

# Columbia Union Visitor

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

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## The Bible versus Higher Criticism—7

### SHISHAK'S EXPEDITION

In the fourteenth chapter of I Kings is given a simple, unadorned account of an expedition of Shishak, king of Egypt, against Jerusalem in the fifth year of Rehoboam. "And he took away the treasures of the house of the Lord, and the treasures of the king's house; he even took away all: and he took away all the shields of gold which Solomon had made."

Shishak has inscribed upon the southern wall of the court of the magnificent temple of Amun at Karnak a sculpture representing this campaign. Shishak is here seen holding in his left hand the ends of ropes which bind long rows of captives together neck to neck. The hands of these captives are tied behind them, while in his right hand Shishak brandishes a weapon.

Above these sculptures is given in hieroglyphics a description of the campaign enumerating one hundred and fifty-six places which were captured. The Bible student will readily recognize in this list the familiar names of Gaza, Taanach, Adullam, Beth-anah, Beth-horon, Ajalon, Gibeon, Shunem, and Judah-malech, which undoubtedly refers to Jerusalem—*Malech* being the Hebrew word for royalty.

### BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

The mention of these names reminds us that the lists of unpronounceable names, which generation after generation of Bible students could see no use for, now prove the trust-worthiness of the sacred records and their divine far-sightedness. Like the water-marks in paper, which bear indelible evidence of the time and place of manufacture, the recent discovery of the ruins of many places, and of the mention by the inscriptions of many others named in the Bible, is furnishing unmistakable evidence that, at the very time indicated by the inspired writers, places and customs were in existence that furnish the background of the Bible narrative.

In addition to the list given by Shishak, mention should be made of the tablets found at Tel-el-Amarna in Egypt. Many of these are letters written by Egyptian lieutenants in Palestine shortly before Joshua entered Canaan. Among the places mentioned in them are Gebal, Tyre, Accho, Hazor, Joppa, Ashkelon, Makedah, Lachish, Gezer, Jerusalem, Rabbah, Sarepta, Ashtaroth, Gaza, and Gath. Thothmes III, narrating on the Egyptian monuments his conquest of Palestine one hundred and fifty years before Joshua crossed the Jordan, lists more than fifty towns mentioned by the book of Joshua. From these numerous lists that are coming to light together with the location of the ruins of many of the places, the archaeologist can make a good map for the student of the book of Joshua.

Of the forty-two camping-places of the children of Israel mentioned in Numbers 33, enough have been identified and located to demonstrate the accuracy of the list and the adaptability of the places to the great events recorded.

The late Sir Walter Besant, secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, questioned as to whether the explorations made sustained the historical character of the Old Testament, replied; "To my mind, absolute truth in local details, a thing which cannot possibly be invented, when it is spread over a history covering many centuries, is proof almost absolute as to the truth of the things related."

### THE MOABITE STONE

The Moabite Stone was found by Mr. Klein, a missionary at Dibon (Isa. 15:2). Mr. Klein had arranged for the purchase of the stone for the museum at Berlin, when others attempted to outbid him. The Arabs were thus led to suspect that it contained fabulous powers and proceeded to heat it, and then to pour cold water upon it. The fragments into which it was broken by this process were then distributed among the superstitious natives as charms. Fortun-

ately M. Clermont Ganneau was able to recover most of the pieces, and, by means of squeezes or impressions, taken before it was broken up, he succeeded in putting the stone together, and sent it to the Louvre in Paris.

The stone was set up by Mesha, King of Moab, about 850 B. C., in commemoration of his deliverance from the yoke of Israel. It is of value for two reasons. It corroborates and supplements the Bible account of the subjugation of Moab by Omri, king of Israel, the rebellion of Mesha in the days of Jehoram, and the return of Israel to their own land after Mesha had sacrificed his eldest son. 2 Kings 3. It also witnesses to the close similarity of the language of the Moabites to that of the Hebrews, the precise mode of writing being employed on this stone which was employed by the earlier prophets of Israel. This similarity is of value in securing a plainer translations of some hitherto obscure passages in the Old Testament, and substantiates the close relationship of the two nations as given by Moses, Moab being a son of Abraham's nephew, Lot. Gen. 19:37.

### DANIEL

Referring to that book of the Old Testament written especially for the time of the end, the book of Daniel, Mr. Urquhart, in his prize essay on "Archaeology's Solution of Old Testament Puzzles," remarks, "There has been no book in the Old Testament Canon which has been more unsparingly condemned by criticism than this." The reason is admirably stated by Sir Robert Anderson, in his preface to "Daniel in the Critics Den": "It was the miraculous element in the book that set the whole pack of foreign sceptics in full cry. In this age of a silent heaven such men will not tolerate the idea that God ever intervened directly in the affairs of men."

When Daniel was cast into the lion's den he came forth unscathed, the lions then proceeding to break all of his critics' bones. Archaeology has brought Daniel forth unscathed

from the critics' den, and has shattered all their bones of contention.

To prove that the book of Daniel could not have been written in Daniel's time, it was claimed that the names of the six musical instruments mentioned in the third chapter are Greek words, hence the book could not have been written till after Alexander's conquest over two centuries later at least. The critics now admit that four of these words are not Greek, but even this forced admission is unnecessary, as Prof. Sayce has found evidence that "there were Greek colonies on the coast of Palestine in the time of Hezekiah"—a century before Daniel was born; and "that there was intercourse and contact between the Canaanites or Hebrews in Palestine and the Greeks of the Aegaeon as far back as the age of Moses."

