the sanitarium, lies at the point of death.

On account of the illness of her sister, Jessie M. Weiss has been compelled to discontinue her Bible work for the present.

It is time your order for the General Conference *Bulletin* was in. Send fifty cents to-day to the Eastern Pennsylvania Tract Society.

Mrs. Adam Rhan, of Lebanon, who was a patient at the Pennsylvania Sanitarium, has returned to her home, having passed through a very successful operation.

Brother W. T. Hilgert spent Sabbath, April 17, with the Chester company of believers. We know his visit was greatly appreciated by the brethren and sisters there.

Elder W. H. Heckman spoke to the

First Philadelphia church, Sabbath, the 17th., taking for his theme, "For none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."

Both the Philadelphia churches joined in a union service at the First Philadelphia church Sunday evening, the 18th. Elder K. C. Russell preached. This service was greatly appreciated.

Elder and Mrs. O. O. Bernstein are visiting at their old home in Good Thunder, Minn. In the meantime, Elder W. H. Heckman is taking charge of the services at the First Philadelphia church.

Brother J. A. Skinner reports that his regular sales in this city for *Liberty* average fifty copies a day. This only goes to prove what can be done with our literature when taken hold of by energetic workers.

A communication from Sister Nellie B. Underwood states that she will return to Philadelphia May 1. We are indeed very thankful to learn that her health has so much improved that she will be able to resume her duties.

As the General Conference is to be held in Washington May 13 to June 6, and as quite a number of our brethren and sisters in this conference are expecting to attend that meeting, it was decided by the conference committee that it was best not to hold our regular annual camp-meeting.

One of our canvassers left a twenty-five cent book without receiving any money for it. When she went to collect for the same, she was informed that it had been loaned to a neighbor family, and that they were desirous of seeing her. She responded to the invitation, and took orders for other books to the amount of \$3.50

"I have been shown that many of our people are robbing the Lord in tithes and offerings, and as the result, his work is greatly hindered. The curse of God will rest upon those who are living upon God's bounties and yet close their hearts and do nothing or next to nothing to advance his cause. Brethren and sisters, how can the beneficent Father continue to make you his stewards, furnishing you with means to use for him, when you grasp it all, selfishly claiming that it is yours."—*Testimonies*, Vol. V, p. 151.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA

Have all forwarded their subscription for the *Bulletin*? If not, do so at once and save disappointment.

ELDER E. W. DURKEE writes that the work is moving along nicely in Clearfield, and that they are all of good courage.

Elder I. N. Williams held quarterly meetings as follows: North Warren, April 3, Corry, April 10, and Port Allegheny, April 17. He reports a very profitable time spent with these churches.

The Albion church are planning on erecting a church building. Already a good work is being done in Albion, and much more effective work can be accomplished when they have a house of worship.

Elder F. D. Wagner was called from Erie, April 10, by telegram on account of the illness of one of his children. We hope by the time this goes to press the child may have entirely recovered.

A council meeting of the conference committee was called by Brother Wagner for April 19, in the Seventh-day Adventist church number one, at Pittsburg. We trust that plans may be laid at this meeting to further the work.

Brother Archie Brownlee and family of Butler are at present visiting relatives at Canonsburg, Pa. We are pleased to note that Brother Brownlee is making use of the opportunities there for selling our books and periodicals.

Elder J. M. Watt is practically demonstrating his ability as a canvasser by selling "Christ's Object Lessons." His work is much appreciated. He is not slighting the evangelistic work, but is selling these books as he goes along the way.

The church-school at Corydon closes April 30. We are glad to note the interest that has been manifested in this school from the start, and although working at a disadvantage we feel that a good beginning has been made and hope to see the good work continue. Address all communications relative to this school to Elder I. N. Williams, Corydon, Pa.

In a letter received from Erie, we take the following: "The audience in the Erie church last evening, April 18, was the largest we have had for some time. Quite a number of our own people were out and many who were not members of our church. Some were there who had never been to church before. The interest appears to be getting better instead of decreasing." From this same letter we learn that two ladies from the Methodist Church are attending the services at the Seventh-day Adventist church. They also attend Bible readings conducted by Elder Robbins, the church pastor. At the last reading the subject was the state of the dead. They accepted it, and stated that the fear they had had of the grave was now gone.

A. V. WILLIAMS.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

Does it Pay?

