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THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

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THE GENERAL CONFERENCE BULLETIN

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DAILY PROGRAM

(Except Sabbath)

A. M.	
Devotional Meetings (in sections)	6:00 — 6:45
Breakfast	7:00
Bible Study	8:30 — 9:30
Conference	10:00 — 12:00
P. M.	
Dinner	12:15
Conference	2:30 — 4:00
Departmental Meetings (in sections), Mission- ary Talks and Other Services (in big tent) ..	4:30 — 5:30
Lunch	6:00
Public Service	7:30 — 9:00

Bible Study Hour

EXPERIENCES OF THE GOSPEL'S POWER IN CHINA

F. A. ALLUM

May 20, 8:30 A. M.

IN obedience to the prophecy of Revelation 14, we find that today the message of the three angels has gone to many parts of China.

It was not until 1888 that our work began in China. Our first missionary, as you know, was our venerable brother A. La Rue. I was down in the graveyard in Hongkong, where that brother is sleeping, and I shall never forget the thoughts that came to me as I stood by his grave.

It is more than seven years since I had the privilege of going to that field. I want to contrast the conditions as I found them then with the conditions as they exist today.

The first port that we touched (I am going to carry you on a little excursion through this "celestial" land—a land far from celestial when you get there) was Hongkong. No Seventh-day Adventist company was there. We were greeted by one of our brethren from Australia who was there canvassing. We then went up to Canton, and were warmly greeted by Brother Ander-

son and his collaborators. I think there were at that time twenty or thirty baptized members in that province. Is not that so, Brother Anderson?

J. N. Anderson: Not more than that.

F. A. Allum: I am sure that is so, as I recollect the situation. The only other place in South China at that time where the message had gained any foothold at all was at Amoy.

Next we sailed around on this coast [tracing China's eastern shore], and came to Shanghai. There we were two weeks before any Seventh-day Adventist met us, owing to a mistake in a telegram giving the date of our arrival.

Finally, Dr. Miller, who was located at this place [pointing to the province of Honan], came away down there to

field we did not have fifty baptized Sabbath-keepers. I remember in Hunan we had but two. Shortly after, Dr. Selmon baptized his first convert, making three.

Now I want to carry you back over that same journey that I have just described as I came to this Conference. First, we started from our headquarters in Chowkiakow, a name that is possibly familiar to many of you. That is our central station, and you will notice by these red crosses [pointing to the map] that we have 19 companies of Sabbath-keepers in that province today, with a membership of 183, in the province where we had only 2 believers seven years ago. The Lord has been going out before us and blessing us in a wonderful way, and I want to tell you, brethren,



DELEGATES FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN UNION CONFERENCE, WITH OTHERS
WHO FORMERLY LABORED THERE

meet us, and then we received our first introduction to missionary life. It was a little different from what it is now. You doubtless have read some of the experiences through which we passed. It was thought at that time that it was best for missionaries in the interior to adopt the native costume, and for the men to adopt the queue; and so, at the suggestion of our brethren, I went through the painful process. I will never forget the experience and the troubles that came to me in consequence of having that appendage.

We first went up the Yangtze River 640 miles to the great city of Hankow, the Chicago of China. We then went up this railway line [following railway north] until we reached the station at Shansi. That was our first home in China. In all this distance of over twelve hundred miles, we had not met a single native Adventist believer since we left our station at Canton.

That was seven years ago. In all that

time the people there are men and women who pray to God.

I shall never forget an experience we had as we came from that station to this Conference. The first night of our journey, we stopped at a little place called Shao Yao. There we have an established church of thirty members. We slept at one end of the chapel, and when I awoke the next morning about half past three, I heard one of our native evangelists praying. I awoke my wife, and we listened to that man up there at half past three in the morning, praying. He prayed on until almost five o'clock. We heard him pray that the blessing of God might rest upon his work, praying for us, that we might have a peaceful journey. Tears rolled down my face, and I said, "Would to God that we, as foreign missionaries, might receive that same gift of earnest prayer, that these Chinese evangelists have." I tell you, brethren, they put us to shame! I wish you could have heard

that earnest entreaty, as it went up to the throne of God for his blessing upon the work. And that is only one of many.

There is today at this station one of our best evangelists in China. He is a man of God, and if he will only keep humble, he will be in our mission what Pastor Shi was in the China Inland Mission. This man is a man of faith. I will tell you a little about him. We want to listen to these little stories about these people, because they tell us of the wonderful way God changes the hearts of men and women in that land. When this man to whom I referred came to us, he was a member of the China Inland Mission. The man's wife at that time was a raving lunatic; and the more he studied the message with us, the worse she became. The members of his former mission told him this was a judgment from God because he had left the

in her behalf. She said, "I am going forth now to tell this gospel of God's love to my Chinese sisters."

I will relate another incident in reference to that place. I was preaching to those people upon the beautiful thought of peace. As I preached, I looked down upon them and said, "Do you know what peace means?" There was a poor, ragged old man sitting in front of the chapel, and he got up and said, "I have peace in my heart." When I heard this man say that, my heart was filled with longing to do something for that people. He was the poorest man among us. His earnings were four cents per day in American money, and yet he said he had peace. He could neither read nor write. I will tell you how he got that peace. Every morning before he begins his day's work he runs to our chapel and learns a text of Scripture. He then

the bottom of the ladder. Finally he went away, saying, "These people do not preach like other Christians." He went away, and later came back, and our evangelist labored with him until God has in a great measure given him his reason. He still has periods when he is troubled along that line. But, brethren and sisters, God has given him back his reason to the extent that he, although one of the poorest of the poor, took five dollars, Mexican, of his money, and procured a beautiful inscription written, which reads like this: "To the glory of God." He had that inscription hung up in our chapel, and there it is today to the glory of God. That man, who once cursed and swore, now comes around and sweeps the chapel, and does it for nothing, does it for the love he has found that Christ has for him. This is another illustration



WORKERS OF ASIATIC DIVISION, IN GENERAL MEETING, SHANGHAI, CHINA, 1912

orthodox church and become a heretic. The man was sorely tried. I shall never forget hearing that man's wife as she came to our mission station, raving and cursing us and every one else, because she had lost her reason. But that man prayed on, and we prayed with him. When I tell you of her condition you will realize something of the nature of the work God has done in her heart. I remember that one time, during a driving snow-storm, in one of her fits of insanity she ran out into the storm without clothing, and on this occasion her child was born. For a time this woman's case seemed hopeless, but her husband continued praying for his wife, and she also in her sane moments prayed for herself, until at our last general meeting at Yen Cheng that woman came and gave one of the best testimonies I have ever heard a Seventh-day Adventist give. As I listened to her testimony, I looked to see what effect it had upon her husband. He was a very stoical Chinaman. You know the Chinese are all stoical. But tears were running down his cheeks, and when his wife sat down, after telling how good God had been to her, he got up and told of her experience. He said that, in her gratitude for what Jesus Christ had done for her, every Sabbath day, from sunset to sunset, she fasts; and three times during every day of her life, she kneels before God to thank him for what he has done

works on till dinner time, and then comes again to learn another text. After his work is over, he comes back again at night and spends nearly all his time in that little chapel learning texts of Scripture, that make him so happy and that bring him the peace of God. The Chinese have a proverb, "Silver and gold is not true happiness; true happiness is peace." And when this message comes to them it brings peace to their hearts.

While I am speaking about this place, I will state that here is the grave of Dr. Miller's wife. It is a singular fact that at this place today we have the largest church in Honan. Here seventy to eighty believers meet every Sabbath day. Sometimes we have an audience of one hundred to one hundred thirty.

There are many other circumstances that I could relate. I will tell one more. Down here in the province of Hupeh, the late Brother Esta Miller and I went to a place. I remember that while I was speaking, we heard a terrible noise outside in the streets. We heard some one out there cursing and swearing at the foreigners for coming there. The Hupeh district is the most anti-foreign of any part I have ever had the privilege of visiting.

That violent man cursed and swore, and finally entered our chapel. We preached in an upper room. There was a ladder, the only means we had of getting up to the room. And he stood at

of what the gospel is doing for this people.

Now there are many other things I would like to tell you, concerning conditions that we have over there. When we are asking for missionaries to come to that land, we want them to know what they are going to face. We do not want them to come out feeling that they are to be carried around on flowery beds of ease. We do not want them to come to that land for the romance of the thing; for I tell you, brethren, that even in the water we drink there is everything but romance. One of the greatest privileges, aside from those that come to one's spiritual nature, by being in this Conference, is the fact that I can have good, pure water to drink. I will tell you the kind of water we have. We tried to sink wells, but the water contained so much mineral matter that we had to give it up. We were driven to use the water of the river, and I have seen as many as five dead bodies floating down the river at one time. We boil and filter the water; and that is water that we have had for the past seven years.

We have proved again and again that the promises of the ninety-first psalm are true today.

Another word as to some of the other conditions. There are no roads in the Chinese interior. Some one asked Brother J. P. Anderson the other day

if one could get an automobile over those roads. I want to tell you that the only kind of thing you could get over those roads with any kind of comfort would be a flying-machine.

The inns that we have in central China are beyond description. They contain very many things. The donkeys are placed in one end, and the guests placed in the other end. Frequently I have had the mules and the donkeys come and nibble my hair as I have tried to sleep in those places, but I have slept on, just the same, remembering that our Master had no better place than I had. It does not cost much to stay there overnight. Some one was speaking this morning in our meeting of foreign delegates, about providing missionaries with more than a two-roomed house. One of the necessities would be a fumigating room, where one could go and be fumigated after a return from one of those trips. But this is nothing when we think of what God does for those people—of the great love and the loyalty they have for this message. When I came away this time, they told me to tell you that there remained "much land to be possessed." That was the last scripture that I was given before leaving; and, brethren, I want you to remember that. I trust that God may speak to some persons who are not afraid of difficulties, not afraid of cholera, or typhoid fever, or any of those things, but who may go out with the assurance that man is immortal till his work is done.

[In closing Elder Allum illustrated on the blackboard the manner in which the Chinese build up their words in written characters, using the words for "righteousness" and "Holy Spirit." The audience followed with deep interest the striking lessons conveyed by the detailed characters composing these words.]

Conference Proceedings

ELEVENTH MEETING

May 21, 10 A. M.

L. R. CONRADI in the chair.

U. Bender offered prayer.

L. R. Conradi: We will now listen to the report of M. E. Kern, secretary of the Young People's Missionary Volunteer Department.

(This report, which was read by Professor Kern, will appear in a subsequent issue of the BULLETIN.)

REPORT ON EUROPEAN MEMORIAL

The chairman then called for a report of the committee on plans regarding the memorial from the European Division presented in the seventh meeting (see page 50 of BULLETIN).

Guy Dail, secretary of the committee on plans (reading):—

"The committee on plans and resolutions would recommend:—

"1. That, in response to the memorial submitted by the European brethren to the fall council, 1912, we adopt the general plan of organizing important territories and groups of union fields into General Conference divisions, and that this form of divisional organization be effected in the various fields as the conditions of the work require.

"2. That the numerical basis of representation from the division conferences and division missions to the General Conference be that called for by the General Conference Constitution.

"3. That the general mission funds of the division be reported quarterly to the treasurer of the General Conference, and that they be included in the financial statements of the General Conference.

"4. That steps be taken at this conference for the organization of the European Division Conference, with a constitution in harmony with the provisions of the General Conference Constitution."

L. R. Conradi: Before action is taken, I am sure the delegates will wish to hear read the constitution of the European Division Conference, which the committee on plans recommends for adoption for the division.

Proposed Constitution and By-Laws

Guy Dail: The committee on plans submits the following form of constitution and by-laws for the European Division Conference:—

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF EUROPEAN DIVISION CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Article I—Name

This organization shall be known as the European Division Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

Article II—Territory

The territory of this conference shall be Europe; the Russian and the Turkish possessions in Asia; Persia, Arabia, and Afghanistan; and that part of Africa not included in Rhodesia, British Central Africa, and the Union of South Africa.

Article III—Object

The object of this conference is to teach the everlasting gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Article IV—Membership

Section 1. The membership of this conference shall consist of:—

(a) Such union conferences as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.

(b) Such union mission fields as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.

(c) Such local conferences outside of any union as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.

(d) Missions, properly organized, not included in union missions.

