

COLUMBIA UNION VISITOR

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

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No. 30

GENERAL MATTER

Soul, Wilt Thou Drift?

Whither, oh soul of mine? Is this the time
to drift,
When there is work to do and loads to
lift,—

Perchance to drift ashore some pleasant isle;
Or some dark night to wreck. Soul wilt
thou drift?

What of the past, I ask. Have noble men
and true

Lingered in idle ease when there was
ought to do?

Was the light they shed some glorious gift?—
Nay, it was kindled while they toiled. Soul
wilt thou drift?

The voice of millions from all lands I hear,
Dying without the Christ, to me so dear;
And can I then withhold the heavenly gift?—
A steward of thy goods, I cannot drift.

Awake, my soul, awake! Time is so short
I see

In which to do for Him who did so much
for me.

Scatter the clouds of doubt, let sunbeams rift.
To win for Christ, my aim; I will not drift.
MRS. M. E. CARR.

The Christian Endeavor Convention

In some respects the International Convention of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, held at Atlantic City, N. J., June 6-12, 1911, was an epoch-making event. Over 8000 delegates were in attendance, most of them from America. Every state and province on the North American continent was represented, according to the statement made at the opening session. The meetings were held on the famous "Million Dollar Pier," the immense auditorium being located directly over the ocean. The writer had the privilege of attending several of the meetings, and was greatly impressed with the magnitude of the movement that was represented by the thousands of young people who entered so enthusiastically into the spirit of the occasion. It is evident that they are tremendously in earnest in the work that they have under-

taken; and there is no question that a great deal of good has been accomplished by the Christian Endeavor Society.

The enthusiasm of the young people was roused to the highest pitch by the stirring addresses given by men of national importance. Considerable emphasis was placed by the leaders on the fact that the convention was, in a way, recognized by the government in the presence of President Taft and Speaker Champ Clark. Both of these officials applauded in their speeches the entrance of the Christian Endeavorers and other church organizations into the arena of practical politics, and urged them to plunge still deeper into the political activities of the nation. These sentiments were cheered to the echo by the assembled thousands. In fact, with the thunderous applause, and the state "yells" that were given most vociferously by the various delegations, one might easily have imagined himself at times in attendance at a political convention.

Such emphatic endorsement, by men who stand at the very head of the nation, of the movement on the part of many church leaders to swing the forces of the church into political affairs, cannot but give a mighty impetus to this attempt to place the church in a position where she can dictate the policies of the state and force the legislators to pass whatever laws the leaders of the church shall decide ought to be on the statute books. An indication that these leaders see the situation in this light is in a sentence which I will quote from one of the resolutions passed without dissent by the convention. Speaking of one of the laws now pending in the national congress, the resolution says:—

"Let either the law, or its congressional foes, be passed, and that right early."

The close student of church history cannot fail to note the remarkable likeness between conditions that prevailed in the third and fourth centuries and those of to-day. Those conditions developed the papacy; and the

people who are giving the message of the third angel can only feel their faith in God's word and message grow stronger as they thus actually see a reproduction of that power growing up before their eyes. Now, as never before, should we sound with loud voice the warning that God has given us for this generation.

That the Christian Endeavorers have a sincere desire to be of real service to humanity is shown by the great efforts that they are making to bring about the establishment of international arbitration and thus avoid the war and bloodshed that has so often disgraced our civilization. But the dream of universal peace that is held before them, and which seems such a laudable object, is, as we know from the study of the Bible, destined to a most disastrous awakening.

About a score of Protestant denominations were represented on the board of trustees which elected the officers and practically did the business of the convention. Among these are the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodist Episcopalians, Friends, Mennonites, Disciples, Brethren, Seventh-day Baptists, Congregationalists, Moravians, African Methodist Episcopalians, and others. An effort is being made to bring about a federation of all the young people's societies. It will be easy to see that such an organization, presided over by men of years and experience, would be a most powerful factor in promoting an enterprise in which its leaders would point the way.

One of the ways which that leadership is almost certain to continue to follow is indicated by the strong resolution introduced in favor of Sunday laws. This was passed without a protest, and without a dissenting vote. The idea of reforming the world by law seems a very popular one now, and with the leaders of the church urging political activity upon the members, and the great men of the nation opening the doors and inviting the church to enter politics, there can be little doubt that we shall see remarkable activity on the part of those who are clamoring for relig-

ious laws in the national government, and more stringent legislation in the states where this class of statutes has already a foothold.

The delegates were emphatically assured by Speaker Champ Clark that the world is rapidly getting better; President Taft and other speakers looked forward to an era of peace; and some of the enthusiastic ones thought they could almost see universal peace within their grasp. We heard the voice saying peace and safety; we looked at the pleasure-lovers thronging that beautiful city by the sea, who like those in the days of Noah, think only of sensual enjoyment; we saw the air-ship soaring over our heads, and listened to the voice of the wireless; and the thought pressed upon our minds: "If these things do not stir the hearts of those who profess to know and love the appearing of the Saviour as he will come in the clouds of heaven, what more can the Lord do in the way of giving us evidence that we are standing on the very border of the eternal world?" Surely this is a time for consecration and action.