For a long time the critics denied the existence of Belshazzar, on the ground that all secular historians writing of those times recorded Nabonidus as the last king of Babylon and made no mention whatever of Belshazzar. This is why the vision of the eighth chapter of Daniel is assigned the marginal date of 553 B. C., instead of the correct date, 538 B. C.

To-day it is universally acknowledged that the omission by Berosus and the Greek historians was due to their ignorance, a tablet having been found at Mugheir in which Nabonidus speaks as follows: "As for Belshazzar, the eldest son, the offspring of my heart." Abundant reference to Belshazzar as the son of Nabonidus is being found in the Babylonian inscriptions and in those of Cyrus, the conqueror of Babylon. These indicate that Belshazzar reigned for three years conjointly with his father explaining why Belshazzar made Daniel the third ruler in the kingdom. See Popular and Critical Bible Cyclopaedia; Art. Belshazzar.

Daniel's reference to Belshazzar as the son of Nebuchadnezzar is accounted for by the fact that his mother was evidently the daughter of Nebuchadnezzar, and the ancient Oriental custom sanctioned the application of the term to royal successors even where there was no kinship. It will be recalled that, on the black obelisk of Shalmaneser, Jehu, the *exterminator* of the house of Omri, is called, the "son of Omri."

With the strongest objections of higher criticism against the authenticity of Daniel thus disposed of, it would appear unnecessary to reproduce here the additional evidence that fills whole volumes, in behalf of the

book, which was placed in the sacred canon by the ancient Jews (scholars who were better qualified to pass judgment upon it than is a set of modern sceptics who have been convicted of scores of most serious blunders),—a book whose authenticity is specially attested by our Lord himself in Matt. 24:15, and whose prophecies not only furnish the key to an understanding of the book of Revelation, but are the very foundations of the last warning message that is now going to the world.

We will not burden our readers with a further enumeration of the many particulars in which the sacred historians have been sustained. Those we have given relate to widely separated times and places, and explain difficulties which had been thought insuperable. In the words of Prof. G. F. Wright, "That this history should be confirmed in so many cases and in such a remarkable manner by monuments uncovered 3,000 years after their erection, can be nothing less than providential. Surely God has seen to it that the failing faith of these later days should not be left to grope in darkness. When the faith of many was waning and many heralds of truth were tempted to speak with uncertain sound, the very stones have cried out with a voice that only the deaf could fail to hear. Both in the writing and in the preservation of the Bible we behold the handiwork of God.

W. C. M.

### The Selection of Canvassers

There are many things which enter into the make-up of a successful canvasser. In this paper I only wish to touch a few of the most vital points in this much discussed subject. The statement so often repeated, "If there is one work more important than another, it is the work of getting our publications before the people," shows something of what is involved, especially when followed by this caution: "As much care and wisdom must be used in selecting the workers as in selecting men for the ministry."

The most important qualification of all is Christian character. Without this the worker will only misrepresent, instead of represent, the cause of God. By character I mean those things which go to make up true manhood and womanhood;—honesty, truthfulness, and a strict regard for Christian integrity. The canvasser who is not strictly honest with God and man, and is in debt so he cannot boldly look people in the face, is a very poor representative of the mes-

sage which is to develop a people who expect to be able to meet Christ face to face. To misrepresent the books we are handling is to proclaim ourselves children of the "father of lies." We are told that the world is asleep, and the canvassers are to ring the warning bell to awake the sleepers to their danger. This work may be done with little education, and with small capabilities, but it must be done in sincerity and honesty.

I believe that much harm has been done to our work through failure to apply this test. Thousands of dollars have been taken away from the cause of God by lax business methods in dealing with agents, forcing the tract societies to go into debt. In many cases the primary cause is the canvasser's failure to put in full time. A more strict system of reporting, and the application of a modified cost system to the agent's work might produce good results. A more rigid enforcement of the cash policy will stop the increase of debts, and there should be some very definite work done to train our agents in the principles of Christian business. There is a natural tendency to loose method which requires vigorous treatment to correct. Encourage regular payments on old debts and stop all increases.

The question of morality and Christian deportment is also one of great importance. Our workers have to meet many temptations, and no one should be authorized to represent this truth who is not willing to conduct himself, or herself, with strict propriety on all occasions. The dress, bearing, and deportment should at all times be in harmony with the high profession of our faith. Great damage has been done through failure to enforce these conditions.

While a forward manner, especially when accompanied by a pleasing face or figure, may succeed in making large sales, that method cannot be too severely condemned. Not only is the agent subjected to most powerful temptations, but the minds of the best people are turned away from the truth, while the class which is reached by such methods get the impression that our work is of no higher character than their own evil lives. Thus even they fail to get an uplift from the contact. Our offices should refuse to furnish supplies to any who fail to comply with these principles.

Another very important qualification for a canvasser is thorough consecration. The best traits of character will avail little unless the powers of mind and body are fully devoted to

the work. A conversion which reaches the inner springs of the life, and which is renewed daily, is needed to make our work successful. To encourage any to enter this work who do not have this experience is to run the risk of sending them out to almost certain failure. In the terrific fight against the powers of darkness that our agents have to engage in, they must have a sure hold on the power of God in order to win.

