

Lake Union Herald

"In due season we shall reap, if we faint not"

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No. 45

Gleanings From the Indianapolis Council—No. 2

J. L. Mc CONAUGHEY

We are again glad to pass on to the brethren and sisters in the Lake Union further reports from the General Conference Committee Council which recently closed its session in Indianapolis. In this issue of the HERALD we are passing on as full reports as space will allow. One or two of the reports are rather long, and may have to be continued in the next issue.

We felt that our people would appreciate these full reports so we have spared no pains in making them as complete as possible. In this issue of the HERALD we give reports from Elder Charles Thompson and Professor J. L. Shaw on their recent trip to South America, also a report from Elder J. C. Raft, which was given the Council on the progress of our work in the Scandinavian Union Conference.

We feel sure that our people in the Lake Union Conference will be glad to have the privilege of reading the report Elder Christian rendered to the Council on "Europe's Call to America." We regret that this is too long to appear in one issue of the HERALD, but we are asking the editor to print as much as possible, and continue it the following week.

In leaving Indianapolis, Elder Daniells, president of the General Conference, stated that this to his mind was one of the most blessed councils that the General Conference Committee has ever held.

No doubt our readers will be interested in the following items:

1. The next World General Conference will be held in the World Exposition Building in San Francisco, May 11-31, 1922. This is the same place where the 1918 Conference was held. This is a large three-story auditorium, and has a seating capacity of ten thousand, with several small auditoriums, including light, heat, and janitor service,—all granted to us free for the entire month of May, 1922. This will be the largest General Conference session ever held by our people. It will be recalled that at the last General Conference our delegations from Europe and Asia were quite small on account of war conditions. The full delegations are expected from all countries outside of North America to this conference which will be the most important one ever held.

2. Last year, 1919, our denomination sold \$5,278,000 worth of books. It is estimated that this year our

sales will reach in the neighborhood of \$6,500,000. Nothing like this has ever been done in the history of any denomination.

3. Reports from Germany, Austria, the Balkan States, and South America bring to us pathetic appeals for help. New mission stations, publishing houses, churches, schools, and hospitals must be erected in 1921. The appeals call for more than five million dollars for next year. It is estimated that three hundred missionaries were sent out this year by our own denomination. In 1921 many more must go.

4. On account of the pressing demands upon us for workers to fill the many, many calls, it was voted to raise our missions quota next year to sixty cents per week per member. It was also voted that the local conference pay a larger percentage of its tithe to the General Conference next year, with which to carry on our mission program. This means, brethren and sisters, that we shall have to put forth a more strenuous effort next year than we have ever put forth before in missions. At the close of one of the sessions of the Council on Thursday, October 28, the Conference and visitors raised on the open floor of the auditorium \$106,000 to pass on to the Missions Board. If we are to have a part in the finishing of this work, we must hasten, and help carry it forward with our means.

5. The Southern Publishing Association has issued 1,500,000 Harvest Ingathering papers this year. The demand is for more. An extra one hundred thousand papers will be published to help meet the emergency. These papers will be ready by the first of December. If you desire a few papers to use during the month of December, please place your order with your tract society at once.

6. One of the most prominent features of the reports rendered at the Council by our brethren from Europe was the fact that the late war has not hindered our work in that part of the world. In Europe and throughout Russia the work is steadily advancing. While three hundred of our German boys were slain in the trenches, over four hundred conversions took place. Since the war, the staggering conditions in Europe are desperate. Thousands are starving and destitute, and conditions in southern Europe are fear-

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THE LAKE UNION HERALD

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Mrs. Lou Kirby Curtis . . . Editor

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ful. Starvation, suffering, diseases, and death await millions this winter. Money values have gone down in Russia so much that six rubles which were worth before the war \$600 in our money, are now worth but 65 cents. Now is the time for us to send our American dollars over there. More can be accomplished with the American dollar now than ever before. Brethren, we are in the midst of a prosperous time. We have warm homes for the winter, a supply of vegetables and fruits, a bank account, and with our wives and children enjoy the fireside together. Can we deny our brethren across the sea? Can we selfishly indulge in prosperity and escape the condemnation of the great Judge in that day? The outlook was never more encouraging, never more hopeful. May the Lord lay upon us the burden of His work among every nation kindred, tongue, and people