B. F. KNEELAND.

UNION

Proceedings of the Educational Board of the Columbia Union Conference

JULY 9 TO 18, 1911

At the winter session of the Columbia Union Conference executive committee, it was voted to invite the educational secretary of the Union to hold a meeting of the conference educational secretaries during the last two weeks of the Summer Normal. In harmony with this invitation the meeting was called for Mount Vernon, Ohio, the following persons responding: W. C. Moffett, of Ohio; Mrs. A. E. Rambo, of New Jersey; Miss Alice M. Fieldberg, of the Chesapeake Conference; Mrs. N. S. Ashton, of West Pennsylvania; and Marion E. Carr, representing Virginia.

The purpose of the meeting was the organization of the educational department of the Columbia Union Conference. Much time was given to the consideration of the needs of the educational work in the Union; and as this was the first meeting of the kind ever held in our territory, many important resolutions were passed, from which we glean the following:—

THE EDUCATIONAL BOARD

That the Educational Board of the

Columbia Union Conference consist of the educational secretary of the Union, the educational secretaries of the local conferences, the president and the normal director of Mount Vernon College, and the principals of academies and intermediate schools.

That the union conference secretary be the chairman of the Board.

That this Board adopt regulations for the making of question lists, for the conducting of all examinations, and for the grading and classifying of teachers.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS

That the union conference Educational Board conduct an examination for teachers at the close of each summer school, and that an examination be conducted in each conference by the local and the Union secretary, at such time and place as they shall decide.

That lists of questions for the examination of teachers be prepared and adopted under the direction of the Columbia Union Conference Educational Board, which lists shall be sent to the superintendents under seal, at least ten days prior to the regular examination.

That two sets of questions be prepared, one to be used at the union conference examination, the other at the local conference examination.

That the lists of test questions be reviewed by the Board of Examiners and the Summer School faculty.

CONDUCT OF GENERAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS

That, first, one hour be allowed for examination on each subject. That reading and spelling shall each occupy one-half period.

Second, that applicants assemble in some convenient place, on the day of examination, at the hour appointed.

Third, after suitable opening exercises and enrolment on cards provided for that purpose, the questions shall be given to the teachers.

Fourth, questions upon only one subject shall be given out at one time, and no examination shall be given any applicant until the previous papers have been handed in by all.

Fifth, during the examination all books, maps, globes, and other aids shall be removed from sight, except when required by the question writer.

Sixth, communication between applicants shall not be permitted, and dismissal shall not be allowed until the applicant hands in all papers written.

Seventh, those not connected with the examination shall not be allowed to read the examination questions.

Eighth, in mathematics, the entire work shall appear on the paper.

Ninth, since many questions admit of a variety of answers, grades shall be given for the intelligence shown in the answers rather than for their conformity to the views of the author of the questions.

Tenth, all papers shall be written with ink.

Eleventh, papers shall be marked plainly by examiners, each answer to be allowed a fair pro rata per cent, the entire paper to be marked on the scale of one hundred.

That the local and union secretaries make a permanent record of the standings of the teachers in their conferences.

CERTIFICATES

That the age of applicants for teachers' certificates be not less than that prescribed by the laws of the state in which the individual is to teach.

That permits for one year be granted those teachers who on regular or special examination manifest a sufficient degree of efficiency to be permitted to undertake the conducting of the school, provided that no teacher shall receive a second permit.

That, in the event of an applicant in a private examination obtaining grades required for any certificate, the grades shall be recorded by the local and union departments.

That the certificates be known as first, second, and third grade.

The third grade certificate shall be valid for one year, and be subject to two renewals upon examination.

The second grade certificate shall be valid for two years, and subject to one renewal without further examination.

The first grade certificate shall be valid for five years, and subject to renewals without examination.

That third grade certificates shall be granted to teachers passing upon the following subjects with an average of 75% and a minimum of 60%: Bible Doctrines, agriculture, arithmetic, grammar, geography, United States history, physiology, pedagogy, school management, nature study; and as drills: music, spelling, reading, and writing.

That any person who satisfactorily completes ten grades of work in our colleges or intermediate schools, shall upon examination within the year following, in those subjects required for the third grade certificate, but not given in said courses, be granted a third grade certificate.

That to obtain a second grade certificate persons be required to pass an examination in all the foregoing

subjects with an average of not less than 85%, not falling below 70% in any branch, with the following additional subjects: civics, algebra, rhetoric, general history, a grade for two terms in manual training, a grade for book-keeping, with six months' experience in teaching, except in the case of normal graduates.

That any person who satisfactorily completes the work of the Elementary Normal Course, as outlined by our colleges, shall be granted a second grade certificate.

That to obtain a first grade certificate persons be required to pass an examination in all subjects for the second grade certificate, with the following subjects: Daniel and Revelation, geometry, literature, physics, zoology, botany; with an average standing of not less than 90%, not falling below 75% in any branch, and shall have had twelve months of experience in teaching.

That any person who satisfactorily completes the Advanced Normal Course in one of our colleges shall without further examination be granted a first grade certificate.

CREDITS

That credits for one term's work in drawing be required for the renewal of the third grade certificate, one term for the second grade certificate, and one term for the first grade certificate.

That the work in vocal music required for the third grade certificate shall be one term, for the second grade certificate, one term, and for the first grade certificate, one term.

That those applicants for teacher's certificates who can from year to year show suitable markings in vocal music be not required to take an examination.

That the board accept grades gotten at the summer school for all studies in lieu of teacher's examinations for that year.

That the markings of the certificate held by public school teachers be accepted for second and third grade certificates with the following exceptions: Bible, nature, physiology, pedagogy, and school management.