FOR some time, as most of our people doubtless know, we have been encouraging our people to send the magazine *Liberty* to members of state legislatures and prominent business and thinking men throughout the country. While it may be true that the magazine sent in this way may often be passed by with little or no attention, it is not so in all cases.

The other day we received a communication from a lawyer from one of the Central Western states, who is also a member of the state legislature, in which he says: "I desire to subscribe for your *Liberty* magazine of religious freedom. I have No. 1, of Vol. 4, first quarter, 1909. Somebody sent me that number. I am so well pleased with it, I want more. I should like to know to whom and how much I must send to become a regular subscriber."

This man's name is on the regular subscription list to the legislature of which he is a member. He did not, of course, know how he came to be receiving the magazine; but it came about as a result of our brethren in the state in which he resides sending in a subscription for *Liberty* to the members of their state legislature.

We cite this case simply to show that seed sown in this way is not all wasted, and we hope that our people all over the country will take a greater interest than ever before in seeing that this magazine, containing, as it does, matter of such vital importance, is supplied regularly to a large number of thinking, reading

people in their respective states and neighborhoods. The journal is furnished at such a low rate for this purpose that there can be no good excuse for not doing so.

W. A. COLCORD.

A Dead Lock in the Sunday Camp

THE Sunday closing effort in East Liverpool, Ohio, is admitted by the press to be a failure, largely on account of disagreement among its advocates. The representatives of the civil power contended that if Sunday closing was the right thing it should apply to all alike. This meant the closing of all places of business, even restaurants, except at hours designated by the mayor, the stopping of street car traffic, the sale of papers, and telephone service. This was all a consistent part of the ambitious dream of the National Reformers; yet, strange to say, no provision was made for arresting policemen, who were on duty as usual, even trying to use the telephones.

The Ministerial Association were very careful not to ask so much. Their representative was reported as saying: "It was not the intention of the Association to go to extremes; all we asked was to have stopped all the unnecessary selling of goods in the stores. We had nothing to do with the street car, telephone, and other propositions." They find it best at times not to ask for all they desire, lest, as in this case, it might make the movement appear ridiculous. While they carefully avoided these extremes, it is well known that these and other extremes are a part of the general plan to unite church and state. The National Reformers, of which the Ministerial Association is a part, class Sunday papers and Sunday excursions with other evils to be tolerated only until they can be stopped. The people are not ready for all this; they want to ride on Sunday and enjoy the Sunday papers and the telephone service. The traction and light companies, willing to please the people, asserted their right to operate cars on Sunday, thus assuming all responsibility for any employee's arrest. As this meant more than persecution of laboring men, the mayor wanted to know before making war upon the corporations, what part of the public was back of the authorities. Legal authority may be enough to deprive the private citizen of his inalienable right to labor on Sunday, but it must have back of it a very strong

Canvassers' Reports

Chesapeake, Week Ending April 9, 1909

Name	Place	Book	Days	Hrs	Ords	Value	Helps	Total	Del
J. Jones, Church Creek, Md.,	GC	5	41	22	\$60 50	\$2 00	\$62 50	\$2 00	
Mrs. Wright, Ridgely, Md.,	GC	4	32 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	49 50	4 50	54 00		
W. Paden, Beaver Creek, Md.,	GC	4	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	22 00		22 00		
A. Byers, Washington Co., Md.	GC	2	11	2	5 50	1 00	6 50		
E. Mitchell, Pine Hill, Md.,	GC	4	25	3	8 25	3 20	11 45		
D. Stout, Queen Anne Co.,	GC	4	20	1	2 75		2 75		
J. Miller, Belair Road, Md.,	GC	3	16	6	16 50	60	17 10		60
O. Yingling, Gl'co, B't'r, Md.,	GC	4	31	13	37 75	1 20	38 95		
J. Siler, Charlesville, Md.,	GC	5	40	10	27 50		27 50		
E. Franklin, Charlesville, Md.,	GC	5	35	5	13 75	60	14 35		
Mrs. Mitchell, Govanstown, Md.,	GC	5	23	10	28 50	1 80	30 30		
S. Brown, Hagerstown, Md.,	CK	4	27	12	17 00	4 55	21 55		1 70
J. Paden, Hagerstown, Md.,	CK	3	19	6	9 00	2 10	11 10		
Totals,			52	349	116	\$298 50	\$21 55	\$320 05	\$4 30