Sec. 2. The voters of this conference shall be designated as follows:—

(a) Delegates at large.

(b) Regular delegates.

Sec. 3. Delegates at large shall be:—

(a) The division conference executive committee and the General Conference Committee.

(b) Such representatives of organized missions in the division as may be recommended by the executive committee, and accepted by the delegates in session.

Sec. 4. Regular delegates shall be such persons as are duly accredited by union conferences and by local conferences not included in any union.

Sec. 5. Each union conference shall

be entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, an additional delegate for each conference in its territory, and an additional delegate for each five hundred of its membership. Each local conference not included in any union conference shall be entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, and to one additional delegate for each five hundred members.

Sec. 6. (a) Each union mission shall be represented in conference sessions by delegates chosen on the basis of one for the union mission, one for each organized mission within its territory, and one for each five hundred of its members.

(b) Each organized mission field outside of any union shall be entitled to one delegate.

(c) The delegates of union and local mission fields shall be appointed by the executive committee of the conference.

Article V—Executive Committee

Section 1. At each session, the conference shall elect an executive committee for carrying on its work between sessions.

Sec. 2. The executive committee shall consist of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, the presidents of the union conferences, the superintendents of organized union missions, one member each representing the publishing, medical, educational, young people's and Sabbath-school interests, and three additional persons.

Article VI—Officers and Their Duties

Section 1. The regular officers of this conference shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a treasurer, who shall be elected by the conference. One or more auditors shall also be elected by the conference.

Sec. 2. President: The president shall act as chairman of the executive committee, and labor in the general interests of the conference, as the executive committee may advise.

Sec. 3. Vice-president: It shall be the duty of the vice-president to assist the president in his work, as the executive committee may advise, and, in the absence of the president, to preside at the councils of the members of the executive committee.

Sec. 4. Secretary: It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of the conference sessions, and of the meetings of the executive committee, and to collect such data from union and local conferences and missions as may be desired by the conference or by the executive committee, and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to such office.

Sec. 5. Treasurer: It shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive all funds, and disburse them by order of the president, and to render such financial statements at regular intervals as may be desired by the conference or by the executive committee.

Sec. 6. Election of officers: All officers of the conference and members of the executive committee except such members as are presidents of union conferences or superintendents of union mission fields, shall be chosen by the delegates at the regular quadrennial session of the European Division Conference, and shall hold their offices for the period of four years, or until their successors are elected and appear to enter upon their duties.

Article VII — Incorporations, Departments, and Agents

Section 1. Such incorporations and departments may be created as the development of the work requires.

Sec. 2. At each regular session of this conference, the delegates shall elect such trustees of all corporate bodies connected with this organization as may be provided in the statutory laws governing each.

Sec. 3. The conference shall employ such committees, secretaries, treasurers, agents, ministers, missionaries, and other persons, and shall make such distribution of its laborers, as may be necessary to execute its work effectively. It shall also grant credentials or licenses to its ministers and missionaries.

Article VIII — Sessions

Section 1. This conference shall hold quadrennial sessions at such date and place as the executive committee shall designate by a notice published in the *European Division Quarterly* at least six weeks before the date of the session.

Sec. 2. The executive committee may call special sessions at such time and place as it deems proper, by a like notice, and the transactions of such special sessions shall have the same force as those of the regular sessions.

Article IX — By-Laws

The voters of this conference may enact by-laws and amend or repeal them at any session thereof, and such by-laws may embrace any provision not inconsistent with the constitution of the European Division Conference.

Article X — Amendments

This constitution or its by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the voters present at any session, provided that if it is proposed to amend the constitution at a special session, notice of such purpose shall be given in the call for such special session.

BY-LAWS

Article 1 — Executive Committee

Section 1. During the intervals between sessions of a conference, the executive committee shall have full administrative power, with authority to grant and withdraw credentials and licenses, and to fill for the current term any vacancies that may occur in its offices, boards, committees, or agents — by death, resignation, or otherwise — except in cases where other provisions for filling such vacancies shall be made by vote of the European Division Conference. The withdrawal of credentials or filling of vacancies on the executive committee, shall require the consent of two thirds of the members of the executive committee.

Sec. 2. Any five members of the executive committee, including the president or the vice-president, shall be empowered to transact such executive business as is in harmony with the general plans outlined by the committee, but the concurrence of all five members shall be necessary to pass any measure.

Sec. 3. Meetings of the executive committee may be called at any time or place, by the president, the vice-president, or by the secretary, upon the written request of any five members of the executive committee.

Sec. 4. Previous to each session of

conference, the executive committee shall provide such temporary committees as may be necessary to conduct the preliminary work of the conference.

Sec. 5. At each session of the conference, the executive committee shall nominate for election the presiding officers of the conference.

Article II — Finance

Section 1. The Division Conference shall receive a tithe from all its union conferences, and from local conferences outside of any union, and the tithe of the union missions and local mission fields outside of any union.

Sec. 2. The executive committee shall be authorized to call for such special donations as may be necessary to properly prosecute its work.

Sec. 3. The conference shall receive offerings devoted to missions.

Sec. 4. The conference shall receive any second or surplus tithes that may be turned over to it by any field.

Article III — Audits

Section 1. The executive committee shall have the accounts of the conference audited at least once each calendar year, and shall report upon the same to the European Division Conference at the annual sessions of the committee.

Sec. 2. The executive committee shall appoint annually four persons not in its employ, who, with the president, the vice-president, the secretary, the treasurer, and not less than five presidents of union conferences or superintendents of union mission fields, shall constitute a committee for auditing and settling all accounts against the conference.

ENACTMENT CLAUSE: *Resolved*, That in adopting this constitution and by-laws of the European Division Conference, we authorize the delegates here from the European Division to meet and proceed with the election of their officers, under the constitution, to hold office until the first regular constituency meeting of the Division Conference.

L. R. Conradi: Doubtless, before taking any action, the conference would like to hear the report from the committee on constitution as to the changes proposed in the General Conference Constitution, in view of this further organization of the European Division. We will, therefore, call upon the secretary of the committee on constitution, W. T. Bartlett, to present the report.

W. T. Bartlett (reading): —

Report on General Conference Constitution

The committee on constitution submit the following report: —

1. *We recommend*, That the constitution and by-laws of the General Conference be changed as follows: —

Article III, section 1, to read: —

"Section 1. — The membership of this conference shall consist of: —

"(a) Such division conferences as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.

"(b) Such union conferences as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.

"(c) Such local conferences not embraced in any union conference, as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.

"(d) Such division and union missions as have been or shall be properly organized and accepted by vote.

"(e) Missions, properly organized, not included in union missions."

Article III, section 3, to read: —

"Sec. 3. — Delegates at large shall be: —

"(a) The General Conference executive committee.

"(b) Such representatives of missions of the General Conference and superintendents of work among the various foreign-speaking peoples in the North American Division as shall receive delegates' credentials from the executive committee, such credentials to be given only by the consent of a majority of the executive committee."

Article III, section 4, to read: —

"Sec. 4. — Regular delegates shall be such persons as are duly accredited by division and union conferences, and local conferences not included in union conferences."

Article III, section 5, to read: —

"Sec. 5. — Each division conference shall be entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, an additional delegate for each conference in its territory, and an additional delegate for each five hundred of its membership. Each union conference not included in a divisional conference shall be entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, an additional delegate for each conference in its territory, and an additional delegate for each five hundred of its membership. Each local conference not included in a union conference shall be entitled to one delegate without regard to numbers, and one additional delegate for each five hundred members. Union missions and local missions not included in division or union conferences shall have such representation as may be decided by the General Conference executive committee."

Article IV, section 2, to read: —

"Sec. 2. — The executive committee shall consist of the president, the vice-presidents, the secretary, the treasurer, the vice-presidents of division conferences, the presidents of union conferences, the superintendents of organized union missions, the secretaries in charge of duly organized departments; namely, the Publishing, Medical, Educational, Sabbath School, Religious Liberty, Young People's Missionary Volunteer, North American Foreign, North American Negro, — and seven other persons.

Article V, section 1, to read: —

"Section 1. The regular officers of this conference shall be a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an assistant treasurer, and an auditor, who shall be elected by the conference."

Article V, section 3, to read: —

"Sec. 3. Vice-presidents: The first vice-president shall be the president of the European Division Conference, whose duties shall be such as are prescribed by the constitution of the Division Conference, and who shall preside at the councils of the members of the General Conference executive committee, which may be held in Europe, in the absence of the president of the General Conference.

"The second vice-president shall labor in the North American Division," etc., to end of section as before.

Article V, section 4, to read: —

"Sec. 4. The Secretary: It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of the proceedings of the conference sessions and of the committee meetings, and to collect such statistics and other

facts from divisions, union and local conferences and missions, as may be desired by the conference or the executive committee, and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to such office."

Article V, section 5, to insert after the word treasurer, "and the assistant treasurer."

Article V, section 6, to read:—

"Sec. 6. Election of Officers: All officers of the conference, and the members of the executive committee except such members as are presidents of union conferences or superintendents of union mission fields, and excepting also the president and vice-president of the European Division Conference shall be chosen by the delegates at the regular quadrennial sessions of the General Conference, and shall hold their offices for the period of four years, or until their successors are elected and appear to enter upon their duties."

2. In consequence of the change in the constitution, creating the office of assistant treasurer, it becomes necessary to change Article 5, section 4 of the by-laws to the Articles of Incorporation of the General Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists, to read as follows:—

"Sec. 4. The trustees shall elect annually a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and an assistant treasurer. The president and the treasurer shall be members of the board of trustees; the secretary may or may not be a member of the board of trustees."

The committee on constitution recommend this change to the constituency of the corporation when it shall meet.

By common consent of the Conference, it was agreed that action on these reports submitted should be deferred until a later session, giving the Conference opportunity to study the recommendations as they shall be printed in the BULLETIN.

REPORT OF THE ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE

L. R. Conradi: We shall now call for a continuation of reports. First, we shall hear from the Atlantic Union Conference.

W. B. White (reading):—

The Atlantic Union Conference comprises the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, with a population of something over sixteen million, fully fifty per cent of whom are of foreign birth.

Statistical

This union has 183 churches, with 5,770 Sabbath-keepers. We have 45 ordained ministers, 12 licentiates, and 89 holding missionary credentials. We have 210 Sabbath-schools, with a membership of 5,294. Four years ago the Atlantic Union was paying an annual tithe amounting to \$72,515; Dec. 31, 1912, our reports show that the union was paying \$105,335 tithe, making an increase of \$32,820 in four years. Four years ago our offerings to foreign missions were \$20,786; at the close of 1912, \$42,192, an increase of \$21,406. During the past four years our Sabbath-school offerings have increased from \$6,571 to \$18,105, an increase of \$11,534. Four years ago our book and periodical sales amounted to \$47,433; last year they were \$68,716, an increase of \$21,283.

City Work

During the last quadrennial period a strong effort has been made in the Atlantic Union to extend our work more vigorously to such large cities as New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, Pawtucket, Providence, New Haven, Bridgeport, and other important centers, and bring the light of present truth to those who have never heard it.

The last three or four years strong campaigns have been carried forward in the Greater New York Conference among the English, Germans, Scandinavians, Hungarians, and colored people, with the result that the work in the Greater New York Conference was never on so substantial a basis as at present.

Recently, through the generous help extended to us by our Scandinavian brethren in the West, a site has been secured in the city of Brooklyn, and a mission property built for the Scandinavian work. This mission was erected at a cost of about ten thousand, and the money for it has been provided for.

In New York harbor two men are giving their entire time to ship mission work, one in the English and one in the Scandinavian language. A new mission harbor boat is now under construction, and will be ready for operation immediately after this Conference.

During the last two or three years there has been developed in Manhattan a colored church, now having a membership of 113.

The Greater New York Conference, with its 4,766,800 persons, comprising so many different nationalities, presents a rather difficult field in which to work; but gradually the truth is making its way into this great mass of humanity, and is winning many to the third angel's message.

Four years ago our work in Buffalo was very weak indeed. The church had no property of its own, and was meeting in rented halls under very unfavorable conditions. Since that time faithful evangelistic work has been carried forward in this city of nearly half a million, and a church of 125 members has been raised up. A church building has been purchased in a good residential section of the city, at a cost of \$5,500, and has been paid for.