That the markings on first grade and life certificates received by people from secular educational institutions be accepted in examining applicants for first grade certificates, with the exception of the subjects required for the second and third grade certificates, with literature and zoology, provided the holder has had two years' experience in teaching in our schools, with attendance at two

summer schools, or has taken a full year's work in one of our higher institutions of learning.

That any person obtaining 90% or over in any branch in two consecutive examinations shall be exempt from further examination in that subject.

The last grade obtained shall be recorded.

That those applicants attempting to raise the grades already obtained on a given paper shall have the last grade obtained recorded.

REQUIREMENTS

That all teachers shall be required to complete the work of the Reading Course as prescribed by the General Conference Educational Department during the period covered by their certificates, in order to obtain renewals.

That any certificate be invalid when, in the judgment of the Educational Board, the teacher shows unfitness for his work.

TRANSFERS

That certificates in one conference may be valid in another by being countersigned by the president and the educational secretary of the conference in which the teacher expects to be employed.

That teachers be not transferred from one conference to another without satisfactory arrangements having been made with the educational secretary of said conference and the union conference secretary.

JAMES E. SHULTZ, *Chairman.*

ALICE M. FIELDBERG, *Secretary.*

(To be continued)

Consecrated "Grit"

In these days when the world is rushing on at a terrific speed, it means *work* to accomplish anything, even in gospel effort. Those who consider their own comfort first, those who are dilatory in their methods of business, will lag behind; like the great majority of Gideon's army, they will be sent home. Only those who exercise faith, courage, and perseverance will be able to advance and share in the final triumph.

We have often mentioned the importance of systematic work and full time; and every experienced canvasser realizes that both are essential to success. The work is gradually coming up on these points; and still there is much room for improvement.

It takes considerable "grit" to get in good time. One dollar per hour is a very reasonable rate, considering the success of the work to-day; and if

faithful time is put in, the result will, without doubt, be satisfactory.

Recently a few figures came to our notice which we here reprint for your thoughtful consideration.

One of our southern conferences averaged, for the year 1910, \$19.25 per member in the sale of our literature. This does not seem like a very great amount; but we find in our own Columbia Union that we have done far less. The following figures will speak for themselves:—

Conference	At \$19.25 Per member	Sold last year
Chesapeake,	\$10,895.50	\$ 6,753.83
Dis't of Columbia,	12,936.00	2,333.87
East Pennsylvania,	21,271.00	7,388.08
Ohio,	40,175.50	15,534.33
New Jersey,	11,742.50	6,940.59
Virginia,	8,373.75	6,271.95
W. Pennsylvania,	15,804.25	9,261.12
West Virginia,	3,060.75	6,241.20
Columbia Union,	\$124,239.50	\$60,724.97

It can easily be seen from this table that as a union our record is far below what it would be if we were laboring like our brethren in the South.

There are always many excuses presented by the enemy to those who receive a call to service; but these excuses fade into insignificance when we put the armor on and begin to do something. Aside from faith in God and a good Christian character, there is nothing that will bring success so quickly as *pure consecrated grit.*

E. R. NUMBERS,

General Agent, C. U. C.

Nature Study

Nature gives delight in the use of all our faculties. There is a real pleasure in exercising a faculty, the pleasure of accomplishment. Nature trains while she teaches; she disciplines the powers while she imparts information to the intellect. We are often too analytic, or, on the other hand, we teach only the memory; she teaches all the primary faculties at the same time. Our mode of teaching should be more vital, lively, interesting. The student should always come into contact with a living and a real world of substance,—not a dead world of words.

The methods of nature should be studied patiently and reverently, and these methods of teaching should be used in the school-room. Do not drive the children by force or by fear; lead them by the attraction of joy. Too often we make the mistake of thinking that hard work must necessarily be unpleasant work. Do chil-

dren ever work as hard at school as they do at play? Is there any more physical energy put forth in any kind of day work than there is in a boat-race or a game of foot-ball? Let us not propose that children should spend their time in play; but let us use the principles involved in play in acquiring knowledge.

Too often class work is carried on in such a manner that there is little profitable result of the time and effort expended, and little discipline of any faculty. We fail in that we do not make education as interesting to children as is their play. Instead of looking upon education as a denial of present pleasure for future good, as the doing of not only hard work but unpleasant work, let us make it—as was our childhood—a season of pleasure.

Is not this God's plan? has he not made happiness very natural to a child's heart? does he not give it much joy in everything? Give a child a heap of sand to dig; a pair of scissors and paper; a string for a whip and a chair for a driving horse, and he is happy.

Self-denial should not be omitted during the school hours. All should learn self-denial; it is one of the first and last lessons of life. But with the teaching and practice of self-denial there should be a motive. The motive should include the fear of pain, the hope of pleasure, and the sense of duty. We must do many things not very interesting in themselves because we ought to do them; and let us link with the doing all the cheerfulness possible.

To sum up the matter, we must make study interesting and attractive if we wish to free the school-room from indolence and inattention.