The worker must also possess a certain amount of training in order to do good work. The consecrated Christian sometimes fails of success because he does not know how. This is an age when the man who makes good is the man who takes the time to learn the secrets of the profession, and has mastered its methods. The person who is not willing to work to gain this knowledge will not, and does not, deserve to rise above the low level of mediocrity. The kind of workers we need are those who are not satisfied with any low standard, but are continually striving for better results, and who will not rest till they have found the reason for any failures and have discovered the remedy for the mistake. Another quality that greatly aids the worker is the possession of plenty of good sense and tact. One of the most unfortunate traits that a person can have is one that is continually leading him into things that either embarrass himself or the person he meets. A spirit of Christian politeness and courtesy will open many doors for successful effort that otherwise would remain closed.

Since these qualifications mentioned are so essential, it is easy to see that the conference should have some standard and maintain it, and some way should be provided for the recognition of those who reach it. I believe this can in a measure be accomplished through the use of canvassers' credentials, which shall carry with them the weight of conference authority and prestige. These would also be useful as a basis for any applications for help from the proposed sustentation fund for the relief of this class of workers.

As some of the things which should be required of the candidate for canvassers' credentials I would suggest the following:

1. Evidence of thorough conversion and devotion to the work of this message.
2. Not less than 1,000 hours of faithful field work during the year.
3. Evidence that the work is fruitful, both in sales made and good impression left with the people.

4. Honesty and propriety in all business and personal dealing.

5. Promptness in reporting, and strict adherence to the cash policy adopted and recommended by the General Conference Publishing Department.

The question may arise with reference to the extent that we shall allow persons to engage in the canvassing work who do not come up to this standard. I believe there are some of these qualifications which must be insisted on under all circumstances. Strict morality and honesty are among these. There are certain classes of our publications which I feel might under certain conditions be handled by persons, possessing these qualities, but who might not be fully connected with our denominational work. I refer to such publications as children's books, health and temperance literature, *Protestant Magazine*, and *Liberty*. Under careful restrictions, I believe we may use those who are not of our faith to spread the knowledge of these principles which may not be termed strictly denominational. Still I feel that, though this may be better than nothing, yet we ought as a people to be where we could do all this work in the name, and with the power of the third angel's message. We have lost much by failing to improve our opportunities, and the Lord has been obliged to use other instruments, and we have lost the blessing that God had for us. Let us awake to a deeper realization of our responsibilities!

B. F. KNEELAND.

Read at Bookmen's Convention, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Feb. 21-27.

"February twenty-five and all of the March *Signs Magazine* sold, and so badly rushed in the factory that a second edition cannot be printed," is the encouraging word that comes to us from the home of "The magazine with the message." They assure us, though, that they will endeavor to guard against this disappointment of their agents again. The March number was unusually good; those short, pointed articles taking so well that it is no wonder it enjoyed such a remarkably good sale. The April number is being rushed along and will be ready for mailing by this time and we are assured that a sufficient number will be printed to supply all orders. Its make up will follow the same style as the March number. Over twenty real, winning articles, many of them short and right to the point, with the right ring. They should be used most liberally.

## OHIO

### District No. 8

Feb. 16 I closed a series of meetings at Pleasant Hill and paid a visit of a few days to New Philadelphia. I found the church of good courage. One member was added by letter and a number of new openings were found for Bible readings. Several are interested at Canal Dover nearby.

From Feb. 21 to 24 was spent with the Derwent church. I held quarterly service with them and found all of good courage. There is some outside interest there.

From Derwent I returned to Woodsfield where I stayed several days. The interest is still good and Sister Yoho is carrying on a Sabbath-school with about eight in attendance each Sabbath.

March 5 to 11 I visited the Canaan church and held Bible readings at Leroy, where opposition is slowly giving way, so that several were out each night and seemed to be interested in the subjects presented. We had a good meeting Sabbath with the church, and Monday night we held a Bible reading in Wooster at the home of a lady who, we believe, will soon keep the Sabbath.

On the whole the churches in my charge are in a prosperous condition, but there is one thing that Satan is trying to use everywhere, that is, fault-finding among brethren. If this is engaged in it will drive out the Spirit of Christ and will bring disaster.

W. E. BIDWELL.

It is very interesting to note the advancement of the book work in Ohio for the two months of the present year. Our gain for January over same month last year was 20 per cent. For February over same month last year was 271 per cent on subscription book business. Our books never sold better than just now. We are very thankful for this good showing for Ohio, due to the blessing of God upon this important branch of his work.

The situation in the East furnishes texts for four more short articles in the April *Signs Magazine*. Associating them together, and viewed in their various settings, gives them strength, and they will provoke serious thought from those who read. This timely number will surely sell well.

## WEST PENNSYLVANIA

### President's Address

To the delegates and members of the Seventh-day Adventist churches in West Pennsylvania, assembled at the eleventh annual session, Altoona, Pa., March 4 to 9, 1913, greeting.

Beloved Brethren and Sisters:

The recurrence of another annual conference brings us to a time when we may well pause for a brief survey of the past, that we may gain courage from its blessings and successes, and learn wisdom from its mistakes, and then with renewed confidence push forward toward the goal of ultimate triumph. The past should not be forgotten till its lessons are learned; the future should not be undertaken without careful consideration of its possibilities.