We have in Buffalo a growing German church. The cause is onward in this city, and we have every reason for encouragement.

The city of Rochester has also been entered, and evangelistic work is being carried forward there. We have a moderate-sized church there, which is growing. This city has a population of 218,000, and is one of the finest and most progressive of our Eastern cities. In 1852 Rochester was the headquarters of our work, and the *Review and Herald* was printed there. A couple of years ago a nicely located church was purchased for \$6,500, which affords a splendid rallying-place for our work. During the last year many improvements have been made upon this building, and it is about all that could be desired for the work in Rochester. Property also has been purchased in the city of Elmira, N. Y., and a growing work is in progress in that city.

During the last quadrennial period evangelistic efforts have been made in Providence and Pawtucket, R. I., and

churches have been erected in both of these cities. A church building is also in process of erection in the city of Middletown, Conn., where the *Present Truth*, now the *Review and Herald*, was published in 1849. A growing work is in progress in Bridgeport, Conn., and recently a church was dedicated in this city.

During the past year an evangelistic effort has been carried forward in Albany, New York, where we have a membership of forty-five. During the last winter the way was providentially opened for us to secure in this capital city a good brick church building within two blocks of the State capitol. This was purchased at a cost of only \$6,000, and is now being fitted up for our work in Albany.

The city of Boston has a population of 670,500, and is one of the strongest Catholic cities on the Atlantic Coast. For a number of years evangelistic work has been prosecuted here, and we now have a central church meeting at Tremont Temple, another in Somerville, still another in Everett, another at the New England Sanitarium, nine miles north of the city, and also colored and German churches. A nicely located church building has recently been rented for a year in the city of Cambridge, where it is hoped that a good church may be raised up the present year. Our work in Boston is certainly very encouraging.

Since the last General Conference, work has been carried forward in Portland, Maine, and a beautiful memorial church has been erected to the memory of Elder James White.

The last few years evangelistic efforts have also been carried forward in New Haven, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.; Troy, N. Y.; and other large cities of the Atlantic Union. Thus in many of these centers the work of the third angel's message is becoming quite firmly established.

Institutions

In our union we have two large institutions, the New England Sanitarium and the South Lancaster Academy. These institutions are under the direction and supervision of our organized work.

The last few years have been good years for the South Lancaster Academy. God has been present, and has helped us greatly in our work. Union and harmony have prevailed, and for the most part the institution has been filled with a good class of students. Our enrolment during the current year has been 311.

In this school there has been maintained for a number of years a normal department, wherein we are endeavoring to train church-school teachers for their work, but the academy building has been so crowded that it has been hard to do normal work along right lines. During the last year a sister residing in the Atlantic Union, in memory of her brother, deceased, donated to the Atlantic Union the sum of eleven thousand dollars to erect a normal school building wherein this training may be carried forward.

The other large institution in the Atlantic Union is the Melrose Sanitarium, situated about nine miles north of Boston, in a large State park, called the Middlesex Fells. Our situation is about all that could be desired. Our patronage

has increased and our gross earnings for the last four years are as follows:—

1909	\$39,883
1910	63,346
1911	63,542
1912	74,054

The first week in April of the present year the earnings of the institution were the largest of any week in its history, being a little over two thousand dollars. In its operating, the institution has been paying its way and a little more for a number of years, although its yearly gains have been entirely consumed by much-needed improvements. During a number of years the sanitarium has been conducting in the city of Boston and other surrounding cities

for solution. How to carry the truth to this vast foreign population is certainly an important question, and one that we are earnestly endeavoring to study. Something is being done, but not all we would like to see. We have the French work started, a few laborers in the field, and a French department in South Lancaster Academy, but stronger efforts must be put forth among all these nationalities. These foreign-speaking people who never yet have heard the truth present the most perplexing problem with which we have to deal in the Atlantic Union.

We feel that in all our departments fairly good progress has been made during the last quadrennial period, and courage and hope pervade our work.

the local fields. Each conference records for the past quadrennial term a splendid increase in tithes and foreign mission offerings, culminating in the year 1912, when, for that year alone, the union tithe was \$120,375, an increase of \$14,000 above the previous year. For the first time in its record, it met and more than met the weekly standard for foreign mission offerings, namely, fifteen cents a week. "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." We believe that his help will not be wanting in the future.

Evangelical Work

We look around the union and inquire, How many souls have been saved? It is safe to say, from the information given by the presidents of the different conferences, that about two thousand new converts were made within the Columbia Union Conference the past quadrennial term. So great, however, has been the constant and thorough pruning of our church lists that the net increase is only 274. Nevertheless, it is encouraging to note that the substantial part of this increase was made during the past two years, thus indicating that the union has strengthened, and is getting ready to take up the great tasks which lie before it.

In the question of city work no union has greater claim to attention than the Columbia. With over one third of all the cities in North America having over thirty-five thousand inhabitants within its borders, we have many to whom to give the warning. The inhabitants of this union number nearly one half the population of Great Britain. Taking the usual class of licensed workers—ministers, licentiates, and missionary licentiates—the Columbia Union has of these 143, or, in round numbers, one worker to every one hundred forty thousand inhabitants. This proportion shows by far a greater number of inhabitants to workers than any other union in North America. If, in proportioning the number of Adventists to the size of the population, we had in this union the proportion which pervades throughout the United States, there would be in this conference twice as many Adventists as there are now. Yet in spite of all our efforts to secure and to educate more workers for this union, we have sought so to share these with other fields that we have still only fifty-four ordained ministers, or one less than we had four years ago; twenty-two licensed ministers, or the same number as we had at the beginning of the quadrennial period; and sixty-seven licensed missionaries.

The last three years special city efforts have been held in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Jersey City, and Charleston. Besides these, pastors have been given to other great centers, such as Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Toledo, who carry on their work the whole year round. As a result, many new church buildings have gone up in the union, the majority of which have been dedicated free from debt. At Baltimore a new brick structure has been erected, worth \$12,000; in the same city, a new church for the colored work, valued at \$5,000; at Newark, N. J., an English memorial church, valued at \$10,000, and a Slavo-Bohemian, \$5,000; at Fords Store, Md., one valued at \$1,200; Hagerstown, Md., \$2,500;



WORKERS IN GREATER NEW YORK CONFERENCE

a regular campaign of health and temperance work.

Missionary Work

Our literature work is in a more healthful condition at present than for many years in the past, and our conferences, for the most part, are equipped with good, live general agents. Many students are in the field during the present vacation, working for their scholarships for another year.

In the Religious Liberty Department much work is being carried forward in the line of the circulation of *Liberty* and *Protestant*, and the large number of Sunday bills which have been before our several State legislatures this past winter, have kept our union conference religious liberty secretary and our local conference religious liberty secretaries very busy indeed. We are glad to report that in nearly every instance these bills have been defeated.

We are glad to say that we find in the Atlantic Union a good, live spirit in favor of our foreign missions, and during the year 1912 we succeeded in raising our fifteen-cent-a-week apportionment.

Work for Foreign Population

We have in the Atlantic Union a people who love the truth and are willing to sacrifice for its advancement. Our great foreign population of probably eight million presents a mighty problem

Our only desire is to press the battle stronger till all the people of the Atlantic Union have heard the message of truth for this generation.

W. B. WHITE, *President*.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA UNION CONFERENCE

L. R. Conradi: Next we shall hear from the Columbia Union, through B. G. Wilkinson.

B. G. Wilkinson (reading):—

The record of work in the Columbia Union during the last four years shows an increasing love and devotion toward the truth being preached within its subdivisions. To the increase of the different lines of work, so far, there has been no end. The population of this, the largest union in North America, has increased very rapidly during the past four years. We are glad to announce that even a greater increase than this has been seen in many of the lines of work carried on by the church, with no line, perhaps, showing a less increase.

The main units of strength have been found to be the local conferences. Composed of eight conferences, four Southern and four Northern, the main effort of the union has been to keep these well manned and so let the growth of the union be carried on the swell of the growing conferences. In this the Lord has blessed by enabling us the most of the time to secure good executives for

Pondsville, Del., \$500; Charleston, W. Va., \$8,000; Parkersburg, W. Va., \$3,500; while at Takoma Park, D. C.,—not to speak of many others,—a new church valued at \$17,000 will soon be ready for dedication.

Finances

Not only devotion from the workers but dollars from the brethren have been increasing. During the past four years the tithe made a thirty-three and one-third per cent increase; it rose from \$87,638 to \$120,375, a gain of \$32,737. The per capita tithe during the same period has risen from \$12.52 to \$16.91, an increase of \$4.39. When the streams of grace come in larger measure to believers, you cannot keep the rivulets rolling down the foreign mission funds from steadily climbing their banks. In 1909 the union gave \$21,984.49 in the Ten-cent-a-week Fund; in 1912 it gave \$51,648.22, an increase of almost one hundred fifty per cent. In 1912 alone the union gave to foreign missions \$70,923.82.

Other Enterprises

A glance at the literature work done within the past four years shows that the union in this respect also has made heavy strides forward. At the close of the last quadrennial period, we were selling annually about \$58,830; in 1912 we sold \$98,646. The total sales for the period are \$342,926.26. Practically every conference in the union shows a marked increase in this line of work.

There is one class of the population which our literature can be effective in reaching, and to whom there should be more distributed than in the past. I refer to our foreign population. One fourth of the entire population of this union is foreign, and is comprised of some twenty-six nationalities. To meet this demand we have as yet only about fourteen foreign workers, representing the German, Scandinavian, Bohemian, and Slavonic languages. The different conferences are deeply interested in this branch of the work, and with the growth of the union our foreign work will receive greater attention.

In the Religious Liberty department, the different conferences have kept close watch of affairs, and, as in the constitutional convention in Ohio, the union has cooperated in serving whenever and wherever need has arisen. The union is now preparing to have one give his whole time to this work.

For the past three years, special attention has been given to the young people's work, and there has been an enlargement all along these lines. There has been a thirty-three and one-third per cent gain in societies and a twenty-per cent gain in membership.

Educational Work

I speak now of the struggle with our institutions. Government by proxy is an engaging task which lays the responsibility for financial leadership upon the president of the board, who generally has little to do with the financial management of an institution. Two such enterprises, financially embarrassed, came up for plenty of consideration this past quadrennial period at the hands of the union. Four years ago found Mount Vernon College in need of help. Until that time, in fact until the present year, there has been, during its whole history as a college, only four college grad-

uates. We are glad to announce, however, as an indication of the growth in quality of work, that for the year 1912, in a class of twenty-eight graduates, six of them are college graduates.

Four years ago found the college financially in an emaciated condition. Its circulation was away below normal. It carried a debt of \$32,951, with a present worth of only \$8,377. When \$2,000 worth of bad accounts is taken into consideration, it was equivalent to giving the union \$6,000 and asking it to go out and start a college of the dimensions and usefulness of Mount Vernon. In addition, the buildings with their running parts showed great need of attention. Since that time about \$7,000 has been expended on repairs, which has put the buildings in a condition of service second to none. Also the debt has been cut down about \$7,000, while the present worth has gone up from \$8,000 to over \$20,000. The year before last saw the largest attendance in the history of the school. Though the attendance has slightly dropped off the present year, yet the interest in the institution throughout the union is good. Given a fair field and the opportunities which are usual to institutions of this nature, there is no reason why the union cannot carry on a good college at Mount Vernon.

Besides the college, we have been successfully operating academies in the Shenandoah Valley and in Takoma Park, Md. There are also 30 church-schools in the union, doing good work, and with an enrolment of 437 pupils.

Medical Work

The other institution which immediately demanded the attention of the union at the close of the last General Conference was the Philadelphia Sanitarium. Here we believe, if anywhere, the blessings of God were given in the endeavor to relieve the difficult situation. It was the problem of conducting an honorable retreat. All were convinced that the institution should be closed; but how to do this in a way that would, generally speaking, be satisfactory to all, required the greatest wisdom. Yet so much has been the help of the Lord, that, whereas, the debt was at the time we closed the institution in round numbers about eighty-five thousand, today it is reduced to ten thousand. Amid the hundreds of bond holders and note holders there may be here and there one who did not get all he wanted, which was usually more than the others cheerfully cooperated in taking, but the large majority of the creditors of the institution were satisfactorily treated. We believe that it was only through the providence of God that we were enabled to do this. To meet this \$85,000 we had assets to the amount of \$35,000, the General Conference assumed \$21,000, while \$29,000 represents the work of the union. In other words, during the past four years the Columbia Union has not only kept the situation in these two institutions from becoming worse, but, in taking care of repairs and of debts, has done reconstruction work to the amount of \$33,000.