M. E. CARR.

The Sabbath the Test of the Ages

THE LEVITICAL DISPENSATION

The Levitical dispensation was especially warned against observing the days or "times" which were held sacred, or honored, by the heathen nations. The Lord said to them, "There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination, or an observance of times, or an enchanter or a witch."¹⁰ As sun worship is the most ancient form of idolatry, it is evident that *Sunday*, the day dedicated to the worship of the sun, was one of those "times" against which God warned his

people, in the scripture above quoted. In another reference it makes plain the distinction which should exist between his own Sabbath and the heathen counterfeits. He says, "Ye shall not eat anything with the blood: neither shall ye use enchantment, nor observe times. . . . Ye shall keep my Sabbaths, and reverence my sanctuary: I am the Lord."¹¹ To observe the day dedicated to the sun would indicate that the one who did so was a worshiper of the sun, and so the Lord tells his people not to do that, for "I am the Lord." The observance of the Sabbath of divine appointment would indicate that the worshiper was united to Jehovah, and not to sun worship, as would be signified by the observance of Sunday, the day dedicated to the worship of the sun. Yet in spite of all these special warnings, many of the Jews finally took the heathen "times" instead of the Sabbath of the Lord. In other words they took the counterfeit instead of the genuine. Of Manasseh, king of Judah, it is said, "He did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, after the abominations of the heathen, . . . he built altars for all the host of heaven in the two courts of the house of the Lord. And he made his son pass through the fire, and observed times."¹² The Lord promised Israel that if they would keep the Sabbath, Jerusalem would stand forever.¹³ But they continued to disregard the Sabbath, and so the Lord permitted them to go into Babylonish captivity.¹⁴ When the children of Israel were permitted to return to their own land the Levitical dispensation was drawing toward its close, and once more there was begun a Sabbath reform. Nehemiah says: "When the gates of Jerusalem began to be dark before the Sabbath, I commanded that the gates should be shut, and charged that they should not be opened till after the Sabbath: and some of my servants set I at the gates, that there should no burden be brought in on the Sabbath day."¹⁵ The life and teaching of Christ at the very close of the Levitical dispensation put the Sabbath in the right light, and cleared it of all meaningless traditions.¹⁶ The Sabbath, kept in the right way, was again the test, and those who rejected the right idea of the Sabbath also rejected Christ, and thus shut themselves away from the favor of heaven, and from redemption through Christ.¹⁷ The Sabbath, and all the law, was again settled beyond all dispute, when from Christ's lips there fell the words, "Till heaven and earth pass, one jot

or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law."¹⁸

THE CHRISTIAN DISPENSATION

The right idea of the Sabbath was taught at the beginning of the Christian dispensation, and the Sabbath of the fourth commandment was kept by the early Christians.¹⁹ But again, even in Paul's day, the counterfeit, heathen Sabbath, or "times," was loved more than the true, and Paul gave warning against the observance of those "times." To the Galatians he said: "Howbeit then, when ye knew not God, ye did service unto them which by nature are no gods. But now after that ye have known God, or rather are known of God, how turn ye again to the weak and beggarly elements, whereunto ye desire to be again in bondage? Ye observe days, and months, and times, and years. I am afraid of you, lest I have bestowed upon you labor in vain."²⁰ Here we find that the Galatians were going back to the observance of heathen "times," and there can be no doubt that Sunday was the most prominent of those "times"; and because of this the apostle expresses fear that his labor for them had been in vain. Paul also foretold the great apostasy which resulted in the establishment of that power which Daniel was told would think to change times and laws.¹² During this apostasy the Sabbath of creation was set aside and in its place was brought forward the Sunday institution, the wild solar holiday of all pagan times. But from prophecy we know that this dispensation, like the two that preceded it will close with a Sabbath reform. God's righteousness, which is his law, is to be revealed, or made prominent, and the Sabbath stands out as an important part of that law.²² Those who thus do the work of proclaiming the Sabbath, repair the breach in the law of God, and restore the paths to dwell in.²³ The remnant church will keep God's law.²⁴ Once more the controversy will be settled by the voice of Christ. When he comes, he will gather his saints, who have kept his Sabbath, and have thus made a covenant with him by sacrifice, and his righteousness, or law, the heavens shall declare.²⁵ The Sabbath was given to man in paradise, and he will have the same in Eden restored.²⁶

BLESSED BOON OF GOD

"Blessed Sabbath of God! Thou hast survived the wreck of nations, the turmoil of time, and the storms of ages. Thou didst come from the Crea-

tor fair and pure, not knowing the stain of sin. The glories and beauties of a sinless Eden were about thee. No noisy strife, no din of labor, no oath profane, no word of hate, broke upon the sacred stillness of thy birth in the paradise of God. Thou wast consecrated by the rest and blessing of thine Author, the happy songs of sinless beings, and the glad praise of a sinless world. Thou hast seen the rebellion of the race, the curse of sin, the rise and fall of mighty nations, the suffering of thy Maker. Thou hast suffered under the hand of the enemy, been trodden underfoot, and, like thy divine Lord, wounded in the house of thy friends, crucified between two thieves, Mohammedan sixth day and papal Sunday. But thou shalt come forth again clad in eternal beauty. The coronet of immortality will be placed upon thy brow. Thou shalt dwell forevermore in the earth made new, in the paradise of God restored. Thou hast seen Eden lost; thou shalt see it redeemed from the curse.

"Be thou still our friend. Speak to us of the love and power of God the Creator, of God the Redeemer. Tell us of the love of God in giving man his sinless home. Cheer us with the promise of glorious rest to tired frame and fevered brain by and by, when weary toil will be over; when the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the sea; when our God shall dwell with his people; when we shall 'see the King in his beauty,' and shall share in his glory. And may the Lord of the Sabbath help us to use thy sacred moments so well, so to remember thee at all times, that we shall never forget him whose thou art; that our calling and election shall be made sure to the Eden of God, where 'from one Sabbath to another, shall all flesh' come up to worship the Lord of hosts. Even so, amen."