Nineteen twelve has been a year in which events showing the near approach of the end have succeeded each other with startling rapidity. The evidences of criminal corruption in both business and government, the progress of ecclesiastical despotism, and the dying gasps of "The sick man of the East" may be noted among the striking signs of the times which now force us to believe that the coming of Christ is near at hand. A few years ago Adventists were ridiculed for believing that certain Bible prophecies could be fulfilled. Now we can see that which then we only believed because God's Word predicted it. What a powerful incentive this is to increased zeal in the work of warning the world of the impending doom.

The business of every Seventh-day Adventist is to preach the gospel. While many may be doing this work indirectly, we feel a special interest in the active preaching of the message. The year witnessed the addition of four to our list of ordained ministers. These are, Elder G. L. West, who was ordained at the Pittsburgh conference last April, Elder W. A. Westworth, who came from the Pacific coast to become the pastor of the First Pittsburgh church, Elder A. N. Durrant, who came from the West Indies to minister to the Second Pittsburgh church, and Elder W. D. MacLay, who after a short stay with us went on to join his family in Missouri.

Four tent efforts were held during the summer. Two of these, one in English and one in German, were located in Pittsburgh, another in Butler, and the fourth was held in Kane. Ten general meetings were held in

various churches, and eighteen other churches and companies were visited by the president during the year. The camp meeting held at Washington last fall was a most refreshing season, and while the attendance was not large, owing partly to the location, the Lord came very near as the brethren and sisters gathered to devote the days to earnest prayer and the study of the Word. Seventy persons were baptized during 1912 by our ministers, and there was a net gain in membership of 55, according to the reports received. We are deeply grateful to God for these evidences of his love. I believe that we have the right to pray for, and expect, gains in membership, as God will gather into the church those who are seeking for truth just as soon as we are ready to receive them. The fact that past years have shown little increase should stir our hearts to cry mightily to God for evidences of his love in saved souls. While it is an encouragement to see gains in tithes and offerings, yet what we need most of all, and what we must have, is men and women, young and old, whom we can bring as our offering to Christ.

We welcome to our midst the church at Adah, Pa., which was organized November 23, 1912. This church starts out with good prospects, since the members though few, are active in missionary work. They have a large field before them, as that is the only church we have in Greene and Fayette counties. Four weeks later the Conneautville church was disbanded, as most of the members wished to unite with the Albion church and felt that a separate organization was unnecessary. This leaves the number of our churches the same as before.

B. F. KNEELAND.

(To be continued)

### Notes.

The conference session which has just closed was greatly enjoyed by all, and there was manifested a strong desire on the part of the delegates to make the present year the best and most successful in the history of the conference.

The Altoona newspapers gave space for quite full reports of the meetings, which have thus brought our work favorably before practically the entire population of that city and the surrounding community. We believe the Lord will thus scatter many seeds of truth in the minds of the people.

We were all pleased to see Elder Spicer with us. His talks on the progress of the message were most inspiring and helpful.

The first Pittsburgh church set a good example by sending a full delegation which was there at the first meeting and stayed till the last.

News has come that the hall which was occupied by the Allegheny English and German churches for their Sabbath services has been destroyed by fire. The loss to our churches was not large, and they have at once taken steps to secure a suitable place for regular meetings. The location will be announced later.

Every member of the conference staff of workers was present at the conference. However, Elder Durrant was obliged to leave during the meeting on account of serious illness in his family.

Brother Joseph Peden, one of our faithful colporteurs, has been compelled to go the hospital in an effort to save his eyesight, which is seriously affected. We trust that all our brethren and sisters will not cease to plead with God that these cases may receive immediate help.

While there was no canvassers' institute conducted at the conference yet there will be some new workers started out from that meeting. We pray that the Lord will give them good success.

Practically no changes were planned by the conference committee for the workers before the General Conference. Following that meeting it is expected that at least four tent companies will be placed in the field. Two of these will be in Pittsburgh, a third is planned for Ridgway, where it is hoped that we can secure a suitable ground for camp-meeting, and the fourth will probably be located in the southeastern part of the conference.

The secretaries of the various departments of the conference remain the same as last year. Their reports for 1912 showed progress, and we hope these lines may prosper during 1913.

There is so much good in the worst of us,  
And so much bad in the best of us,  
That it hardly behooves any of us  
To talk about the rest of us.

## VIRGINIA

### Institutional Relief Work

There was formulated at the recent meeting of the General Conference Committee council at Mountain View, California, a plan for the relief of our sanitariums and schools that are involved in debt. I believe that all will hail with favor this step to relieve our institutions from debt. Most of these institutions could go forward with their work and show a balance on the right side of the ledger each year if it were not for the interest that they are having to pay each year upon borrowed money.

The plan as outlined in the *Review* of Feb. 12, in brief, is to raise the fifteen-cents-a-week for missions to twenty-cents-a-week, and then use twenty-five per cent of the fund, or all that above fifteen-cents-a-week, for the purpose of reducing the debts of our institutions. This is to be divided between the institutions on the pro rata basis according to their liabilities.