There is also a close cooperation between the union and the Washington Sanitarium; also between the Mount Vernon College and the Mount Vernon Medical and Surgical Sanitarium. Three other private sanitariums and seven treatment-rooms assist in putting to the

front the gospel of health as contained in the third angel's message.

Conclusion

In closing we must mention the generous help given to the union for the carrying forward of the work by the General Conference. All within our borders feel deeply grateful for this assistance, and all the recipients of these benefits desire to make the best use of them.

A good spiritual vitality animates all of the churches. We are full of the message. Never did the leadings of God seem clearer, and never were we more determined to face the giants and to enter the promised land. The time has come to enter; and God's watch is never one second late. Through the prophetic telescopes we see the coming of many great events, but none greater than the coming of the Bright and Morning Star. We are endeavoring in this union to organize a reception committee, sanctified through the truth, and prepared to welcome the Lord Jesus.

B. G. WILKINSON, *President*.

At the conclusion of B. G. Wilkinson's report, conference adjourned.

L. R. CONRADI, *Chairman*;
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

TWELFTH MEETING

May 21, 2:30 P. M.

L. R. CONRADI in the chair.

A. T. Robinson offered prayer.

L. R. Conradi: This afternoon we shall continue the reports from the European Division. We will listen to a report from W. J. Fitzgerald, of the British Union Conference.

W. J. Fitzgerald (reading):—

REPORT OF BRITISH UNION CONFERENCE

By many and populous countries Great Britain is regarded as the parent state. Her legislative assembly is everywhere spoken of as the mother of parliaments. Her direct and indirect political, social, and commercial influences are perhaps exerted more widely over the earth than those of any other country, either ancient, medieval, or modern. Such a position in the world has been acquired by splendid qualities of adventure and ascendancy during many centuries of racial and national evolution. The full attainment of such a position, has led naturally to the entertaining, on the part of most Britons of the present day, of a feeling of satisfaction with things as they have already come to be.

The introduction and progress of any movement in such a country would, by force of outstanding characteristics, of established religion, pride, assurance, conservatism, caste, etc., meet with many interesting and difficult problems. Formidable barriers would be found to hinder the start and to check the march of the movement. Especially would this be the experience of a new religion. Its introduction would be less readily obtained, and its progress more steadily resisted, if the movement were of foreign birth. Reluctant indeed would be the reception granted a religious movement born of a wayward daughter broken away from the household of such a proud and stately mother. The movement which we represent had such

a birth. Having its rise in the United States, it had attained the age of nearly thirty-five years before it essayed to seek an entrance into Great Britain. The statistics which we shall herewith submit will reveal that difficult indeed was the introduction and slow the progress of our message in the home land of the English-speaking races.

Freedom

As nearly absolute freedom as can be in any land peopled by fallen mortals, is granted by the British nation to this or almost any other movement for purposes of propaganda. Propagandists can come and go, and say and do about as they please, anywhere, at any time, without let or hindrance. The difficulty of progress is therefore not due to any restriction of freedom. It is never ours either to enjoy or regret the excitement of interference by representatives of

able aspects of our field, and take courage. Progress, though slow, has been made in the past; the present is yielding fruit, and we look to the future for the accomplishment of much better things.

Membership

We received into fellowship during the last General Conference term, 1,178 new members. Our net gain in members was 681, or an average of 170 a year. That shows that in about one ninth of the time the movement has been in the field, about one third of the entire net gain was made. And nearly one half of the net gain of the quadrennial term was made in 1912. The net gain last year—one thirty-fifth of the time our work has been in progress—was 310, or more than one eighth of the entire membership, 2,355, reported after thirty-five years of development. The fact encourages us to expect much better prog-

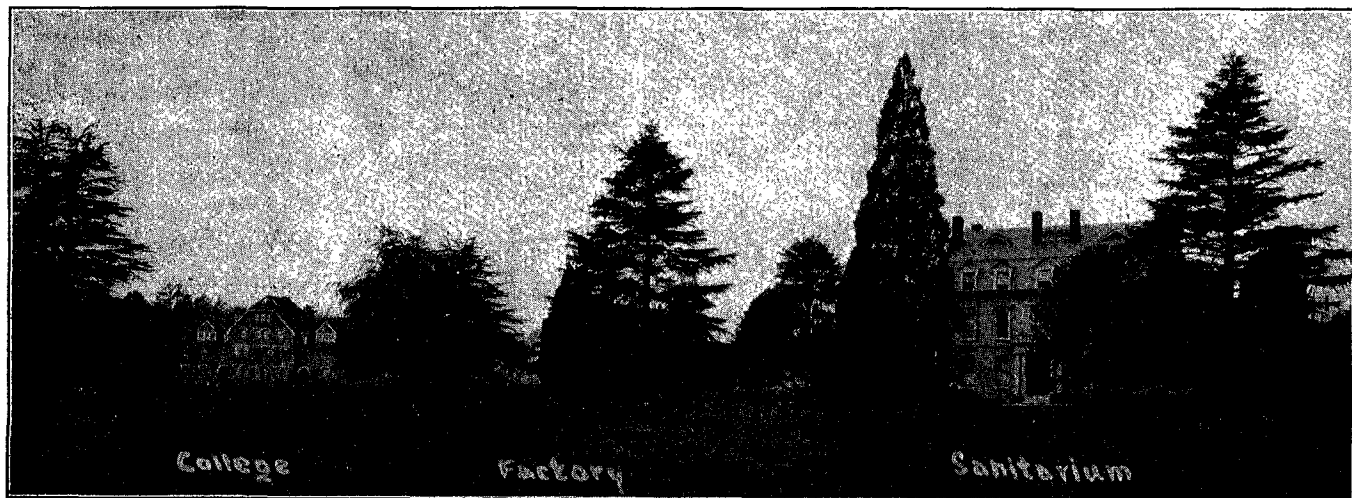
The gain in tithes for the former year period was over twenty per cent, while the gain in mission offerings was almost one hundred per cent.

Our tithes for the period ending Dec. 31, 1912, amounted to \$111,371.72, or a gain of \$19,582.61 over the preceding term. The tithes for 1912 were \$30,105.23, or \$5,026.76 more than for 1908, the closing year of the preceding period.

Our offerings to missions amounted to \$24,424.08, a gain of \$11,963.71 over the total offerings of the preceding four years. The offerings of last year alone were \$6,983.65, or \$3,443.86 more than the offerings of 1908.

Self-Supporting

We might mention another development that has brought courage to our hearts. In 1908, the British Union received nearly five thousand dollars from the General Conference, apparently



BRITISH UNION CONFERENCE HEADQUARTERS, WATFORD, ENGLAND

state authority. Neither is it ever ours to report sensational occurrences in connection with our work in the British Isles, such as make many reports from other parts of the European Division such interesting reading.

In Great Britain, peace and quietness surround our workers on every hand. Rarely ever do they experience open opposition. Such opposition as may, at rare intervals, be offered by representatives of the established church, or even by those of the great nonconformist bodies, secure in their positions of national respect and influence, is modified by such regard for refined conventions as to rob it of most of its interest and stimulus. We feel sometimes as if we might welcome a reversion of our entire social order to the more stormy and trying conditions prevalent in the British Isles a few generations ago.

In the very freedom, peace, good order, refinement, regard for conventions, esteem for things hoary, and the wide-spread national self-satisfaction, we find the chief barriers to the advancement of our cause, the acceptance of which requires such great changes in the habits and customs of people. It appears, therefore, that those elements which, on first thought, might be regarded as favorable to religious propaganda, may in reality prove to be hindrances. Such countries as on the surface appear to be most promising, may in real experience prove the most difficult to those who would win others to the acceptance of a radical religious reform. But we would ever see the most favor-

ress for the work in our field in the immediate future. We are determined, by the grace of God and the power of his Holy Spirit, to press forward ever closer to the foremost ranks of our rapidly advancing forces in the European Division.

Forward Movement

Toward the close of 1911, there came upon the workers in our union a very strong conviction that a special forward movement was due. A workers' institute was appointed for December of that year. We were most happy to welcome to that institute Brethren A. G. Daniels and G. B. Thompson, from the General Conference headquarters, as well as Brother Conradi, our leader in Europe. The institute was indeed a time of refreshing. Old aspirations were revived, and new hopes were begotten in all our hearts. We went forth to the work of 1912 fully determined that it should mark the beginning of a stronger forward march. We made practical the theory that union and local conference presidents should act leading parts in conducting aggressive public efforts. The ministers and workers generally were happy to follow our lead, and the year proved the most fruitful in the history of the field. All our workers began the year 1913 with stronger courage and larger hopes, backed by successful experiences in soul-winning.

Tithes and Offerings

We have been pleased to note a steady gain from year to year in our finances.

little enough to aid us in carrying the message to forty-five million people. The next two years the appropriation was reduced to two thousand dollars. In 1911, we ventured to dispense with even this, and aim at entire self-support. The Lord blessed with increase of resources, and thus far we have succeeded in keeping the banner flying. All our leaders in the field have taken hold with courage and faith, and the adoption of the self-supporting policy has had a very salutary influence upon our workers. It has given a real impetus to the cause in our field, and has stiffened the moral fiber not only of our workers but also of the rank and file. The European Division, feeling that we needed a little working capital in our conference, has generously provided a reserve fund of \$5,000 for this purpose, a grant which we greatly appreciate.

Field Force

Another cause for thankfulness is found in the constitution of our present field force. In past years, our best workers have been found largely among those who came to us from the States, and their departure frequently left awkward gaps in our ranks. At the present time, nearly all our field workers are home-born, and those who are not themselves natives to the field, have taken wives who are, so that we look for them to remain in our field. This will secure a steady, continuous development in our work which will, we are convinced, give us more efficient laborers than we have ever yet possessed. The experiences of 1912

demonstrated that our English workers have become capable of bearing the burdens laid down by men of experience who have been obliged to return to the States. In this development of a strong native force, we see great occasion for encouragement.

Our Health Work

Our health work shows some signs of progress. The *Good Health Magazine* has a circulation of fifty thousand monthly. The Caterham Sanitarium, under Dr. A. B. Olsen, enjoys a steady patronage, and always shows a profit. Two smaller institutions, at Leicester and in Ireland, proved unremunerative, and were disposed of. One of them is doing better under private management. Last July we opened a new sanitarium at Stanborough Park, with Dr. C. H. Hayton in charge. From the first, the patronage was large, but considerable unremunerative work was done, so that the first year's working will show a loss. As the institution becomes better known, we look for a large and profitable patronage. The cooperation between sanitarium and college will enable us to do better for our nurses. Already there is an increased demand for this training. Our health food factory has been gaining four thousand to five thousand dollars annually.

Publishing

The last four years have proved successful ones for the distribution of our literature in the British Isles. The *Present Truth* has had an average weekly circulation of about two thousand five hundred. Many hundreds of thousands of other papers—the *Our Day Series*—have been sold by our agents. Book agents, too, have enjoyed encouraging success. We are just beginning to follow the American lead in work with magazines dealing with important phases of our message. The annual net gain of the publishing house during the General Conference term has been from five thousand to seven thousand.

Training-College

About sixty young people have been attending our training-school from year to year. At the close of each year, a small group of acceptable workers goes out from the institution to remain in the field. Thus every succeeding year finds our field force growing stronger. A special feature in connection with our school work is the scholarship canvassing. This plan works very successfully in our field. Last year, out of sixty students, fifteen had won scholarships, and as many more had almost succeeded in doing so.

Altogether, the prospect for our work in the British Union is bright. Our hearts are full of courage. We expect that year by year it will become more apparent that the United Kingdom will contribute its share of believers and financial resources to the cause which we all hold dear, and in which we hope to win eternal rejoicing.

W. J. FITZGERALD.

SCANDINAVIAN UNION CONFERENCE

L. R. Conradi: We are surely grateful to hear of the progress in Great Britain. Elder Raft, the president of the Scandinavian Union, will render his report.