REFERENCES

10 Deut. 18:10; 11 Lev. 19:26,30; 12 2 Kings 21:1-6; 13 Jer. 17:21-27; 14 2 Kings 25:8,9; 15 Neh. 13:19; 16 Mark 2:27,28; 17 John 5:9-16; Mark 3:1-6; 18 Matt 5:17,18; Luke 16:17; 19 Matt. 12:12; Acts 17:2; 18:4-11; 20 Gal. 4:8-11; 21 2 Thes. 2:2,4; Dan. 7:25; 22 Ps. 119:172; Isa. 56:1-7; 23 Isa. 58:12-14; 24 Rev. 12:17; 25 Ps. 50:3-6; 26 Isa. 66:22, 23.

O. F. BUTCHER.

"We know so little of the hearts
That everywhere around us beat,
So little of the inner lives
Of those whom day by day we greet;
That it behooves us one and all
Gently to deal with those we meet."

AT THE COLLEGE

Borderland

There is a mystic borderland that lies
Just past the limits of our work-day world,
And it is peopled with the friends we met
And loved, a year, a month, a week or day,
And parted from with aching hearts, yet knew
That through the distance we must lose the hold
Of hand with hand, and only clasp the thread
Of memory. But still so close we feel this land,
So sure we are that those same hearts are true,
That when in waking dreams there comes
a call

That sets the thread of memory aglow:
We know that just by stretching out the hand
In written word of love, or book, or flower,
The waiting hand will clasp our own once
more,

Across the silence, in the same old way.

—Selected

"Pick Out Your Grade"

In the February, 1910, issue of the *Columbian* there appeared a comparison of the average grades obtained by different classes of students in the College. It aroused so lively an interest among the students that another table of grades has been compiled for the College page of the *Visitor*. These averages are taken from the grades of the middle term of last year. They are computed on the same basis as the former list; and they disclose the same interesting facts: that the student who attends to his religious duties, the student who engages in manual labor as a means of earning his way in school, and the student who canvasses for a scholarship during his vacation, is not the student who is behind at his books. This should be of encouragement to the young person who knows that he will have to earn his education if he gets it.

	Per cent
General average of all students	89
General average, gentlemen	88
General average, ladies	89½
Students taking four studies or more	92
Students taking less than full school work	87
Students prominent in religious work	92
Students earning all, or nearly all, their way	91
Students working little or not at all	87
Students who earned a scholarship	92
Students who cater to faddish styles	87

Students who "keep company" 86

The highest average reached during the term by a student taking full school work was 98 per cent. This average was made by Miss Leola B. Neptune, of West Virginia, and Mr. C. H. Greenup, of Ohio.

Professor John was at home for a few days last week. He is still visiting among the churches in the interest of the young people, and reports good prospects for students from Ohio.

Professor Pulver is on his way home to take a long looked for vacation.

Painting, papering, and other repairs are going on steadily at the College.

Miss Jessie Shearn, who is taking the nurse's course at the Mount Vernon Sanitarium, is at her home in Co-shocton on account of the illness of her sister. Miss Myrtle Amick was called last week to care for the patient.

Professor Anderson went to Columbus last week to continue his work at the university.

Miss Cora A. Miller is visiting Mrs. Fairchild at Ligoneir, Indiana.

Miss Hallie Snider returned to her home at Kanawha this week, having fully recovered from her recent operation.

Miss Debora Secor and Miss Nina John returned from Chicago last Monday.

Miss Leona Gibson is still a member of the College family, and is assisting in the work.

Elder Butler spoke to the Mount Vernon church on Sabbath morning, using the text, "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." The highest object, he said, of our young people in obtaining an education should be the fulfillment of this text.

Elder Shultz left Mount Vernon last Tuesday evening for a three months' tour among the conferences. He will visit New Jersey first, and will

afterward attend camp-meetings in the interest of education for the young people.

The new water tank is giving excellent satisfaction. New hose attachments are now being put in; and the tank, with its 23,000 gallons' pressure, will be of great service in case of fire.

Miss Sadie Loop, of Duke Center, Pa., who has been visiting her brother in Indiana, called at the College on her return home. She was accompanied on the remainder of the journey by Miss Alice Fieldberg and Mr. Harry Doolittle, who have been at the College during the Summer School.

Miss Dorothy White goes to College View the first of August to take up her work as matron of Union College.

Miss Beulah Soper remained after the close of the Summer School to assist in the work of the culinary department. At present she is busy canning blackberries. Yesterday one hundred twenty-two quarts were picked and canned.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA

Canvassers' Meetings

We are glad to announce that the publishing work will be well represented at our camp-meeting. Elder I. A. Ford, who is in charge of the book department of the Review and Herald, is planning to be there. Brother Ford has been connected with various branches of the book work for over twenty years. He put on the armor when it was generally thought that our books could not be sold, and has seen the work grow to its present enormous size. Elder I. G. Bigelow, missionary secretary of the Union, and Brother E. R. Numbers, general agent of the Union, will also be in attendance at our camp-meeting, and will have some good talks for our workers. Brother D. W. Reavis, of Washington, may also be at the meeting.