Some may not feel the same interest in relieving our institutions of debts as they feel in the matter of missions, but every denominational institution of Seventh-day Adventists is an institution for the purpose of educating missionaries. What would we do if it was not for our schools and sanitariums to educate the missionaries. And what would we have been able to accomplish in foreign lands if it had not been for these agencies, that have been used in preparing workers to send out into all the world? I trust that our brethren and sisters will realize this, and that our institutional work is in reality a missionary work.

A commission of three men has been appointed to make an investigation into the affairs of many of our institutions and report to the General Conference. The institutions that cannot conduct their affairs on a paying basis, or that are running in debt year after year, will be advised to close and liquidate their debts. No institution that cannot conduct its affairs on a self-supporting basis without running deeper in debt will be entitled to relief from this fund. This plan is in harmony with the testimonies and in harmony with good common sense. Any person who would continue to conduct his business year after year with continual loss, would not be considered a good business man. Not many men would conduct their affairs in this way.

Should we then take the liberty to conduct the Lord's work in a manner that we would not handle our own business?

All these plans, I am sure will commend themselves to the good sense and better judgment of our people everywhere. May we all rally to the call and plans and place the work of God which is being carried forward by these institutions on a solid basis. Our institutions are exerting a great influence upon the world. Who would want to dispense with them? Not many, I am sure. Then let our efforts increase for these worthy enterprises, and may our brethren and sisters in Virginia during the year 1913 increase their liberality and show their deep interest in this fast developing work.

W. J. STONE.

### What Should be our Field of Operation?

We might answer this question by saying, "The field is the world." Again, we might say in all truthfulness, "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness to all nations, and then shall the end come." This statement is a little more definite than the first, but still we have another statement that this gospel shall go to "every nation, kindred, tongue, and people."

Thus we see that before the Lord comes this message is to reach every quarter, every corner, and all people. But how can this be accomplished with the slow progress the message is making? For thirty-five years this message has been preached in Old Virginia, but a small portion of the State has been worked. Notwithstanding this all the people of the Old Dominion are to hear the message, and decide for or against it, and that in this generation, but in much less time than the message has now been preached.

But how is this to be done? Surely not by preaching it in a corner. The call has been coming for us to work the cities. We have been slow to heed the call. Perhaps we were not prepared to enter the cities. In the providence of God schools and colleges have been established where missionaries have been and are in preparation. God is preparing to do a great work in a short length of time. Everything is in preparation, and soon a spirit of consecration neveryet seen in this denomination is to come upon this people, and then God will cut the work short in righteousness.

Why is it that God is continually calling after us to work the cities?

There are a number of reasons. First, the cities are becoming as Sodom and our opportunities will close in the cities sooner than in the country places. Again the cities are the great centers of influence. From the cities go out the large leading daily newspapers. The more important the city, the greater its influence. Our message must go to the cities, and from them it will radiate throughout the country.

This message is not to close in a corner, neither will it ever be carried by the living preacher or colporteurs, to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, but it is to be carried by the great leading daily newspapers to every hamlet and every tongue. God is beginning now to work through the press of this country, and our Press Bureau is beginning to do a work that is to grow until, in the loud cry, the public press everywhere, even down to the village country papers, will copy from the large daily papers and this message will be upon the tongues of all the people everywhere.

Our duty now is to direct our attention to the cities: The leading cities should be worked first. The great reason why we should work the cities first is because more influential people can be reached who can in turn reach others; also, money is needed to carry forth our work, and there is more money in the cities. Money is being centralized in the cities, and as a usual thing our city churches pay a much large tithe and more donations per capita than country or village churches.

Thus as we look at the situation from every standpoint, we can see why the Lord has called us to work the cities. Will we by faith obey his voice? If so, we may see his prospering hand going before us and soon the work will close in mighty power, and we need have no fears, but that the honest-hearted will hear the message in the byways, and where we are so much interested. Sow the seed, dear brethren and sisters, and in the harvest, God will gather the honest in heart into His kingdom.

W. J. STONE.

(To be continued)

### Among the Churches

In company with Elder Tindall we visited Norfolk, Jan. 25, and looked over the field in view of putting forth a strong tent effort there next summer. I had never visited the best residence portion of the city, and was favorably surprised to find such a modern, flourishing city. From the vacant lots in some portions of this residence part of the city, we feel sure

that we will have no trouble in securing ground upon which to locate our tents. Brethren Hess and Eekhout are now selling our literature in Norfolk, and are having quite good success.

We were with the Portsmouth church Sabbath forenoon, and we are sure all were refreshed by the services. The Portsmouth church has made a good record the past year in tithe and offerings. Sabbath afternoon we attended services at the Norfolk church. There was a good attendance, and from the testimonies borne in the after service, we feel sure that good will result from this visit.

On our way to Norfolk, we stopped at Newport News to counsel with Brethren J. E. Gardner, L. O. Gordon, and R. C. Gardner, regarding the future work at Newport News. It was thought best not to continue longer at this time the meetings that have been carried on by Brethren L. C. Gordon and R. C. Gardner, but to endeavor by private work in the homes to develop the interest that has been awakened.

We were glad to enjoy the hospitable home of J. E. Gardner over night. We believe they are making progress in divine life. The Newport News Church No. 1, of which Brother Gardner is a member, paid last year the largest tithe and offerings per capita of any church in the conference.