J. C. Raft (reading):—

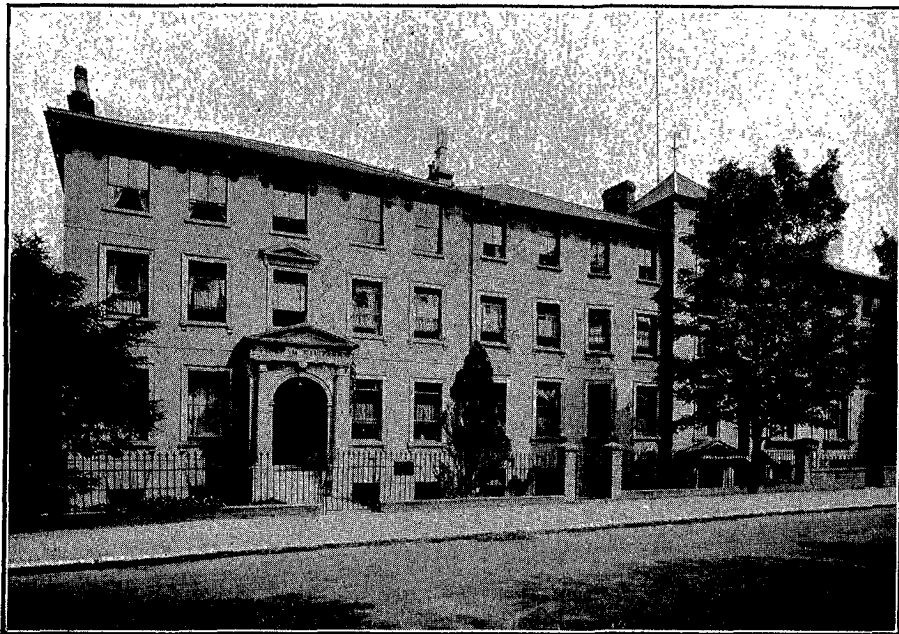
The Lord of hosts, the great and mighty God of love, who is standing by his servants, opening doors and preparing the way for the proclamation of the threefold message, is also working for us. Whether we visit the large and rock-bound isle of distant Iceland, located far out in the foaming, greedy Atlantic Ocean; or go far up in Norway, inside of the Arctic Circle, in the land of the midnight sun, with its grand and mighty mountains; or turn our faces toward Finland, the land of a thousand lakes; or to Sweden, with its far-stretched areas, its great forests, its rich iron mines, and fertile fields; or whether we come to the southern extremity of Scandinavia, to little Denmark, with its level plains, small indeed in size, but very fruitful—in all these places we find that the Lord has prepared the way for us, and that honest souls are thirsting for light and truth. Truly, with the apostle Paul we can say, "Faithful is he that calleth you, who also will do it."

During the last four years we have taken in 1,354 new members; the tithes

ber will take their stand for the truth.

Far up in the North the message is being proclaimed. There is an excellent interest at Bodö, and also at Vardö, where meetings have been conducted. The interest is good. We have decided to start the work among the Laplanders, and a young man is now preparing for this work.

In the Finland Conference, the work among the Finns has been advancing quite rapidly during the last two years, and the prospects are bright. In 1912, our three ministers there labored in three different places, and as a result of their efforts three churches were organized. Eighty-nine were baptized. It would make your hearts glad and fill your eyes with tears of joy to hear our missionaries tell of God's loving care for them in their often trying work. On one occasion one of our colporteurs, having solicited orders in a certain town for one of our books, had made an arrangement with the state church sexton to deliver the books for him. In the meantime the parish minister had warned the



CATERHAM SANITARIUM, ENGLAND

and offerings have been \$141,149; and our literature sales, \$300,562.

In Iceland the work is in a prosperous condition. The public meetings which Brother Olaf Olsen is conducting in the city of Reykjavik have been well attended during the winter, and the prospects are encouraging. In 1912 we printed 2,500 copies of "Christ Our Saviour." At the rate of sales in past days, it would have taken us a number of years to sell so many books, if, indeed, so large an edition could have been sold among the ninety thousand inhabitants, scattered over an area thrice that of Denmark, with its nearly three million inhabitants. Today, however, the edition is nearly exhausted, and we are about to print a new edition of five thousand copies.

The Icelanders are a very interesting people. They are earnest and devoted, and when you have once gained their confidence, they are very faithful. In the northeastern part of the island some have begun keeping the Sabbath, and others are interested. Recently they sent us one hundred kroner (twenty-seven dollars) in tithes. Brother Olsen is now visiting them, and we hope that a num-

ber against the book, advising them not to take it. The sexton, of course, was present, and heard the minister's warning; but, true to his word, a few days later he went about delivering thirty Adventist books.

The Swedish people are very susceptible to the Word of God. It is not difficult in Sweden to get together an assembly of attentive hearers. At one time a minister in the state church invited Elder O. Johnson to conduct some meetings in his parish. Elder Johnson accepted the invitation, and, being asked by the minister on what subject he intended to speak, said that he would be very careful and moderate, speaking only on some ordinary theme. To this the minister replied: "No, do not do that by any means, Mr. Johnson. We have had many meetings of that kind here, and the people are very religious and God-fearing. That is not what we need. Tell us something about the prophecies and the second coming of Christ. That is what we are anxious to hear." This minister was certainly right. What the world is waiting for is the threefold message, proclaimed in the power of God.

Another minister wrote to our depository in Stockholm for one of our books. The book was sent to him, accompanied by a bill, but he sent no money. After a time another bill was sent, but still no money came. Finally Brother Lind decided to visit the minister. This he did, and was received in a very cordial manner, with the remark on the part of the minister that he had sent no money for the reason that in this way he hoped to make some Adventist come to see him.

Institutional Work

We have a school in Sweden, to educate workers for Sweden and Finland.

troubles and difficulties of various kinds; but the many blessings we are constantly receiving at our Father's hand, more than outweigh them all. Scandinavia is desirous of sharing good or evil with the remnant that God has been leading so wonderfully by his mighty arm, during all these years. This people and this organization are of God, and it is a most blessed thing to know it. In the power of God, we will proclaim the message from the southernmost part of Scandinavia to Hammerfest, the most northern city in the world. It is our hope and our conviction that when, in the near future, the great multitude of all nations and tongues and peoples and tribes march

Northern France Mission Field, the Italian Mission Field, the Spanish Mission Field, and the Paris Latin Union District. The population amounts to one hundred million.

Here we have to deal with nations which have for centuries been drinking at the poisoned golden cup of Babylon. This means spiritual darkness, ignorance, superstition, and fanaticism.

Our force of workers in these different fields comprises fourteen ministers, twelve licentiates, twenty-one missionary licentiates, and nine canvassers, making a total of fifty-six in all. These workers are almost all at work in the large cities of our union: Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, in France; Naples and Florence, in Italy; Barcelona and Alicante, in Spain; Lisbon and Porto, Portugal; and Geneva, Switzerland.

During the last four years 683 persons have accepted the truths of the last message. The total membership is now 1,266, of which 703 are to be found in the Leman Conference, 62 in the Latin Union District, 219 in the French Conference, 31 in the Northern France Mission Field, 84 in Italy, 53 in Portugal, and 114 in Spain. We are sure that all will rejoice to know that the last message has found its way to these essentially Catholic countries, and has been established there.

Our churches do not stay behind in tithes and offerings. The tithe, which amounted to \$9,210 in 1908, has risen to \$14,307 in 1912; and the donations, which amounted to \$2,718 in 1908, were \$4,055 in 1912.

Our school for the training of workers, situated at Gland, Switzerland, is prospering. Last year forty-six students were in attendance. They came from France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Algeria, Switzerland, Germany, England, and America. This school has already furnished the field with a number of young, efficient workers, and the prospect is that each year will see a certain number of young people take up active work in the different needy fields of our union.

Since our sanitarium has been transferred from Basel to Gland, it has had good success. We have room to accom-

The food factory at Västerås, Sweden, is doing a good business. In Denmark we have our union school, where we educate workers for Norway and Denmark. The school is connected with the Skodsborg Sanitarium, this latter institution belonging to the entire Scandinavian Union.

During the last four years the Skodsborg Sanitarium has been patronized by nearly four thousand patients and guests, representing all classes of society: counts, barons, statesmen, bishops, ministers, military officers, and other prominent men and women whose names are very popular and whose influence has considerable weight.

The influence of the sanitarium helps much to increase the interest of the public in our work and prepare the way for the proclamation of the message.

We have a group of faithful canvassers, who, through many hard battles, circulate a large amount of literature in Scandinavia. In 1912 we sold literature for \$73,397. The evidences are many that the canvassing work helps to advance the last message of mercy. A little over a year ago a sailor received some tracts, which he read, and became interested. Arriving at Riga, he wrote to our depository in Copenhagen for "Great Controversy." A short time later he took his stand for the truth, and returned to his home in Denmark. Here he began telling what God had done for him, and soon ten persons accepted the message. One of our brethren visited them, not long after, a church was organized, now numbering fifteen members.

We might also speak of battles, and

up to the sea of glass before the great white throne, many Scandinavians will join in the song of victory—not in any of the Scandinavian tongues, but in the beautiful language of Canaan.

J. C. RAFT, *President.*

LATIN UNION CONFERENCE

L. R. Conradi: Surely we are all pleased to have heard this good report. Now we will hear from the Latin Union.



GROUP OF BELIEVERS, SOUTHERN FRANCE

L. P. Tieche, of Paris, will render the report.

L. P. Tieche (reading):—

The territory of the Latin Union Conference is composed of the Leman Conference, the French Conference, the

moderate about ninety patients, but we find ourselves under the necessity of enlarging our buildings. This institution has helped to overcome prejudice against our denomination. The first thing our patients notice is the loving, Christian

spirit that characterizes all the employees, and we believe that this helps toward their recovery as much as all the treatments they take. Many who were discouraged and broken down have recovered their courage and happiness by daily contact with our consecrated nurses and helpers.

The school and the sanitarium work

places, and we are glad to be there.

Up to the present our efforts have been along the Mediterranean coast. We have two churches there. One is located at Barcelona, and composed of fifty-seven members; the other, at Valencia, with seventeen members. We also have companies in thirteen different places. In Barcelona, Valencia, Ali-

he could not sleep. In the morning he called his daughter and said, "I wish you would look up those Protestants." She replied, "Shall we not wait until after breakfast?" "No," he replied. When I went to see him, he said: "I have good news for you. I hear you have lost your meeting place. The second story of my house is unfinished, and you can use that. I am sorry my fellow citizens have treated you like this; and I wish to offer you the upper part of my building in which to hold your meetings." We were glad to accept this offer, and thanked God for having opened the way. We began meetings in that place, which had a seating capacity of about 450, and our meetings have been well attended. God has blessed, and eight have begun to keep the Sabbath as a result.

I wish to beg an interest in your prayers, for we feel our need. Of the forty-nine provinces in Spain, we have yet to enter forty. You see our need is great.

L. R. Conradi: Now we will hear from C. E. Rentfro, from Portugal.

C. E. Rentfro: I bring greetings from about sixty believers in the country where the great Lisbon earthquake took place, in 1755. Portugal has a population of about six millions, counting three large groups of islands. We have four workers,—one Swiss, two Portuguese, and one American.

There are three members of our Porto church living in Africa, in Loanda, the capital of Angola Province. They are in business there, and are holding up the light of truth, and calling for help. We desire in Portugal to be a recruiting station for that place, and would like to make a call for some one to come over and learn the language in Portugal, study its laws, and go down into Angola to teach the truth.

We desire to echo the pleadings of many other fields, and that is that all

together. The students of the nurses' course take the Bible studies, and the Bible students take a good share of the nurses' course. In this way workers are trained who can use both the left and the right arm of the message.

The publishing house, located at Gland, is doing well. The book sales for 1908 amounted to \$6,658, while in 1912 they were \$17,211. But this is very small if we consider the population of our territory. While the canvassing work is established on a good basis in Switzerland and Spain, nothing of the kind exists in France, Italy, or Portugal. We are sure that books can be sold in these countries, as well as in Spain, but we have not yet found the men to take hold of this most important work.

We have no printing plant of our own, but steps are being taken to establish one at Gland for the French work, and another at Barcelona for the Spanish work.

In closing, I will say that we are cherishing good hope for the more rapid advancement of the cause in our union, but when we consider the hundred millions who must hear the last message, it is evident that we shall have to put more workers into the ranks. Our confidence is in the Lord, and we know that his Spirit can do more than we can ask or think. We also have confidence that this body will give to our needy field all the attention they deserve, and we ask you to remember us in your daily prayers.