A canvassers' meeting will be held on the camp-ground each day. Interesting subjects will be considered in detail; time will be given for the relating of experiences by our canvassers, the asking and answering of questions, etc. Brother Brownlee will tell us how he was enabled to take orders

Canvassers' Reports

West Virginia, Week Ending July 7, 1911

Name	Place	Book	Days	Hrs	Ords	Value	Helps	Total	Del
J. Winemiller, Barbours Co.	GC	5	44	29	81 00	8 20	89 20		
Olive Krum, Wayne Co.	GC	5	44	23	77 00	3 25	80 25		3 25
Olive Pangburn, Cabell Co.	DR	5	44	23	77 00	3 00	80 00		3 00
W. McElphatrick, Braxton Co.	DR	5	48	16	43 00	32 35	75 35		5 50
H. L. Reese, Kanawha Co.	DR	5	42	19	59 00	9 00	68 00		4 50
F. Wagner, Harrison Co.	DR	4	34	16	52 00	8 60	60 60		10 60
A. A. Austin, Roane Co.	CK	3	26	31	52 50	1 60	54 10		1 60
Madge Miller, Wayne Co.	CK	4	30	26	41 00	1 20	42 20		1 20
J. W. Marshall, Berkeley Co.	GC	4	39	14	36 00	6 75	42 75		
J. Mitchell, Barbours Co.	GC	5	44	10	31 00	3 25	34 25		25
Annie Bennett, Cabell Co.	DR	3	30	8	25 00	3 50	28 50		
C. Oberholtzer, Braxton Co.	GC	5	35	1	3 00	22 00	25 00		1 00
Clara Pettit, Roane Co.	PG	5	28	7	21 00		21 00		
H. V. Leach, Roane Co.	PG	2	19	6	18 00	1 00	19 00		1 00
B. E. Wagner, Harrison Co.	DR	4	40	5	15 00	1 30	16 30		
R. B. Wheeler, Harrison Co.	DR	4	38	2	7 00	2 60	9 60		
H. Smith, Harrison Co.	DR	3	26						95 00
Totals			71	611	236	\$638 50	\$107 60	\$746 10	\$126 90

East Pennsylvania, One Week Ending July 15, 1911

*H. B. Rohrer, York Co.	DR	7	49	22	67 00	11 25	78 25		
R. P. Morris, York Co.		5	52	20	60 00		60 00		
Wm. P. Hess, Cumb Co.	DR	5	42	3	9 00		9 00		54 50
*H. W. Barto, Juniata Co.	GC	7	64	28	94 00		94 00		
S. Rockwell, Rockford Co.	GC	3		12	36 00		36 00		
H. Baumgartner, Union	GC	5	50	11	33 00	1 50	34 50		
F. J. Detwiler, Lancaster Co.	GC	5	46	13	39 00	50	39 50		
S. F. Zenger, Franklin Co.	CK	4	35	15	23 50		23 50		
E. Sterner, Union Co.	CK	5	42	13	20 50	1 10	21 60		1 10
A. E. King, Lacka Co.	GC		24	3	12 00	7 25	19 25		
D. E. Prutzman, Berks Co.	CK	5	41	11	16 50	1 25	17 75		
H. J. Weeks, Bradford Co.	GC	5	40	5	15 00		15 00		
R. Farley, Phila Co.	CK	2	7	7	12 00		12 00		
I. Levingood, Dauphin Co.	CK	2	11	2	3 00		3 00		
Totals			60	503	165	\$440 50	\$22 85	\$463 35	\$55 60

Ohio, Week Ending July 14, 1911

L. H. Waters, Crawford Co.	BF	5	41	27	30 50	3 00	33 50		25 00
H. F. Kirk, Clark Co.	BR	5	45	29	91 00	9 00	100 00		
Elizabeth Miller, Clark Co.	COL	5	21	10	12 50		12 50		
C. Reichenbach, Geauga Co.	CK	2	20						91 50
H. T. Forsythe, Gallia Co.	CK	5	41	21	32 00		32 00		
J. W. Smith, Gallia Co.	CK	5	50	24	36 00		36 00		
Lloyd Swollen, Meigs Co.	CK	5	36	27	41 50	30	41 80		30
Guy Corder, Meigs Co.	CK	5	44	40	61 00	5 75	66 75		
S. R. Lindsay, Meigs Co.	CK	5	34	26	43 00	5 20	48 20		
J. Randolph, Marion Co.	DR	4	43	13	40 00	8 40	48 40		1 20
Ray Corder, Warren Co.	GC	4	35	11	34 00	11 00	45 00		13 50
Edgar Welch, Warren Co.	GC	5	47	4	12 00	9 75	21 75		
G. Draper, Hancock Co.	GC	3	25	2	6 00	25	6 25		
F. Hankins, Hancock Co.	GC	4	36	19	57 00	75	57 75		
Totals			62	518	253	\$496 50	\$53 40	\$549 90	\$131 50

Virginia, Week Ending, July 7, 1911

S. N. Brown, Danville	CK	31	17	25 50	2 00	27 50	41 00		
W. F. Durst, Danville	CK	26	17	26 00	2 00	28 00	11 50		
John Hottel, Winchester Co.	PPF	48	34	50 75	3 25	54 00	1 75		
Paul Hottel, "	"	46	46	71 00	30	71 30	30		
A. Arkebaun, Roanoke Co.	DR	16	3	9 00	4 30	13 30			
W. S. Mead, Roanoke Co.	GC	33	7	25 00	6 40	31 40	7 50		
A. L. Shidler, Roanoke Co.	GC	24	22	77 00	5 75	82 75	1 50		
Viola Joplin, Roanoke Co.	PG	17	19	58 00	50	58 50	1 00		
G. Holman, New Market	DR	38	12	33 00	3 75	36 75			
Johnston, Castelwood		13	100	212 00		212 00	66 50		
Totals			13	379	177	\$587 25	\$28 25	\$612 50	\$131 05