New Jersey, Week Ending April 9, 1909

H. Murphy, Monroe,	DR	4	36	30	82 50	2 80	85 30	2 20	
C. Grey, Dover,	DR	3	24					156 00	
W. Plant, Randolph,	DR	3	24					38 25	
G. Blinn, Kingwood,	GC	3	22	14	40 50		40 50		
C. Kiessling, Pohatcong,	GC	5	34	5	13 75	1 75	15 50	2 50	
C. Klaiber, Belvidere,	GC	5	35	3	8 25	3 00	11 25	2 50	
B. Welch, Elizabeth,	BR	5	24	7	14 00	6 30	20 30	24 25	
Totals,			28	199	56	\$159 00	\$13 85	\$172 85	\$225 70

West Pennsylvania, Week Ending April 9, 1909

A. Br'nlee, Butler, W'h't'n Co.,	GC	15	114	37	64 75	5 95	70 70	62 95	
C. Dunham, Indiana Co.,	GC	5	36	25	66 50	75	67 25	37 25	
J. Glunt, Altoona,	GC	5	14	2	5 50	4 55	10 05	39 55	
Totals,			25	164	64	\$136 75	\$11 25	\$148 00	\$139 75

West Pennsylvania, Week Ending April 16, 1909

A. Brownlee, Washington Co.,	GC	5	37	27	33 25	1 80	35 05	4 30	
C. Dunham, Indiana Co.,	GC	5	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	49 50	1 15	50 65	26 00	
Totals,			10	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	\$82 75	\$2 95	\$85 70	\$30 30

Virginia, Week Ending April 9, 1909

K. Oertley, Radford,			7			35	35	18 45	
M. Jemerson, Richmond,	COL		16			5 60	5 60	1 40	
Totals,			23			5 95	5 95	19 85	

Grand Totals: Value of Orders, \$732.55. Deliveries, \$419.90.

public sentiment in order to interfere with corporation privileges.

An opportunity was unintentionally given during this controversy for one of our brethren to set before the people, through the columns of the East Liverpool *Tribune*, the real meaning of every attempt at Sunday closing. It was a clear and forcible statement of our reasons for opposing every effort to unite church and state. This had the effect of calling forth an attempt to justify Sunday observance and enforcement by law, in which the

lack of Bible evidence was very noticeable. These efforts to deprive citizens of their rights resulted, as usual, in arousing an interest to know the truth. A discerning people have been noticing both sides, and will be better able now, not only to see the inconsistency of Sunday laws, but the lack of Bible authority for Sunday observance. Man can do nothing against the truth. His efforts are over-ruled so that we may see and understand the right way.

A. C. SHANNON.

EDUCATIONAL

Conventions in New Jersey

Good reports of the Sabbath-school conventions held in the churches March 27, are coming in from all around. A few of the churches held their conventions March 20, because of arrangements to celebrate the ordinances on the last Sabbath of the quarter. Vineland being one of these, it was my privilege to meet with them, and we had a profitable convention.

Friday evening, March 26, the Trenton church began a three-session convention, continuing over Sabbath morning and afternoon. It was a pleasure for me to meet with the church at this time. Excellent papers on the Sabbath-school and young people's work had been prepared. The services Friday evening and Sabbath morning were devoted to the reading and discussion of these papers. The program sent to all the churches was followed in the afternoon. The president of the conference was present to read his own paper on "The Relation of the Sabbath-school Work to the Conference." The youth and little ones added to the pleasure of the occasion with several well-rendered songs.

The conventions have led many to a determination to give more diligent study to the Sabbath-school lessons in the future.

ANNA E. RAMBO.

Fords Store (Md.) Church-School

THE time is drawing near when our school must close. Although it has been more or less broken up during this year, still we are glad to report that the work seems to be progressing.

I was much pleased on a recent Sabbath morning to see that one little tot, at least, was applying her church-school lessons. She had been to church-school only ten weeks, as she is but six years old. At the end of our Sabbath-school lesson, I handed the children a paper heart on which the memory verse for the day was written. It consisted of sixteen words. None of the children in the class could read, excepting little Ruth, who had been reading from the board at school. She found in her memory verse ten words out of sixteen which she recognized as being the same as she had learned at school.

Reading should be given more attention than many of our teachers are giving it, because it helps the child to help itself.

Our school, assisted by the choir and the pastor of the church, gave a very interesting as well as instructive program on temperance, in the church, March 28. We had a very large audience of whom many were outside people. They heard many straight facts, which we trust they will ponder well. Several of the pupils have been out selling the special Temperance number of the *Instructor*.