While at Newport News, we had the privilege of visiting the great ship yards, where they employ 5,000 men. Here we saw them building the largest war vessel of the United States, the Texas. We also saw the great guns that are mounted upon this ship. They will carry a ball forty-two inches in circumference. This is one of the signs of the much talked of peace that is existing in all the world.

On our return from Norfolk we spent a few hours at Newport News, and Elder Tindall remained to speak at the church there on Sunday night. Brother Gordon had advertised the meeting in the papers and a fair attendance was secured. The sermon was timely and a source of great encouragement to all. One or two who had been on the point of taking a stand for the truth signified by standing that they were going to keep all the commandments of God. I consider the territory in the eastern portion of Virginia some of the best territory in the conference, and we shall look for good results from the efforts that we hope to put forth there in the future.

W. J. STONE.

### Lynchburg

The past week has been a very encouraging one for the work at Lynchburg. Yesterday one of my readers attended Sabbath-school with her family and had their names enrolled as members of the Sabbath-school. Another reader appears about ready to take her stand. And I have gotten the names of four of those who first became interested when the truth was preached here years ago. I am anxious to meet these persons and shall do all that I can to locate them this next week. I ask that the work here be remembered in your prayers.

ANNA C. RICE.

## EAST PENNSYLVANIA

### A Parting Word

The colporteur work in this conference is onward. We rejoice to see the names of seven who have started as the result of the local institute held in Scranton a short time ago. All the workers in the field are of good courage, and are determined to press the battle to the gates. Let us remember these faithful self-supporting missionaries daily before the throne of grace.

The recent Bookmen's Convention held at Mt. Vernon was a great source of inspiration to all the leaders in this department. As I drank in the good suggestions which developed from the exchange of ideas by those of experience in the work, my mind went out to the faithful colporteurs at the front of battle. The knowledge gained there when imparted to the local workers in the field will add strength and character to their work.

Training for efficiency seemed to be the keynote of the convention. The work of placing our publications before the people was exalted to the high plane which God designs this department of his work should occupy. It was unanimously voted to drop the words "book agent" and "canvasser" from the vocabulary of this department. The name "colporteurs" was considered as being much more appropriate as applied to our self-supporting missionaries. If necessary to use the word, "canvasser," it should always bear the prefix, "evangelistic," as a distinguishing mark between those who are working for the salvation of souls, and those who are in agency work merely for selfish gain. A follow-up system of correspondence was also set on foot whereby the efficacy of the colporteur work as an evangelizing agency will be more than doubled.

Having responded to a call to the Ohio Conference, my work in this field comes to a close this week. I praise God for the privilege of having a part in the work in East Pennsylvania. The faithfulness and fidelity of the people, and the earnest way in which all took hold to encourage the colporteur work has been indeed gratifying. It has been the prayers of God's people that has revived the work, and brought success to my labors. The same good will, and hearty cooperation which you will give to my successor, Brother G. A. Sandborn, will continue to build up, and strengthen the work of this department. Brother Sandborn is a man who has had good educational advantages, and has had a successful experience as a colporteur, and as field missionary secretary in the foreign fields. I shall rejoice in the onward march of the book-work in East Pennsylvania, and shall appreciate a continued interest in your prayers as I assume the responsibility of bringing the precious truth to the eighty-eight needy counties of the Ohio Conference.

J. H. McEACHERN.

## WEST VIRGINIA

On account of the sickness of a member of the Board of Directors of the Book Society, the meeting which was to have taken place March 4 was postponed until March 25.

Brother I. D. Richardson of Parkersburg is now conducting a series of meetings at Helvetia, West Va. He states that the interest is good at that place, and hopes to see several take their stand for the truth.

Brother Butler and Brother Smith of Pocahontas County, are moving this week to Clarksburg, Marion County. Since moving to Pocahontas County last fall they have sold and delivered about \$1500.00 worth of our good books. Surely this county is well warned.

Sister J. S. Barrows and Margaret Virginia are visiting at the home of Sister Barrows parents in Bridgeport, Conn.

Our mission funds for the first quarter of 1913 are coming in very slowly and we would make a special request of our church officers and isolated members throughout the State that you do all you can to bring this important work up to the standard.

Canvassers' Reports

East Pennsylvania, Week Ending March 7, 1913

Name	Place	Book	Days	Hrs	Ords	Value	Helps	Total	Del
F. A. Brownell, Scranton		GC	5	25	15	59 00	8 75	67 75	8 50
S. J. Mack, Scranton		GC	5	35	11	38 00	5 75	43 75	
Elsie M. Evans, Scranton		GC		35	9	26 00	3 05	29 05	
C. M. Krater, Allentown		PG	5	35	9	28 00	4 25	32 25	2 00
W. B. Dunkinson, Chambersb'g		PG	5		3	9 00	12 70	21 70	4 60
Edw. Sterner, Allentown		PG		37	1	3 00	2 95	5 95	18 45
Mrs. Dunkinson, Chambersb'g		PG							1 95
F. Willruth, Clarks Sum.		CK	5	29	13	22 00	10 90	32 90	25 85
Grace Swingle, Scranton		CK	5	26	7	11 00	12 75	23 75	4 25
Mrs. F. A. Brownell, Scranton		CK	4	19	11	18 00	3 75	21 75	1 10
S. L. Burkhart, Chambersburg		CK	5	30	7	11 00	2 25	13 25	
W. C. Rahn, Dunmore		SP	5	17	9	12 75	7 10	19 85	
Mrs. H. Tranger, Allentown			3	16					8 75
G. B. Unger, Trevorton			29						63 00
Mrs. H. Gerhart, Bethlehem	Mag		30	84				8 40	8 40
S. L. Burkhart, Chambersburg	Mag			13				1 30	1 30
C. M. Krater, Allentown	Mag			20				2 00	2 00
Totals	17 Agents			421	95	\$237 75	\$74 20	\$323 65	\$150 15