New Jersey, One Week Ending July 7, 1911

W. Schmidt, Cape May	GO	5	45	12	39 00	11	35	50	35	10	85
L. Smith, Plainfield	CK	5	50	22	44 00			44	00	36	00
G. W. Blinn, Hunterdon	BR	5	40	13	40 00	1	00	41	00	34	00
R. Immonen, Monmouth	GO	4	43	13	37 00			4	00	1	00
Ruth Murphy, Mercer	CK	3	24	24	38 00	2	50	40	50	1	75
A. Gibbs, Monmouth	PG&GC	4	40	11	33 00			33	00		
J. W. Rambo, Cumberland	CK	5	44	16	25 50	1	25	26	75	35	75
L. Smith, Plainfield	BR	1	10	4	14 00	3	00	17	00	7	00
N. R. Pond, Burlington	GO	3	14	3	10 00	2	55	12	55	7	55
Totals			35	310	118	\$280 50	\$25 65	\$316 15	\$133 90		

New Jersey, Week Ending, July 14, 1911

A. Gibbs, Monmouth	PG&PPF	5	56	40	84 50	3	80	88	30		
W. Schmidt, Cape May	GO	5	39	14	43 00	12	65	55	65	12	65
R. Immonen, Monmouth	PG&PPF	5	53	24	47 50		50	48	00		50
G. Blinn, Hunterdon	BR	5	40	11	37 00	2	00	39	00		
N. R. Pond, Burlington	GO	5	30	9	27 00			27	00	6	88
J. S. Glunt, Gloucester	BR	3	19	6	8 00	25		8	25		35
Totals			28	237	104	\$247 00	\$19 20	\$266 20	\$20 38		

West Pennsylvania, One Week Ending July 14, 1911

A. Brownlee, Armstrong	GC&CK	5	56	30	49 25	13	75	63	00	19	40
C. Midkiff, Butler Co.	SD	3	30	2	2 25			2	25	36	50
J. Kimmel, Somerset	PPF	5	29	5	9 00			9	00	23	00
T. Dnnham, Homeville Co.	GC	5	25	11	20 00	5	00	25	00		
A. E. Turney, Ridgeway	CK	4	20	7	11 00			11	00		
Ray Corder, New Castle										63	50
Totals			22	160	55	\$91 60	\$18 75	\$110 35	\$142 40		

*Two weeks

Grand Totals: Value of Orders, \$3064.55

Deliveries, \$741.73

for \$2,262.50 worth of books in 2,193 hours, and to deliver \$2,120.60 worth. Sister Midkiff, who has put in from forty to fifty-seven hours a week for several months, will have some good experiences to relate. Brother Kimmel's face will shine as he tells us some of his "good times" selling that excellent book, "Practical Guide to Health." We believe that four or five other canvassers who are leaving a good influence wherever they go are also planning to be with us.

Dear reader, have you heard the call to enter more fully the Master's work, possibly to sell the printed page? If so, will you not decide to come and enjoy the feast which the Lord desires to spread for you at our camp-meeting? And then will you not decide before going away that you will immediately enter the work? We are happiest when we are in the field working side by side with those who have burned all bridges behind them.

There is no such thing as failing in this work. During the past year orders to the amount of \$650.00 were taken by the writer and turned over to our canvassers.

Very soon we shall see the record which is being kept in heaven. Are we all striving for the Master, or have we but a passive desire to be saved?

CHARLES DUNHAM,
General Agent, W. Pa. Conf.

The Indiana Church School

Since writing the article concerning our church school at Indiana, which appeared in the VISITOR of July 19, we have received word that circumstances are such that Brother and Sister Forshee, of Michigan, cannot come to teach our school, as we had expected. This is a great disappointment to us. We cannot say at this writing who we shall have to teach our school; but we hope to secure the necessary help and begin the school, if possible, on September the first.

We have some land on the school farm that we would sell to any of our brethren who desire to locate near the school. There is also a good house near by that can be rented if any desire to rent rather than purchase a house.

J. W. WATT,
Indiana, Pa., R. F. D. 8.

WEST VIRGINIA

Do not forget the date of our camp-meeting—September 28 to October 8. The place—Parkersburg. Begin now to plan to be there.

Elder Robbins spent several days with the tent company at Elm Grove. He reports the meetings there to be progressing favorably. He spoke several times on the prophecies, to which the people listened with great interest. Elder Robbins then visited the Chester church, where he held a good meeting with the brethren.

Sister Sarah Midkiff of Clarksburg died of typhoid fever Monday, July 10. Sister Midkiff had been one of our faithful canvassers, and was working earnestly to secure a scholarship in the Mount Vernon College for the coming year. Elder Robbins was called to conduct the funeral service.

The Charleston church is erecting a new church building.

Elder Steel reports very wet weather in Martinsburg, where he is holding tent meetings.