Europe's Call to America

L. H. Christian

The church of Christ is one in all the world. If one part prospers, the other parts rejoice. If the work of the Lord encounters great hardships in one country, the true believers in other countries come to the rescue. The inspired word says, speaking of the church as the body of Christ, "Whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." The church in Europe has suffered greatly the past years and is still suffering. There have been untold perplexities and dangers. We have come to a crisis for our work in Europe. The Lord has given us great success in winning souls, as more than 22,000 have been baptized during the past five years, but we are short of workers, especially experienced workers. We have almost no schools nor other institutions. For 30,000 German Adventist in Europe, there is only one training center with an enrollment of 107. The need of educational work in Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, Czecko-Slovakia, Rumania, the Latin Union and other fields is very urgent.

The European delegates to the Fall Council have come with a pressing request for men to help us in building up our departments and institutions, but we are also greatly in need of funds. During the past twenty years Europe was almost self-supporting, but the war has wrought havoc with our conference funds. In places they are almost worthless owing to the present rate of exchange. We are glad to report that every conference has stood the strain and has held

together. Our churches too have been loyal in this great ordeal; not a single one has been ruined. Our members in Europe have suffered greatly, both in persecution and physical need. It is this situation which leads the Seventh-day Adventists in Europe to extend this call to their brethren in America. They believe that they will receive a hearty response. There is no national feeling in our churches. We are all one in Christ Jesus. Our brethren in Germany are heart and soul united with our brethren in America. During all our trips in Europe, we did not find one indication of ill feeling on the part of our brethren over there towards the brethren in other lands with which their country had been at war.

There are many bonds between Europe and America. The American influence in Europe is very strong at the present time. This is true of political matters. During the last century, thirty-four millions of Europeans came to America. They, as well as their children feel closely in touch with the people across the sea. The political ideals and principles of America were largely instrumental in bringing on the many uprisings against the state church and autocratic government that Europe has witnessed the past four years. Many of the leaders in these movements were from America. The first little independent republic started in Russia was begun by a Pennsylvania miner. He came to Pittsburg when a lad of fourteen,—worked himself up until he became a prominent man. He married an American lady and went back to Europe with the idea of helping to bring liberty to his countrymen. The leading man of Letvia spent eight years in Nebraska University as a teacher. The leaders of political thought in such countries as Estonia, Lithuania, Rumania, etc., have been in America and are greatly influenced by American conceptions of the rights of man and of personal liberty. Everyone has heard of Doctor Masaryk. He spent many years in this country in the interests of his native land and is now the honored and trusted president of the Czecko-Slovakian republic. His daughter, who is a doctor, is the head of the Czecko-Slovakian Red Cross Society, one of the best of its kind in Europe. Europe today is full of political adventures, of changes and unrest. Thus the city of Kiev in Russia had fourteen different and distinct governments in three years, besides four revolutionary powers which lasted a day or two.

Many great political dangers have indeed come to Europe the past few years. The old empire of Austria has been broken into fragments from an auto-

cratic monarchy to a socialistic republic. Not only was the Kaiser dethroned, but the kings and princes at the head of the twenty-five states of Germany lost their power. They are living as private citizens as is a former Emperor of Austria, who by the way, has his residence within a short distance of the Gland Sanitarium in Switzerland. Russia, the great stronghold of autocracy as personified in the Czar, has been thrown into the throes of the greatest revolution and reign of terror known to history. These changes in Europe constitute a clarion call to the statesmen and thinkers of this country to come to the rescue of the old world in these times of disintegration and revolution. On every hand one sees distrust, dissatisfaction and a heaving unrest. The Europe of today has been utterly changed from the Europe of before the war.