Ohio, Week Ending March 7, 1913

J. S. Randolph, Delaware Co.	ES	5	46	28	94 00	19 30	113 30	6 90	
J. B. Reichenbach Montg'y Co.	BR	4	30	9	28 00	50	28 50		
Marie Flenner, Butler Co.	BF	3	15		16 50		16 50	25 50	
John Schick, Summit Co.	GC	2	4	6	14 00	1 50	15 50		
Loyd Swallen, Stark Co.	CK	2	9	8	12 50	1 00	13 00		
Mrs. S. D. Phillips, Lucas Co.	BR	4	12	4	42 00		42 00		
H. A. Rossin, Tuscarawas	BR	3	5	3	9 00		9 00		
L. H. Waters, Miami Co.	CK	5	37	5	8 00	1 00	9 00	161 75	
B. F. Harrison, Miami Co.	PG	3	32					93 00	
Mrs. Chas. Cable, Cuyahoga Co.	BF	2	8	2	2 00	1 50	3 50		
Mrs. Reichenbach, Montgy Co.	Mag	2	17			22 40	22 40	22 40	
Totals	11 Agents		33	208	65	\$196 00	\$48 20	\$244 20	\$311 80

Chesapeake, Week Ending March 7, 1913

D. W. Percy, Eden, Md.	GC	3	30					112 05	
J. E. Jones, Worcester Co.	GC	5	33	26	57 50	11 50	69 00	1 50	
T. H. Barritt, Baltimore Co.	PPF	7	51	32	56 50	2 00	58 50	52 25	
M. S. Pettibone, Harford Co.	PPF	2	17	5	7 50		7 50	22 75	
Anna Seeny, Baltimore Co.	BF	1	4	8	8 00	35	8 25		
Totals	5 Agents		18	135	71	\$129 00	\$13 75	\$153 25	\$188 55

New Jersey, Week Ending February 28, 1913

J. W. Rambo, Camden	CK	5	24	34	50 50	4 00	54 50	7 25	
G. W. Blinn, Somerset Co.	BR	5	40	10	30 00	1 00	31 00	1 00	
A. S. Samuels, Newark	HGA	4	22	49	21 75	1 40	23 15	14 10	
Wm. Schmidt, Elizabeth	GC	4	24	1	5 00	7 10	12 10	7 10	
Totals	4 Agents		18	110	94	\$107 25	\$13 50	\$120 75	\$29 45

West Virginia, Week Ending March 7, 1913

W. A. McElphatrick, Fayette	DR	10	75	4	16 00	15 75	31 75	164 75	
T. M. Butler, Pocahontas	GC	5	35					207 10	
A. Halstead, Logan	DA	5						125 00	
J. Fahrner, Randolph	GC	7	52	2	6 00	8 50	14 50	2 50	
Totals	4 Agents		27	162	6	\$22 00	\$24 25	\$46 25	\$499 35

Grand Totals: 41 Agents Value of Orders, \$888 10 Deliveries, \$1179 30

AT THE COLLEGE

Sabbath afternoon, March 12, three members of the first year Bible class rendered a program on "The Life of Moses." Mr. John Holder and Miss Lillian Woolgar read papers which they had prepared, and Miss Ruth Robbins recited a poem on "The Death of Moses."

On March 8, Elder John W. Shultz of Ohio, a former M. V. C. student, sailed with his family from New York City for Jamaica, West Indies, his future field of labor.

We notice in the *East India Tidings* mention of the work of five former M. V. C. students. Brother C. C. Belgrave takes charge of the Garwhal school in the absence of Brother Burgess. Miss Burroway at Karmatar reports that several who came from a distant village to investigate the truth have accepted the truth and the whole village is calling for a worker. Prof. R. B. Thurber tells of the development of the Meiktila Industrial school and its favorable influence upon the Burmese. Brother Carl Weeks is in charge of the book work in India, and Elder Votaw reports large additions to the churches of Burma of which field he is superintendent.

Brethren Ray Corder and John Holder of the History of Missions class gave addresses Sabbath evening on the "Life and Work of David Livingstone," the centennial anniversary of whose birth was celebrated throughout the Christian world last week.

One chapel period each week is devoted to an instructive discussion by Elder Butler of the organization of the national presidential cabinet, and the functions of each department of the cabinet.

Mr. Lester Morris of Charleston, West Virginia, who spent several years in the College, was a visitor at the school last week.

The evening after the Sabbath the College Literary Society delivered an interesting program on "The Life and Works of Longfellow."

The best college cannot make a man of learning out of the idle student, while the poorest college will help the studious, persevering youth to fame.