L. P. TIECHE, *President.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

L. R. Conradi: We shall now hear from W. G. Bond, in charge of the work in Spain.

W. G. Bond: We have labored almost ten years in Spain. At present we have about one hundred fourteen members of the church. There are a few more Sabbath-keepers than this, who are not yet ready for baptism. We have only two ordained ministers and four Bible workers among the twenty millions of Spain. It is represented on this map as a rather dry and desolate field, but we do not find it discouraging. We find many pleasant features of the work, and we feel that, while our field is difficult and we have many great problems before us, yet the Lord has placed our feet in pleasant

headquarters four times, on account of Catholic opposition. We were put out of our meeting place, and it seemed impossible to find another location. For three weeks we had no meetings; but we prayed the Lord to open the way for us to continue our efforts. Finally an old gentleman about eighty years of age heard that we had no meeting place. He had never seen us, but he became so impressed with what had taken place that

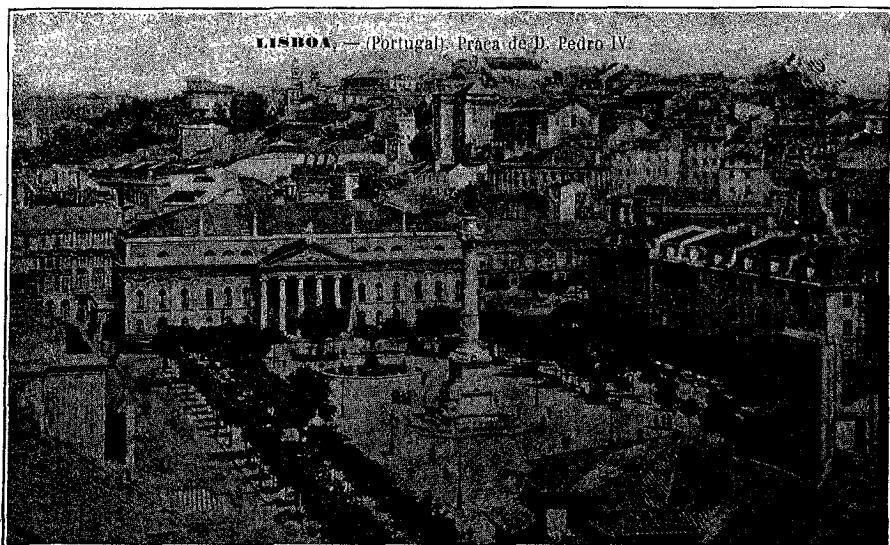
of you pray for us, for our people, and for our workers.

L. R. Conradi: After hearing these reports from Catholic countries, we will hear a report from the Levant field, Turkey, by the secretary of the division, Guy Dail. [This interesting report will be held over, for publication when it can be given more fully than in this issue.]

L. R. Conradi (following the Levant



A GROUP OF BELIEVERS IN SPAIN



LISBON, PORTUGAL, OLD INQUISITION BUILDING FACING THE SQUARE

report): Now, before closing, Elder Loughborough has something of a special nature to say to us.

J. N. Loughborough: It so happens that on this camp ground there are two anniversaries. I have told you about one,—the dark day of May 19, 1780. Now I want to tell you about the birth of a little child. You know old folks are all interested in little children. This was one that was born fifty years ago this very day, May 21, 1863, and I think it was at about this hour that we got it where we could call it a living child. It was the General Conference. Do you think I am interested in hearing these reports? Well, I can hardly hold my breath sometimes when I hear them. How that little child has grown!

Well, sir, at the time of that meeting, we had been talking for two years about having a General Conference. We had the State conference of Michigan, organized in 1861. Perhaps you have read in the old papers about the conferences they had in those days. I have a report of one that was held in 1859. Why talk about conferences in '61 and '63, when you had one in '59? I can even tell you about a conference when there were only twelve present. Well, sir, this leaflet [holding it up] is a report of it. What a little BULLETIN! It contains a report of a sermon on Systematic Benevolence; that is, being so benevolent as to pay the Lord the tithe that really belongs to him. The report of business transacted in that three days' conference covers four pages. There was a \$160 debt for running a tent the year before, and they wanted to get pledges and cash to make up \$500 to meet that debt, and to keep the missionary work going that year. They lacked about \$110 of that, and they thought that by soliciting from the brethren they would be able to make it all up. And then, too, they wanted a committee of three men to take charge of the money when it should be collected. You see we went at it business style back there.

Now, in 1863 a call was made for a general conference, signed by James White, J. N. Loughborough, and John Byington. We got together and had a delegate conference. There were twenty delegates, from seven States. Two of them had one delegate apiece. One was the State of Wisconsin, and one was the State of Minnesota; and, I declare, Michigan had most all the rest! Well, they wanted a committee on a constitution, and they appointed it fifty years ago this morning. The committee reported fifty years ago today. The constitution adopted was not nearly so long as the one you read here today, but it served the purpose.

Some of you have been in the army, and when the others were all shot down around you, and you were left alone, you began to feel lonesome, with the bullets flying around your head. Well, out of those eight men that in consultation and much prayer drew up that constitution, how many are alive?—Just one man, besides your speaker, that other being past ninety years of age, Elder Isaac Sanborn. And where are my friends that were there?—Ah, they have fallen. Out of twelve men on two committees at that meeting, four apostatized, and the rest have died—died in the triumphs of faith.

How many persons do you suppose there are in this audience that were in

the city of Battle Creek when the General Conference was organized? I know of only two, Sister Kilgore and myself—save one who was not old enough to take part in the proceedings, but who carried water for us, it being a hot day. He was W. C. White, then not quite nine years old. How the work has grown! I thank God that I am here, and that the message is going! I am glad that the little child that was organized fifty years ago has grown to be so strong a being as it is now. However, I expect to see it grow faster yet. Yes, this is the anniversary day of the birth of the General Conference.

A. G. Daniells: I am very glad Brother Loughborough has broken the silence. We had considered this a little, and thought of having a sort of jubilee celebration today—the fiftieth anniversary—but we were all under such pressure with the work upon us that we finally thought that about as good and practical a celebration as we could have would be to go right on and tell the story of the triumphs of the work, without having some set formal service. We have laid before the delegates these wonderfully encouraging reports from distant lands, and this last report [the Levant report] has told of the travels of one of our fellow workers in Asia Minor, and the northern part of Palestine, in the very cities that Paul visited. I think, Brother Loughborough, this is a pretty good way to celebrate. We have Seventh-day Adventist people, brethren and sisters, living in the cities where Paul labored and where God helped him to raise up churches, to whom some of his epistles were addressed.

When our brethren formed the constitution and adopted it fifty years ago, they could not have imagined the mighty triumphs of this work as we see it today, and as we report it in these meetings. Dear friends, the practical work that is set before us is a wonderful testimony of the vitality of this movement, and of this great work,—how it has held its ground, and gained new ground, year by year, until now, in reporting its triumphs, we have to point toward the north pole, and the south pole, to the equator, to both hemispheres, and continents, and divisions, and islands everywhere throughout the world. Brethren, we have reason to thank and praise God for what has come to us. Now if some of the brethren had not gotten a vote in here quickly this morning to defer action on the report on the organization of the European Division Conference, I would have made a motion to go right ahead, so that we might have organized the European Division Conference on the jubilee day of the General Conference history. But it went over one day. I wish we had our work well enough along to organize the European Division today.

E. R. Palmer: Mr. Chairman, the constitution drafted for the organization of this division is along the stereotyped line of the General Conference constitution, which has been studied for years, and is well known, there being only minor verbal changes to fit the details of that new organization. The changes in our constitution—well, it is not necessary to consider that, for that is not the point. They were only changes to fit the new situation. I believe it would be proper to adopt that constitution here, because of this being a jubilee day; to

call up that constitution and resolution before the body again and pass it today, and I so move, if it is in order.

Voice: I second the motion.

The Chairman: It is open for remarks, though the speaker doubtless did not contemplate any such action as this in his reference to this matter.

W. A. Spicer: Personally, I should feel just as Brother Palmer has stated, having a thorough understanding of the new plan, as some of us have been on committees, giving hours of study to it; but I remember that the vast majority of the delegates here have not had this privilege, and it seems to me in so important a matter as the organization of an entirely new division thorough consideration should be given it by the body of delegates who are to act with us in it. Somehow it seems to me better, regardless of the pleasant sentiment, to give the delegation the opportunity to study the matter thoroughly before taking action.

E. E. Andross: I think I was the one who made the motion this morning to refer the constitution to tomorrow for adoption; and I feel myself as though the delegates ought to have the opportunity of reading this constitution over before we adopt it. Now some of us brethren have been on the committee, and we have studied it; but other brethren have not had this privilege. I believe it would be nice to have it adopted on the anniversary day; but I believe it would be more satisfactory in the end to wait until tomorrow.

G. B. Thompson: Is it necessary that we study the constitution in order to vote on the formation of the division? It seems to me we could take action upon the resolution favoring the establishment of this new division, so it could be done today; the details of the constitution can be settled tomorrow. I do not see any necessity of waiting until tomorrow to say whether or not we believe the brethren on the other side, with twenty-five or thirty thousand believers, should have a division conference over there. It seems to me we could take action upon that part of the resolution, and the details of the constitution could be acted upon tomorrow.

E. R. Palmer: I believe that in an action like this, it is not best to be too technical. I believe we might adopt the constitution, subject to such verbal changes as we might wish to adopt tomorrow. I believe that would be in harmony with the sentiment of the delegates here at this hour.

E. E. Andross: The motion that I made this morning did not include the recommendation, and I do not see why we could not adopt the recommendation to organize the European Division, as was read this morning. That was not included.

W. J. Fitzgerald: The chances are ten to one, perhaps ninety-nine to a hundred, that the constitution, both for the division and the amendments for the General Conference Constitution, as printed in the BULLETIN which will be placed here tomorrow, will go unchanged, so let us do the whole business.

G. B. Starr: As our brethren who are familiar with the constitution very kindly moved that it be referred to tomorrow on our account [referring to the main body of delegates], we wish to have it understood that we are willing to trust to their good judgment.

C. H. Edwards: We have spent something like eight or ten years in organizing our work along certain lines. Now it appears to me from what I hear that this is a step radically tearing down the very organization that we have spent so many years in building up. I do not understand it. I know there are many who do not. We should like to have the time to have this printed report and study it and understand it. If it were brought up today I should have to vote against it.

Two or three reports have been read hurriedly. We do not understand them. I think we ought to throw sentiment away and get down to practical business, and go at our work in a business-like way, and know what we are doing; and then after it is done we will not say we never would have voted it if we had understood it. I think we had better let it rest over till tomorrow.

H. S. Shaw: I like this idea of the jubilee and all that, but this is too great a matter, it seems to me, to pass over without giving these delegates opportunity to see why this is done, and to express themselves intelligently. It seems to me a body of men like this would better take more time to consider, that afterwards we may have a more stable organization. The brethren will then all go home and see why the plan was adopted.

W. T. Bartlett: The very fact that we are fifty years old today is a good reason why we should not be moved by sentiment.

A. G. Daniells: It was not my intention at all, in referring to this, to press the organization, but I would like to have seen it accomplished practically, so that we would have been clear to have formed the organization today. If we had gone on and read it over together and explained it this morning, it would have been all plain to everybody, and we could have launched the enterprise. Of course it would suit me personally all right to act now, because I have had some part in studying the new constitution and the arrangement, but I do not know that it would be a wise thing under the circumstances to attempt to form the organization now. It can do no harm to take further time for deliberation.

E. R. Palmer: I would not wish to have a division vote on a question of this kind on jubilee day. However, I would like to see this sentiment carried out to a certain extent. If it would be agreeable, I would like to withdraw my motion in so far as it pertains to the adoption of the constitution, and move only the passing of the recommendation pertaining to this form of organization. Perhaps that in itself would not be entirely acceptable, but it would enable us to launch the idea today.

The second consented.