There is a very close economic relation between America and Europe. Before the war, England, as well as some countries on the continent, had invested some four billions of dollars in America. London was the financial capital of the world. Today that is changed. America now has more than ten billions of dollars coming from England; money that was loaned to the various nations of Europe. Several countries of Europe are largely dependent upon America for fuel, food, and clothing. There is a crying need for American credit in order that Europe may have purchasing power. It is commonly reported that Lenin, the great genius of Russian communism, and possibly the strongest man developed during the war, declared, "I will destroy modern capitalism by an inflation of the currency." It certainly looks as though he would succeed. Money in Europe has decreased until in places it is worthless. In some cities of Poland, and Russia, there were such quantities of paper money on hand that loads of it were used in firing the boilers that heated the public buildings. This money which I am showing you is a thousand Russian rubles. Before the war it was worth over \$500; I bought it in the bank for 65 cents. This bill I hold in my hand is an Esthonian mark, which is now worth half a cent, but it is supposed to correspond to the old Russian ruble that was worth 50 cents. The German mark before the war was worth 24 cents and is now, as everyone knows, selling at about 1½ cents. This decrease in money values has brought immense loss to our cause, has thrown our conferences into very great perplexity.

Our Russian minister in Petrograd receives 22,000 rubles a month; the one in Moscow gets 24,000. In Russia at the present time a pound of butter costs 7,000 rubles and a pair of shoes up to 77,000 rubles. In Esthonia, where money matters are much better, butter is 60 marks a pound and bread 13. In that country a poor suit of clothes costs 5,000 marks; a cow, 15,000 marks; a sheep 1,000; a horse 25,000; a shirt 600 marks; a hair cut 20 marks. These figures give you some conception of what money is worth. The whole financial machinery of Europe is out of

gear, and Europe is calling upon America for help. Under such conditions, it is not to be wondered at that our institutions and conferences need financial assistance. We have good hopes, however, that better times will come in a financial way. We believe that these countries will recover themselves and we have good reasons to think that in a short time our work in Europe will be self supporting.

Ravages of War

It is not pleasant to speak of conditions as we find them in Europe. I must confess that much as I had read the American press concerning the need and destitution of these countries and the ruin wrought by the war, I had no conception of the fearful destructions that had come upon these lands across the sea. I can give but a few instances. We visited Riga, in western Russia. Before the war that city had a population of 570,000; it now has 220,000. There are miles and miles of large empty factories. The workmen in these institutions were drafted in the war or driven away by the Bolshevists. All the machinery, not only in the factories, but all through the country was carried away by the central powers. At night the city is dark, as there is neither coal nor power. Our friends took me to the best hotel in the city. It was a stately building situated on a beautiful boulevard and surrounded by every evidence of the luxury and prosperity of earlier times. The floors were absolutely bare—no rugs in the parlor, and scarcely a chair or bed. A good room cost 32 cents a day. A large iron bridge across the Dvina River connecting the two parts of Riga is destroyed. I have seen very few bridges in America as large as this one, but the strong iron pillars and beams were twisted and turned and penetrated by bullets as though they were made of paper. Two large sections of the bridge had fallen into the stream. A large share of Riga, with beautiful buildings and churches, an art museum, etc., was so shot to pieces during the battle that it is impossible to restore it.

Traveling in Europe is exceedingly difficult, though these conditions are improving rapidly. The trains are dark at night. They go very slowly; eight or ten miles an hour in some countries is a good rate. There are trips that could be made before the war in ten hours which now require fourteen days. If one wants a seat in the train he must go to the station at least two hours ahead of time. There are few trains. We were reliably informed, that some of the trunk lines in Russia now have but one train a day. Only government officials and speculators travel. The rulers do not permit people to go from one city to another without a special pass which few can obtain except by paying large sums of money. One sees long passenger trains coming crawling along with more people on top of the cars and on the side of the cars and over the engine and on the rear end of the train than there are inside. Often men push into the cars so that the women and children have to crawl on top. I have often seen a passenger train where the top of every

coach was covered with passengers; often mothers with one or two little children and several bundles. In one city we had to wait six days to get a train. We were then told that we would have to wait twenty-one days more, but by paying a heavy tip we were able to secure transportation. However, when we got on the train it developed that the agent had sold us space that was not found on the train. By promising the conductor and others that we would not forget them at the end of the journey, we were permitted to sit outside and to lie down in a little hall.