The regular attendance of the school has been excellent. This has made the work easy. We shall soon begin arranging for the closing work of the school. We are going to give an exhibition of the children's work. We have not been able to carry forward our manual training work as fast as we desired on account of a lack of means. LULA TARBELL LEARY.

Pleasant Hill (O.) Church-School

DURING my stay in Ohio the past winter, it has been a pleasure to visit occasionally the church-school in Pleasant Hill, and to note with increased interest its growth and prosperity. Despite opposition and the prediction of some that the church could not maintain the school, it was opened September 21, with Miss Rosella Draper as teacher. The result has been that God has set his hand to the work, and no one has been left to doubt that the church-school is a plant of our Heavenly Father's own planting, which is not to be rooted up by the will of man.

The word of the Lord is: "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee . . . and his glory shall be seen upon thee. And the Gentiles shall come to thy light. . . . Lift up thine eyes round about, and see; all they gather themselves together, they come to thee; thy sons shall come . . . and thy daughters." To show the fulfillment of this precious promise, I wish to give a few figures. The enrollment the first month was twelve, two of which number were outside children. The enrollment the seventh month was eighteen. Eight of this number were children whose parents were not Sabbath-keepers. The total number of children not Sabbath-keepers has been eleven with a total enrollment of twenty-one. The average attendance is fifteen. The ages of the pupils ranged from seven to seventeen years.

The outside attendance increased shortly before and after the holiday season. These pupils came from three different public schools of this township, and they are free to express their preference for the church-school. The testimony of the parents is that their children are learning more rapidly than ever before.

They have found in the church-school several advantages. First, the teacher has devoted her entire time, even outside of school hours, to the work. Second, she has counted no effort too great for the good of the school. Third, she has given every child personal attention, adapting all work to his or her individual needs. The patrons of the school are so well pleased that it is expected more non-Sabbath-keeping children will attend the school next year. This is not said to discredit the public school, but it is an evidence of the superiority of the Christian school.

At the time of my last visit, practical work in arithmetic was given, in which all the classes took part. During the noon hour the schoolroom was rapidly transformed into a well equipped grocery store. The blackboard displayed a price list of goods bought and sold, and at the beginning of the session every child made out a bill of the goods he wished to purchase. He was privileged to take eggs to the store as a partial payment for goods, but he must have an accurate account of credit to be given on his bill for the same. If cash were paid for the goods, the pupil must know to a cent what change was coming to him, or tarry in the store until he could tell. The clerks did the accounting for the grocery and if there was a disagreement between clerk and customer the proprietor—the teacher—was consulted. Two children at a time served as clerks, being changed frequently to give all the benefit of the drill. Two customers would trade at a time. Thus perfect order was maintained, although the schoolroom is very small and necessarily crowded. It was a splendid training in an attractive form, and I noted that some were developing economy and good management, as one little girl confided to me that she always tried to have eggs to cover the greater part of her bill in order to save her money. It has served as a real impetus to greater effort in mastering arithmetic, and has more than paid for the extra work required.

Many of the articles used as substitutes for groceries were prepared by the children themselves during play

hours under the direction of the teacher, so that even that part was a training, and I assure you that very creditable work was done.

Preparations are now in progress for the closing exercises. We are thus reminded that in a few weeks the little schoolroom,—dear to every heart,—will be closed for the summer. We trust the Lord will spare every one and reunite them in the work of preparing for life,—not this life alone but that which is to come. * * * *

MEDICAL

Reform in Therapeutics

SINCE the fall in Eden, the race has been degenerating. Disease and suffering have been pressing heavier and heavier upon each successive generation. Man has disregarded the laws of his being, and disease has been steadily increasing. The human family have been growing more and more self-indulgent, until health has been successfully sacrificed upon the altar of lustful appetite. The inhabitants of the Old World were intemperate in eating and drinking, and this is one of the prevailing sins of the last days.

When God was about to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt he said: "If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God, and wilt do that which is right in his sight, and wilt give ear to his commandments, and keep all his statutes, I will put none of these diseases upon thee which I have brought upon the Egyptians; for I am the Lord that healeth thee." Ex. 15:26. "Who forgiveth all thine iniquities, who healeth all thy diseases." Ps. 103:3. Thus we see that it was God's purpose to preserve his people from disease if they obeyed him, and to heal them of the diseases they already possessed. He was to be regarded as their Great Physician.