W. H. Thurston: If the report as submitted was to be received with a motion to adopt, that would put it on record as being adopted today. Of course that does not pass it. It may not pass; but it would be put on record, and then it could be considered tomorrow. Certainly these brethren would consider that because the Conference Committee has passed upon this, that does not settle the question. The Conference Committee is not the ruling power in this meeting. It is to be brought to the delegates for consideration. I am not say-

ing which side I would vote on, because I do not know. But if the resolution was adopted today, then laid over for consideration, which it will have to be before it can be considered, it would go on record as being adopted today.

W. A. McCutchen: All of us in voting want to vote intelligently on every question, and no one can do that unless he has an understanding of the question. I do not believe there will be much division when we reach a vote, and yet we will not be able to know until we have had the matter before us. I appreciate very much the sentiment in this congregation. I think it very nice that we celebrate in some way this anniversary; but is it not singular that on this anniversary of the General Conference we find our work so enlarged that it has become necessary to change the constitution, to make provision for an enlarged condition of things; and at least it is quite a remarkable coincidence that it should come on this anniversary day. It seems to me we do have something to gratify this sentiment, as a beginning of a step in reorganization. We have already taken the preliminary steps, and let it go till tomorrow for final adoption.

F. M. Wilcox: It strikes me that we have already had a little memorial service, and I move therefore that we adjourn.

The motion was seconded.

A. J. Breed: Why not let Brother Palmer's motion prevail, and if you want to have a few remarks on it, do so and adjourn, pending this discussion, and let it come up tomorrow for action; that would let the matter rest, as many would like to have it, and it could be finished tomorrow.

L. R. Conradi: All in favor of adjourning, hold up your hands.

I think the adjournment has it.

L. R. CONRADI, *Chairman*,
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

Departmental Meetings

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Second Meeting

MONDAY was Religious Instruction Day for the Educational Department, and the Seminary chapel was full to overflowing when the chairman called the meeting to order. The hour was very profitably occupied by three addresses, dealing with the following subjects: "Our Schools and Our Message," by Frederick Griggs; "The Bible as an Educator," by M. E. Cady; "Getting Results From Devotional Hours," by M. E. Kern.

Professor Griggs said in part: "The only excuse that can be offered for the existence of Seventh-day Adventist schools is the work that Seventh-day Adventists as a denomination have to perform in the world. Therefore our first work as educators must be a study of the great threefold message entrusted to us. The heart of this message seems to lie in the command to 'worship him that made heaven and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of water,' that is, to acknowledge God's work through Christ as the creator of all things. In other words, it is a reestablishment as a prime doctrine of the Christian faith that God is creator. This article of faith has been largely broken down by

modern Higher Criticism, and by the evolutionary teachings of the age. We must build it up.

The question of discipline in our schools is not far removed from that of their connection with the message. Proper regulations and a wise enforcement of them are of prime importance for the development of our school work. The proclamation of the message requires vigorous, determined, obedient men. Hard, exact, diligent work must be required of students to develop the character necessary for the giving of this message. Practical gospel effort in connection with school studies and manual work will both increase the ability of the students and strengthen their faith. If the teachers properly appreciate the meaning of this message, if they have the pentecostal power which should accompany it, they will carry into their class-room a spirit of devotion that can but influence the lives of the students."

Professor Cady's paper, dealing with "The Bible as an Educator," took up various phases of this interesting subject. He was not able to finish the reading within the twenty minutes provided by the program. The remaining portion will accordingly be read at a future meeting, and an abstract of the paper as a whole will then be given.

Professor Kern's address occupied the remainder of the time. He said in part: "As I look over my one-time school-mates, I see that it is those who in school took time for devotion and missionary effort, who are today being used of God in carrying forward his work; while those who gave all their time to intellectual pursuits, have been less true, and have more readily come under the influence of apostasy.

"Those who have the leadership of the devotional meetings ought to take time for study in order to make them occasions of the most helpful character. As a rule, the success of a devotional meeting is in proportion to the previous prayerful preparation for it. With the right spirit, and with earnest preparation on our part, these hours may be made of more value than any other exercise in the whole school program.

"I believe the greatest need in our schools is that attitude of mind, that devotional spirit, that seeking after God, that will bring to our lives the power of the Holy Spirit. And that power, when it comes, will not cheapen intellectual attainments. Some one has said that the Bible is not like an iron safe, the combination of which you have discovered, or a special key with which to open it, but it is like the rosebud that takes a warm atmosphere to open it. And I believe our students can gain more by the right attitude of mind, which is fostered by the Morning Watch, than by hours of hard intellectual study without that attitude of mind. And if we want our students to do these things, we must do them ourselves."

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Fourth Meeting

ELDER A. G. DANIELLS opened the meeting by paying a heartfelt tribute to his first Sabbath-school teacher. Through her teaching he received his first impression that the Bible is God's word to him, an inspired Book. The mold which that teacher placed upon his mind has remained all the years, and the ques-

tion of being a Christian was practically settled in his boyhood days.

The topic of the day was "Personal Work." Mrs. Vesta J. Farnsworth, of California, spoke earnestly of this need. A gentleman visiting a pottery asked a workman whose hands were sore and bleeding from handling the sand used in making the vessels, why he did not use some tool or implement instead of his hands. "Ah," replied the workman, "nothing will do but the human touch!" So in our work it takes the personal touch to accomplish the work. Life must touch life. Heart must touch heart. Jesus told his disciples that they should be fishers of men. A fisherman goes where the fish are, provides attractive bait, casts in his hook, and patiently waits and works for success. So we should seek out the unconverted, offer them bait that is attractive and appropriate, and with faith continue our efforts until we attain success.

Mrs. G. F. Watson, of Texas, referred to her own experience in getting teachers to work personally for the unconverted. The winsome Sabbath-morning greeting, the weekly visit, a card of remembrance to the absentee, flowers sent to the sick, small acts of courtesy and attention, will win a place for us in the heart of indifferent ones, and pave the way for prayer and labor with them.

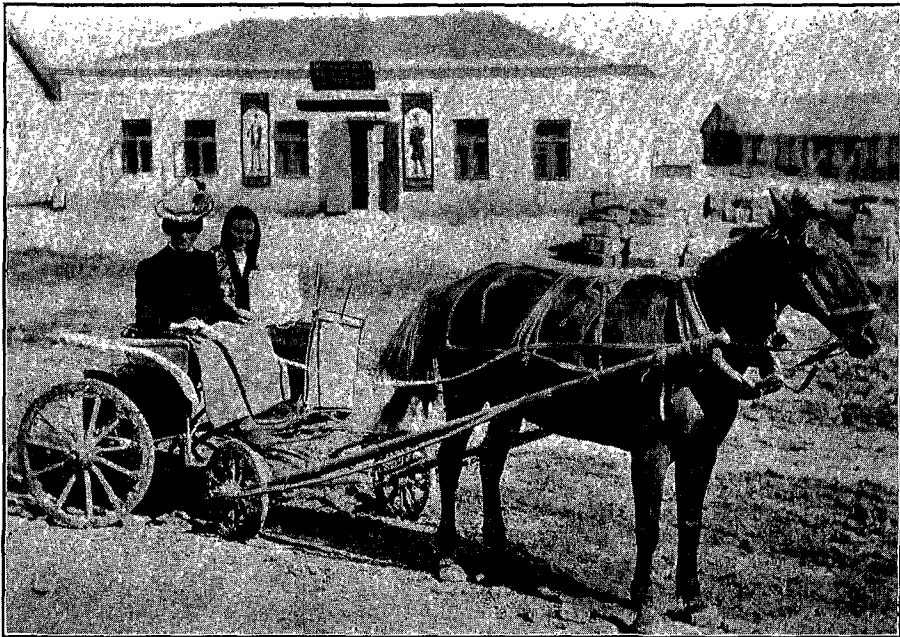
J. L. McConaughy, of South Carolina, became a Christian as the result of the personal work of a Sabbath-school teacher. Later, becoming a teacher in the Sabbath-school, he has tried the same methods, and has had the privilege of leading his entire class to Jesus, by the same personal work.

The attendance continues excellent. The room is crowded at each meeting. Hearts are made tender by the excellent words spoken. The Spirit of God is present in a marked degree.

Cooranbong, Australia, and in other places where literature in a number of different languages has been produced. If in foreign countries our literature must be entrusted to publishing houses not of our faith, Brother White urged that a good house be selected, for its influence, its help in editing, etc.

Brother O. A. Olsen noted four points in outlining effective work with our literature among foreign people in this country: First, have the real missionary interest to do something. Second, learn what nationalities of people live in your neighborhood. Third, from the church librarian secure tracts or papers in the languages of the people. Fourth, always be supplied with this literature, passing it out, with friendly greeting, at every opportunity. Brother Olsen urged that

pound away awakening an interest, finding hearts that may respond, searching for those to whom we can preach the message. We can do that where it is impossible to send a bookman to prepare the way, but in whatever field we labor now, we endeavor to send the bookman with the literature to prepare the field, and then send the preacher after him; when the preacher gets there, he does not need to spend weary months in starting the work, but his field is partly prepared, and he hears on every hand the cry, 'Come and teach us about the things we have read in your literature.' Where a new field is to be opened up, they send out a plea for a bookman, that is the story everywhere. Around the whole circle of the world the first thing is to throw out the line of men



TWO SOUTH RUSSIAN COLPORTEURS

THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

Fourth Meeting

THE problem, "How Shall Literature Be Provided for the Many Small Foreign Nations?" was taken up. L. R. Conradi and W. C. White presented papers on this topic. The question of how the foreigner in the United States can be reached with our literature, was discussed, O. A. Olsen leading out.

Brother Conradi said that in preparing literature for the millions of people speaking many different tongues, the missionary feature of the work must ever be the principal point considered. He urged the necessity of carefully-prepared literature, great care in translation, and a close cooperation between publishing houses in bringing out new literature in various languages. In fields where it is absolutely impossible for a colporteur to make a living on the regular rate allowed, he recommended increasing the amount of percentage, rather than putting the laborer on a salary. "Study the needs, the people, and the country, taking care to prepare such literature as will pass censorship where religious intolerance prevails," were other points emphasized in Brother Conradi's excellent paper.

W. C. White spoke particularly of supplying reading matter at small expense. He referred to the part student labor has taken in this work in such places as the Avondale School, near

not too much literature be given at once. All this work should be carefully followed up.

Fifth Meeting

W. C. Sisley acted as chairman of the fifth meeting of the Publishing Department. Leading bookmen, among them Brethren Bellah and Harrison, made strong appeals for the publication of our large books in the Bohemian language. Others expressed the same desire with reference to this and other foreign languages, urging that there is a strong demand on the part of these foreigners for our large subscription books. H. H. Hall read a recommendation passed at the recent Bookmen's convention at Mountain View, as follows:—

"We recommend, That steps be taken at once to provide 'Patriarchs and Prophets' in Portuguese, Italian, and Polish, and 'Great Controversy' in Finnish and Russian, and, as soon as possible, that subscription books be provided in the other predominant languages in the United States and Canada."

Brother Hall stated that negotiations for the translation of these books in most of the languages named, are well under way.

"The Bookman as a Pioneer in Mission Fields," was the subject of a brief but pointed talk by W. A. Spicer. He said in part: "We have not time to send a preacher to the field and

behind the books. We hear in military phrase about 'the man behind the gun,' but it is the man behind the book with us, who opens the way for the evangelistic worker, who follows on and gathers fruitage."

J. W. Westphal and E. C. Boger, from South America, gave incidents showing that the work with our literature pioneers the way in that great field. J. S. James told how, in Southern India, he viewed the masses, feeling utterly helpless to reach them with the gospel. Four tracts were translated into the Tamil language. He began their general distribution, later organizing a band of colporteurs, and now from the educated class of Indians they are receiving scores of letters indicating that interest is aroused.

An enthusiastic exchange of experiences followed, until the hour was more than taken. All present felt greatly encouraged.

MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT

Third Meeting

AFTER a short devotional exercise, the third meeting was given over to the report and papers prepared by the committee on spiritual work. The Morning Watch Calendar was first to receive consideration. Four plans for the calendar were suggested by Miss Katherine

French, after which the following recommendation was passed:—

Whereas, The greatest need among our young people as well as parents is a deepening of the spiritual life in the home and a growing personal experience; and,—

Whereas, Experience has proved that the Morning Watch is one of the most helpful factors in accomplishing this result: therefore,—

Resolved, That more earnest efforts be put forth to encourage the use of the Morning Watch Calendar in every Seventh-day Adventist home, and that some recognition be offered to all who faithfully observe it throughout the year.