Brother I. D. Richardson reports flattering progress with his tent at Elm Grove. Many interested people are attending the meetings nightly and listening eagerly as the truths are unfolded. It is hoped that many will take their stand for the truth.

Elder Robbins is planning to go to Charleston, where he will work on the new church building during the day and give the brethren a spiritual feast in the evening.

Camp-meeting at Parkersburg, corner of Seventh and Mark Streets. Take Red Car.

Elder Robbins was called to conduct the funeral service of Sister John Keys, of Newark, W. Va.

Subscribe for the "good old Review," which to read, is to gain a knowledge of the world-wide missionary work now being pushed so aggressively by this denomination. Keep in touch with the workers at the front. Read the Review.

COLUMBIA UNION VISITOR
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
COLUMBIA UNION CONFERENCE
of the Seventh-day Adventists

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MAUDE PENGELLY - - - EDITOR

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The check mark here indicates that your subscription has expired. Renew at once.

Camp-meetings for 1911

West Pennsylvania, Ford City..... Aug. 10-20.
Ohio, Wooster..... Aug. 27-27.
Virginia, Richmond.. Aug. 24-Sept 3.
New Jersey, Trenton.. Sept. 7-17
Chesapeake, Dover, Del. Sept. 14-24.
West Virginia, Parkersburg..... Sept. 28-Oct. 8.

EAST PENNSYLVANIA

Elder W. H. Heckman visited Harrisburg during the week and reports that the tent effort there is making excellent progress. While the attendance is not very large, a good class of people attend regularly. The workers are of good courage, and look forward to seeing several embrace the truth.

We are very sorry to learn of the death of the infant daughter of Brother William Schultz, deacon of the North Philadelphia church. We extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

The canvassers in this conference report splendid work during the past week. Many orders were taken and several delivered. From our knowledge of the field, we firmly believe that East Pennsylvania is as good territory for canvassing as can be found in the United States.

Five young people from the Fairhill church are contemplating attending Mount Vernon College this fall. They are now canvassing for scholarships.

Elder W. H. Heckman, accompanied by Mrs. Heckman, visited the Fairhill church last Sabbath and Sunday. They had an excellent meeting, and during their stay visited nearly every family belonging to that church.

The new pavilions secured for the North Philadelphia and Harrisburg efforts are certainly ideal. We wish every member of the conference could see them, as we feel sure that all would agree with us that they give character to the message which we are seeking to present.

Favorable notices of the meetings in Chambersburg, conducted by Brother B. M. Heald, are appearing in the daily papers of that town.

OHIO

Elder Burkholder spent last Sabbath in Columbus.

Elder Olmsted met with the members of the Walnut Grove church at their recent quarterly meeting.

Brother Raleigh French of Columbus assisted Brother James H. Smith in his tent effort during the absence of Brother Marietta on committee work.

Mrs. J. E. Shultz went to Clyde last Thursday to spend the summer at the home of her parents.

Misses Rosella Draper and Myrtle Laughery visited in Fredericktown for a few days on their return from the Summer Normal at Mount Vernon.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow of Columbus, who are cousins of Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, have been visiting their sister, Mrs. C. E. Welch of Academia, during the past week.

Professor and Mrs. Clemen Hamer are spending the summer at the home of Mrs. Hamer's grandparents in Meigs, O.

In a personal letter Elder B. L. House writes that Sister House was obliged to spend a few weeks in the Hastings (Nebraska) Sanitarium to avoid nervous prostration, but that she is now much better and is assisting as organist in a tent effort which Elder House is holding at Holbrook, Neb. They report a good interest, with a full tent every night, and several new Sabbath-keepers.

In a letter to brother J. I. Cassell, Dr. Harry Miller writes:—

"I was very glad to hear from you and to get some late news from Mount Vernon. You know there is no news so good as good old Ohio news. We like to know what is going on down there, and since we left are somewhat homesick for that place.

"As yet we do not know what we shall do this autumn. I suppose we shall be well enough to do something by that time; however, I do not gain strength very fast, although I believe I am gaining in weight all the time."

"I wish that it might be possible for me to attend the Ohio camp-meeting; there I would meet so many of the old Ohio friends; but I do not suppose that it will be possible for me to do that this year."

Dr. Miller is at present visiting his parents in New Brunswick, Canada. His address is 17 Metcalf Street, St. John, N. B.

Special Notice

ERRATUM: The notice of a meeting of the constituency of the West Pennsylvania Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists, in our issue of July 12, contained an error in the date. It should read as follows:—

"The West Pennsylvania Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists, will hold its regular annual meeting of the constituency at Ford City, Pa., on the camp-ground, at 9 A. M., August 14, 1911, for the purpose of electing five members of the constituency and board of trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

"I. N. WILLIAMS, President."

OBITUARIES

MIDKIFF.—Sarah A. Midkiff died at the home of her parents in Clarksburg, West Va., July 10, 1911, aged 22 years, 4 months, and 4 days. She was born in Jackson County, West Virginia. Sister Midkiff, previous to her illness, was planning to attend Mount Vernon College next year. She was canvassing for our religious books to earn a scholarship, when she was taken with typhoid fever, and died after a brief illness of twenty days. She accepted Christ as her personal Saviour early in life, and became a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church. She led a faithful and consistent Christian life, and rests from her laborers to come forth in the first resurrection. She leaves a father, mother, five brothers, and two sisters to mourn their loss. Words of comfort were spoken from 1 Thess. 4:13.

F. H. ROBBINS.