But they chose their own way, and forgot his promises, and the curse he warned them of fell upon them. Man has sought out many inventions. Apart from God, he has resorted to every possible means for the recovery of lost health. "There are many ways of practicing the healing art" which Heaven does not approve. Satan has so blinded the hearts of men that they have been led to believe that the healing powers lie in the poisonous drugs of earth instead of in God. "I am the Lord that healeth thee" has long since been forgotten. "God's remedies are the simple agencies of nature, that will not tax or

debilitate the system through their powerful properties. Pure air and water, cleanliness, a proper diet, purity of life, and a firm trust in God, are remedies for the want of which thousands are dying."—*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. V, page 443.

It is God's purpose that his people shall hold up before the world these principles, and he has committed to us a special work of reform to prepare a people for his coming in the clouds of heaven. A great work is to be accomplished through the promulgation of health principles. The people of the world are to be taught that transgression of the laws of nature is transgression of the laws of God, and that "the fear of the Lord tendeth to life." Prov. 19:23. "If thou wilt enter into life, keep the commandments" (Matt. 19:17), which are "life unto those that find them, and health to all their flesh." Prov. 4:22.

People of the world have come to believe that in order to remove poisons from the system, poisonous drugs must be taken. These never cure disease; they only change its form and location. The disease for which the drug was taken may disappear only to reappear in a new form, sometimes more deadly. From spirit of prophecy I quote: "The endless variety of medicines in the market, the numerous advertisements of new drugs and mixtures, all of which claim to do wonderful cures, kill hundreds where they benefit one. . . . Yet people keep dosing, and continue to grow weaker until they die. Some will have medicine at all events. Then let them take these hurtful mixtures and various deadly poisons upon their own responsibility. God's servants should not administer medicines which they know will leave behind injurious effects upon the system, even if they do relieve present suffering."—*Healthful Living*, p. 345. "Drug medication, as it is generally practiced, is a curse. Educate away from drugs, use them less and less, and depend upon hygienic agencies. Nature will respond to God's remedies, pure air, water, proper exercise, and a clear conscience."—*Id.* p. 246.

Dr. Chapman, once president of the medical school of Philadelphia, says: "Taking drugs habitually conduces to destroy the stomach. Every ache or discomfort, real or imaginary, must be relieved by a recurrence to some supposed remedy, till finally the powers of the stomach are worn out, and derangements, functional or structural, take place. It would be well were such people constantly to bear

in mind the epitaph of the Italian count who fell a victim to his bad habits: 'I was well, wished to be better; took physic, and died.'" The emperor Hadrian prepared the following inscription for his tomb: "It was the multitude of physicians that killed the emperor." Dr. Chapman further says: "Avoid as much as you can dosing and drugging. Depend more upon diet, exercise, traveling, change of climate, and amusements."—*How to Live*, page 3. "Whenever the stomach has lost its tone or becomes oppressed by wrong habits of eating, the only cure that can suffice consists in temporary abstinence from food. Hundreds of thousands have sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, and other ailments, and swallow quarts of pills, emetics, syrups, and other things in hope of a cure, and they make about the same progress that a man would to drink himself drunk every day and sleep himself sober every night!"

Dr. Hughes Bennett says: "The fewer remedies you employ in any disease the better for your patient. Mercury is a sheet-anchor in fevers but it is an anchor that moors your patient to the grave."

Dr. B. F. Barker, of the New York Medical College, says: "The drugs which are administered for the cure of scarlet fever and measles kill far more than those diseases do. I have recently given no medicine in their treatment, and have had excellent success." J. W. Carson M. D., says: "It is easy to destroy the life of an infant. You will find that a slight scratch of the pen, which dictates a little too much of a remedy, will snuff out the infant's life. Beware, then, how you use your remedies."—*How to Live*, p. 33.

These are the deliberate assertions and confessions of men who advocate, teach, and practice the drug system. If time and space would permit, I might quote many more such statements from practicing physicians. But to whom shall we go? Where is the healing power? "I am the Lord that healeth thee," speaks from the page of Holy Writ. We must study the cause of disease, remove the cause, and assist nature to recover her lost energies.

MRS. O. F. BUTCHER.
(Concluded next week)

The General Conference *Daily Bulletin* costs only fifty cents for the entire session, but its real value to all of our people could not be estimated in dollars and cents.