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WALTER C. MOFFETT - - - EDITOR

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Address all subscriptions and make all  
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### A Hearty Response

There has been a very hearty response to the paragraph in the VISITOR some weeks ago, asking for our brethren and sisters to send names and addresses of acquaintances who were ill, and who might possibly come to our Sanitarium. Am taking up correspondence with these parties, and sending literature to them. Could not many more responses come in? One church has taken up the matter as a church, and a long list of names has been sent to us. We hope this good work may still go on.

H. N. SISCO,

*Supt. Washington Sanitarium.*

### Spiritualist Orders Tracts.

Among the scores of tract orders received at the Pacific Press during January was one of peculiar interest from Dr. B— a Spiritualist. On the face of a small slip was an illustrated announcement of a series of lectures by Dr. B—, and wife. On the reverse side were these words: "Enclosed a dime. Want tracts on Second Coming of Lord, Day of the Lord, Signs of the End, etc." (Signed) Dr. B—. This is only one example of where these silent messengers may be called to deliver their messages. Even the titles of our tracts arouse interest. They are reaching all classes of people. All can use tracts all the time.

During January and February the demand for tracts has been so heavy at the Pacific Press that orders for 710,000 copies were placed with the factory during this time. One single shipment a few days ago carried more than a ton of tracts.

To assist our people in their tract work, three new 25 cent (postpaid)

tract packages have recently been provided. These contain ideal assortments for those wishing to buy a smaller number than contained in the dollar package. Notice how these "Pocket" packages are made up by the following complete lists:

#### POCKET PACKAGE No. 1

13 varieties; 24 tracts; 400 pages; price 25 cents, postpaid.

2 Topical Bible Studies . . . B. S. L. 185

2 Spiritualism . . . . . B. S. L. 112

2 Temporal Millennium B. S. L. 121

2 Waymarks to the

Holy City . . . . . B. S. L. 189

2 Relation of the Law

to the Gospel. . . . . B. S. L. 166

2 How Esther Read

Her Bible. . . . . A. G. L. 7

2 Is Man Immortal? . . . A. G. L. 86

2 New Testament

Sabbath. . . . . B. S. L. 137

2 The Seventh, or

One Seventh. . . . . A. G. L. 39

2 We Would See Jesus. . . B. S. L. 173

2 Bible Baptism. . . . . A. G. L. 72

1 Turkey and Its End. . . B. S. L. 207

1 The Name. . . . . A. G. L. 72

#### POCKET PACKAGE No. 2

Prophecy and Coming of the Lord  
6 varieties; 22 tracts; 400 pages;  
price 25 cents, postpaid.

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5 Signs of the End. . . . . A. S. L. 194

5 Heralds of His

Coming. . . . . A. G. L. 85

5 Waymarks to the

Holy City. . . . . B. S. L. 189

1 Turkey and Its End. . . B. S. L. 207

1 Without Excuse. . . . . B. S. L. 146

#### POCKET PACKAGE No. 3

The Sabbath and Law  
7 varieties; 30 tracts; 400 pages;  
price 25 cents, postpaid.

5 Who Changed the

Sabbath? . . . . . B. S. L. 187

5 New Testament

Sabbath. . . . . B. S. L. 137

8 Which Day Do you keep

and Why? . . . . . A. G. L. 175

2 Seal of God and Mark

of Beast. . . . . B. S. L. 130

4 Sunday in a Nutshell. . . A. G. L. 88

3 Is Sunday the Sabbath A. G. L. 76

3 The Seventh, or

One Seventh. . . . . A. G. L. 39

These packages are now in stock at your Tract Society. Remember that tracts will carry the message to all classes of people. The Pocket packages will give you an ideal selection. Will you not use them liberally in reaching people with the truth?

**WANTED.**—Man and woman, married or single, to work on fruit farm. Good wages to right parties. Address E. E. Shaw, Port Clinton, Ohio.

### Would You Like to Know at a Glance:

When the first Sabbath sermon was preached by an Adventist minister?

Who that minister was?

When the General Conference was organized?

How much money our people have given to the cause since the organization of the General Conference?

How many union and local conferences we now have?

How many laborers are employed?

When we first began work in foreign lands?

When the first missionary was sent to heathen lands?

How many missionaries have been sent to these lands?

How many publishing houses we have?

In how many languages the truth is being published?

How many periodicals we publish?

When the first sanitarium was opened?

How many sanitariums we now have?

When the first denominational school was opened?

How many young people are now attending our schools?

Who have been the presidents and secretaries of the General Conference since its organization?

How many sessions of the General Conference have been held, and where?

If you wish to know all these and many other valuable facts concerning the growth of our work, and have them in concise and convenient form for reference, send 25 cents to your tract society or to the Review and Herald, Takoma Park, D. C., and get the booklet prepared by the General Conference containing this data.

### OBITUARY

**TEVAULT.**—John Henry Tevault, son of Isaac Tevault, was born November 8, 1839, died at Winchester, Virginia, February 22, 1913, aged 73 years, 3 months and 14 days. Brother Tevault was quite feeble both in body and mind for nearly a year previous to his death, but he bore his illness with fortitude and patience. He was a member of the Mount Williams church, near Winchester, having joined about 1883 when the church was first organized. The funeral was conducted in the little chapel adjoining the cemetery, from the text Rom. 6:23. He is survived by his wife, three sisters, and two adopted children. We trust he rests in hope of the first resurrection.

R. D. HOTTEL.