Together with Mrs. Watson's excellent paper on "Missionary Volunteer Work at Camp-Meeting," the following resolution was presented, and, after a brief discussion, it was passed enthusiastically:—

In view of the great opportunities afforded by our camp-meetings for special work for our young people—

We recommend (a) that earnest efforts be made for the most thorough and well-organized personal evangelism from the beginning of the meeting.

(b) That special pains be taken to assist and encourage parents in their work by conducting carefully planned parents' meetings.

(c) That each conference provide two reading tents, one for young men and one for young women, and supply them with the reading-course books and other suitable literature.

(d) That the observance of the Morning Watch be encouraged at camp-meetings by use in the devotional meetings.

(e) That not more than two or three persons bear the burden of the Missionary Volunteer meetings at camp-meeting, with the exception of general workers who may be present.

The talk on "Spiritual Work in Our Schools," by Professor Griggs, was much appreciated. It brought again to our minds the absolute necessity of leaders demonstrating in their daily lives the saving power of the gospel, and also the importance of students' engaging in definite Christian service.

Fourth Meeting

The fourth meeting began with a discussion of the plans for the Morning Watch Calendar submitted the previous day. The four plans which had been suggested were to outline in the calendar the reading of the New Testament, and suggest a memory verse for each day; to make the texts for each week a study of some Bible character; to have a year of topical study helpful in Christian living; and to base the calendar texts on a study of the life of Christ. The majority desired to adopt the first plan for 1914, with a continuation of the report blanks and sunset feature.

The time which remained was given to a paper on "Marrying Unbelievers," by C. C. Lewis. The audience made an urgent appeal for its publication. This request will doubtless be granted. Until then we can favor our readers with two brief extracts only:—

"Love is godlike; for 'God is love.' But love and lust are far removed. Love leads to marriage, but lust severs the marriage tie. Strange that they should seem so near and yet be so far apart. It is a matter of the utmost importance to

all young men and women to know how to relate themselves properly to one another. The proper association of ladies and gentlemen is a blessing to both. Men receive from such association a refining, subduing influence. Women receive strength and integrity of character. But improper associations produce evil results. In their intercourse with one another, young people should maintain a proper reserve. They should associate together as friends and companions in a frank, manly and womanly way; but at the same time there should be a bound of reserve through which no one would dare to break. Womanly reserve and modesty constitute a bulwark of purity and safety. When we forget this proper reserve, we fall into danger.

"By these means we may not be able to save all our young people from unwise and disastrous marriages; but I do know from experience that we shall be able to direct the feet of many into that pathway which leads to the highest and purest bliss this world affords,—a congenial and happy married life."

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY DEPARTMENT

Third Meeting, May 19, 4:30 P. M.

THE topic under consideration was the standard bill for one day's rest in seven, which has been introduced in many of the State legislatures during the past legislative year. The text of the bill was read by the chairman. The title is, "An act to Promote the Public Health."

Following this a paper, which had been prepared by W. M. Healey, of San Diego, Cal., was read by the chairman, the author not being present. Two extracts follow:—

"Facts do not sustain the assertion that working seven days in the week is destructive of health. The Japanese and Chinese have paid no attention to a weekly day of rest, but have been almost incessant toilers for centuries, and now their powers of endurance are so great that Sunday-keeping laborers ask for state protection against their competitive labor. Where Sunday is a day of general enforced idleness, Monday finds fewer men able to work than are found on any other day of the week."

"No act of the legislature of a State can make one babe hungry or sleepy. It does not have to appoint a commission to teach ducks to swim. The foot-sore traveler is weary, and no civil law can prevent it. No stated time of rest can be made to meet the physical needs of all. Such rest must be varied according to the strength and labor of each individual. Nature attends to that. Human lawmakers cannot."

This paper was eminently the feature of the meeting.

Following was a fifteen-minute talk by J. E. Jayne, religious liberty secretary for the Atlantic Union Conference, in which he related the success which had attended the work against this bill in the legislatures of the States in his union. The bill has been defeated, so far, in every legislature, except Ohio and Pennsylvania, it having been favorably reported out of the committees to whom it was referred in those States.

Brother Anderson, from Australia, stated that in that continent there is at present a movement toward legislating

not only concerning Sunday, but also Saturday, as a day of rest. "This," he said, "will bring in a peculiar situation, and may tax our people's resourcefulness to meet it properly."

Those taking part in the discussion were: J. H. Westphal, H. A. Weaver, C. S. Longacre, F. W. Stray, W. A. Colcord, A. J. Clark, K. C. Russell, C. H. Edwards.

Fourth Meeting

The subject for the day was "The Papal Program for America." A. J. S. Bourdeau, of Takoma Park, D. C., presented the subject in the form of a forceful and convincing paper.

His opening statement was as follows:—

"Rome has a very definite program laid out for America. So complex and cunningly devised is her plan that were it not clearly outlined in Bible prophecy, it would be very difficult to comprehend. Unfortunately for America, this long and varied program is not simply being planned; it is actually being carried out. So confident, indeed, have the papal leaders become that they regard the Catholic conquest of the United States as imminent. Briefly expressed, the program is to make America Catholic."

Ample and rare quotations from Catholic authorities, which reveal a definite and carefully planned program toward controlling America soon, featured the paper. One authority is quoted as saying, Roman "Catholic truth will travel on the wings of American influence, and with it encircle the universe."

Thirty-six items dealing with definite Roman Catholic plans for Romanizing America were set forth, a few of which are as follows:—

Improvement of every opportunity to unite the church and state, in public processions, Thanksgiving ceremonies attended by the President, members of the Cabinet, and other state officials.

Securing positions of power in the government for the upbuilding of the church.

The censorship of all public libraries, involving the elimination of staunch Protestant books, papers, and magazines from the shelves and tables. This is usually done by securing the appointment of a Catholic librarian, reader, or other official.

The control of the police forces of American cities, as is now done in ninety-two per cent of the positions.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Fourth Meeting

THE attendance at the meetings of the Medical Department has outgrown the capacity of the room assigned; so these meetings have been moved to the large pavilion, where the hundreds who attend can be accommodated.

The first paper, by Julia A. White, M. D., was entitled, "The Relation of Health Reform to a Preparation for the Latter Rain." It was replete with quotations from the Bible and the "Spirit of Prophecy," indicating that the purpose of God is to translate a people who shall be "in the likeness of him," and that the time has come for this likeness to be developed. "God's purpose for his children is that they shall grow up to the full stature of men and women

in Christ Jesus. In order to do this, they must use aright every power of the mind, soul, and body. A solemn responsibility rests upon those who know the truth. They have no time to spend in the indulgence of appetite."

Elder J. O. Corliss's paper was along the same line, and indicated clearly that if health reform is left out of the message, we have not a perfect message,—we are not "perfecting holiness in the fear of God."

Dr. Miller said that health reform is a conformity to right principles, and that reason for abstinence from the use of objectionable articles of diet, are based on hygienic principles found in the Bible.

Dr. Kress read from the special Testimonies to the workers in New York City in 1902: "Absolute truth, righteousness, and honesty, are always to be maintained. Keep the work of health reform to the front, is the message I

and who will put forth every power of his being to implant in the hearts of others a love for the message.

Elder F. H. DeVinney, superintendent of the Japan Mission Field, read a paper entitled, "Shall We Have Sanitariums in Mission Fields?" In this paper he suggested that in many mission fields it is better to have doctors and nurses, with facilities for treating patients where they find them, than a large building of brick and mortar, where the sick must be brought. In many heathen lands the most effective work can be accomplished by native workers trained in the art of simple, rational treatments. Every effort should be to heal and cure the sin-sick soul.

Elder C. L. Butterfield read a paper prepared by Dr. Riley Russell, of Korea, telling of his medical dispensary work in that country. The Koreans are extremely ignorant of the science of medi-

HALF A CENTURY AGO

The Formation of the General Conference

Fifty years ago today there were assembled in Monterey, Michigan, a small but representative group of Seventh-day Adventist believers, who had gathered in connection with the annual meetings of the Michigan Conference and of the Review and Herald Publishing Association, for the purpose of forming a General Conference organization.

During the days the brethren were together, from May 20-23, 1863, they united in organizing a General Conference. In a report of the meeting published in the May 26, 1863, issue of the *Review*, it is revealed that those who united in this action discerned, with far-seeing vision, the place that the General Conference would occupy in connection with the work of God in the earth. According to this report, the Conference was formed "for the purpose of securing unity and efficiency in labor, and promoting the general interests of the cause of present truth, and of perfecting the organization of the Seventh-day Adventists."

The delegates at the Monterey meeting, representing the six State conferences then in existence, went forward in the fear of God in effecting a permanent organization, adopting a constitution, and electing officers for the ensuing year. Recognizing the advantage of uniformity, they also drew up and recommended a form of constitution for State conferences.

Harmony prevailed throughout the four days the brethren spent together. Elder Uriah Smith, the secretary, in a *Review* editorial (May 26) descriptive of the meeting, wrote:—

"Perhaps no previous meeting that we have ever enjoyed, was characterized by such unity of feeling and harmony of sentiment. In all the important steps taken at this Conference, in the organization of a General Conference, and the further perfecting of State conferences, defining the authority of each, and the important duties belonging to their various officers, there was not a dissenting voice, and we may reasonably doubt if there was even a dissenting thought. Such union, on such points, affords the strongest grounds of hope for the immediate advancement of the cause, and its future glorious prosperity and triumph."

Of the benefits accruing to the cause of God as a result of the steps taken at that time, Elder James White wrote late in 1873 in "An Earnest Appeal" addressed to the General Conference Committee and to the committees of State conferences and other officers:—

"As numbers have increased, and missionary fields have opened before us, we have all come to prize our simple, and, to human view, complete organization. The history of our cause bears a decided testimony in favor of our system of organization. The men who framed it, and introduced it, felt the importance of their work. The Guiding Hand was with them, which is the reason why the lapse of more than ten years has not revealed defects demanding changes. We unhesitatingly express our firm convictions that organization with us was by the direct providence of God."



THE LATE ELDER URIAH SMITH, THE FIRST SECRETARY OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

am bidden to bear. Show so plainly the value of health reform that a widespread need for it will be felt. It is possible to have a wholesome nutritious diet without using flesh meat."

Dr. Kress said that we are to "cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh," not that we may *become* the sons of God, but because we *are* the sons of God. "I delight to do thy will." If we are truly converted, we shall delight to do his will.

Fifth Meeting

With more than one thousand in attendance, the meeting was opened with an earnest prayer by Elder R. W. Munson, of Java.

Elder I. H. Evans spoke of the qualifications necessary to successful missionary work in foreign lands. All who go to mission fields should be good Christians. They should be good Christians at home, then they can be good Christians in foreign lands. Medical missionaries should be good Seventh-day Adventists. To make converts to the truth, one must be a lover and a doer of the truth. A medical worker should be a good evangelist, able to lead men to believe in Jesus Christ. Doctors can gain access to homes and individuals where the minister cannot go. His first thought and motive should be to win souls to Christ. His profession should not be first, but be used as an auxiliary to the main all-important purpose of saving men and women. He must be one in whose heart the message burns,

and the practise of medicine in that country is often barbarous and cruel. The people have implicit faith in the medical missionary who in kindness and love visits the sick and ministers to their needs. The doctor must travel from place to place through the country, as the people are so poor they cannot go long distances to visit the sanitariums.

Dr. A. B. Olsen, of England, spoke of the high standard to which it is the privilege of the medical missionary to attain. The supreme object of doctors and nurses should be to save souls in the kingdom of God. It is a great thing to be the means of healing men's bodies, but it is a thousand times greater to be instrumental in healing the souls of men. Medical missionaries should be warm-hearted, kind, and sympathetic, seeking to inspire the sick with courage and hope, persuading them to look to God, the great Physician. And the doctors should always in faith bow down before God and ask his blessing on the treatment given.

Dr. H. C. Menkel, of the India Mission, said: "No matter what the thoughts and purposes of the medical student as he finishes his school work and prepares for his field of labor, when he reaches his field, and sees the great and awful need of the thousands and millions of human beings, he is soon swallowed up in the one great, overmastering desire to heal sin-sick souls by leading them to Jesus, the great Physician."