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EDITOR'S COLUMN

Mount Vernon College Improvement Society

APRIL 14, 1909, the faculty and students of Mount Vernon, Ohio, College organized a College improvement society. The purpose of this organization is thus stated in Article II of its Constitution: "The object of this society shall be the spiritual, intellectual, and material improvement of Mount Vernon College."

This society will find plenty of room for work. God has told us that "our ideas of education take too narrow and too low a range." It is the ambition of the society to place Mount Vernon College upon a very high plane. There is no limit to the advancement which may be made in spiritual attainments, and both students and faculty desire to live up to their high privileges in that respect. In intellectual lines, our endeavor shall be to bring the courses of study and the class work of the College into harmony with God's plan of education. We have no desire to pattern after worldly institutions of learning. In material lines, the society will labor for the beautifying of the grounds, improvements on buildings, better equipment, and for the industries which the Lord has told us should be a prominent feature of our educational work. In short, we shall strive for everything that will tend to make the College a model school in all of its appointments.

The student body is taking an active interest in the work of the society. Seventy-one persons became charter members. At the request of the students, Thursday and Friday, April 15, 16, the class work of the school was suspended, and faculty and students

united in cleaning up the premises. The beautiful grove which forms the rear of the campus, was underbrushed, and the debris gathered and burned. Both the young men and the young women engaged in this work, and all labored with disinterested zeal for the improvement of the school which they have learned to love.

For beauty of situation, Mount Vernon College enjoys unique advantages. A little well-directed effort in supplementing the natural conditions, will make it an ideal place for a student who desires to get his education amid the simple and inspiring scenes of nature. We invite all lovers of the College to co-operate with the improvement society in making the school such a place. The membership of this society is not limited to the faculty and students. It is to be composed of those "who fully and freely subscribe to its principles." If you believe the College ought to be made a model school, spiritually, intellectually, and materially, we invite you to become a member of our society, and to labor with us to that end. We shall need some funds, which cannot be supplied from the income of the school. Anything that you can do in that way will be appreciated.

The officers of the society are as follows: President, S. M. Butler; vice-president, Mr. Frank A. Spangler; treasurer, Prof. Otto M. John; secretary, Miss Maude Pengelly.

S. M. BUTLER.

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

South Jersey, Notice!

A MAN giving different names, and claiming to know the writer, and to have lost his ticket on his way to Bridgeton, where he claims to live and to have friends, has been seeking out and borrowing money from the Adventist people in Woodbury and vicinity. The writer would warn our people in South Jersey not to loan money to any stranger making the above or similar representations.

GEORGE W. SPIES.

Should we Subscribe for the Bulletin?

As the coming General Conference will no doubt be the most important meeting of the kind ever held among our people; since the work has grown to such huge proportions, and the plans laid for the future will mean so

much, can our people afford to do without the daily *Bulletin* that is to be issued, which will give a full account of the entire proceedings of the conference? The testimony of God is that we must step fast if we keep abreast with the message. What better means could we avail ourselves of than the *Bulletin* to get a view of the progress of the message in the entire world? Representatives from every field where the message is going will attend the Conference. If you have not kept pace with the work in the past, the *Bulletin* will afford a means of catching up. Subscribe for it, and if you cannot keep up with the proceedings as fast as the *Bulletin* comes to you, keep it on file for future reference. The *Bulletin* will be issued especially for those who cannot, or who do not attend the conference, and those who do not subscribe will, I fear, deprive themselves of a great opportunity to feast on some good things concerning the Lord's work in the earth.

The price of a single subscription is fifty cents for the entire twenty issues. The General Conference will be to a great expense to get out this *Bulletin*, and we should recognize in this not only a great opportunity, but a great favor on the part of the conference management to help us to this much needed blessing. F. D. WAGNER.

A New Feature

A Religious Liberty Department will appear in the May *Signs Monthly* and be a permanent feature thereafter. This will be good news to our many friends. The Current Events, Prophetic, Missions, Temperance, Bible Readings, Home, and first-mentioned Department will give our people a well-balanced monthly magazine, covering every point of God's truth. A better means of getting this truth before the people would be hard to find.

OBITUARY

PENNEY.—Died at her home in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 7, 1909, Susan Penney, aged 55 years lacking ten days. She was ill about four weeks. Sister Penney recently united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, soon after which she was taken ill and fell asleep in Jesus. She was the last of her family to be laid to rest. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer to the assembled friends. Text: 2 Sam. 14:14.

JOHN P. GAEDE.