No missionary that visits Europe takes any time for sight-seeing, especially the battlefields. To see them is not a pleasure. I cannot describe the feeling that came over me when I crossed in our journees, the first large battlefield I saw in Europe. The miles and miles of trenches and complex barbed-wire fences, the cities where every house, including churches and offices were heaps of ruins, the acres and acres of broken locomotives and railroad cars, the broken aeroplanes and the autos, are all witnesses to the great struggle. Yet, the material havoc and the financial ruin brought on by the war, is as nothing compared to the poverty and famine that one sees. To an American it is a new experience to meet people who have lived in the plague sections where thousands died in a day and were buried in long trenches without coffins. It is yet a stranger thing to converse, not with one or two, but with hundreds of people who for months did not have enough to eat. Many of our people have suffered in the famine and plague. During one quarter this year we lost eleven members in Petrograd through starvation. People lack clothing and shoes. In many cities of eastern Europe, women and children are never seen on the street in winter. Men only go out in the middle of the day clothed in sheep skin or horse hides. Most of the people spend the winter in bed or indoors like the animals in their dens. It is a condition that is hard to comprehend. There are cities there where men in the summer time would walk the streets without shoes or hat or shirt. They were satisfied with a vest and a pair of trousers reaching to the knees. A dependable brother told us that in some of those cities a person considered himself well dressed if he has that much clothing.

I hesitate to speak further concerning these conditions of need and distress. I fear some may think that we are overstating things. In Russia I met a leader of the Red Cross work, a reliable, competent physician who had spent years in Europe. He told me that he had read many reports from American papers concerning conditions in Europe, and especially in Russia, but never yet had he read anything that measured up to the actual facts of suffering and want in those lands. During the first year of the war, out of 300 doctors in Servia 120 died of the plague. A Red Cross agent reports that 50 per cent of the doctors in Petrograd perished last winter of typhus and dysentery, the two great plagues of that region. The

physician referred to above, stated at one time he had 1,200 cases of typhus and 400 surgical cases in his hospital. To help him there were two nurses and some young women very hastily trained. In one of the battles in Servia, 40,000 wounded were lying on the streets. Many of them had been driven in on ox carts, a four days' journey. Many of them were already sick with the dysentery, and yet they were driven in, mutilated and wounded, covered with blood and filth that is indescribable. One physician stated to me that he arranged three operating rooms, and for forty-eight hours he and his nurses performed operations without any rest or sleep. The young women would get the patients ready, strap them on the table so the doctor could come in hastily and remove a limb or perform some other operation. All operations were done without any anaesthetic of any kind. I do not mean to give the impression that these conditions obtain at the present time; yet it is a well-known fact that Europe enters upon the blackest winter of its experience, especially in the south and east, and in Russia.

But the physical and material ruin of the war is nothing compared to the moral and mental. People are unwilling to work. The American Red Cross is feeding 18,000 Russian refugees in Finland. The Red Cross agent suggested that the 4,000 men in the camp should take the tin in which the bacon shipped in was wrapped, and make tin cups but the men refused. They said the government had ruined them through the war and now the world owed them a living. They would not work. However, when they received no food for a few days they made up their minds to make the tin cups. But this incident is only an illustration of one of the greatest dangers of Europe. Millions of men have been idle and lived in dissipation during the war. Facing death as they have, they have lost all fear of punishment. They are out of touch with the world and unwilling to work, but eager to plunder and destroy.

The Day of God's Preparation

Those who have visited Europe are deeply convinced that the suffering and the ruin wrought these past years is the means by which God has thrown down walls of opposition and prepared the hearts of people for the reception of the message. The state church of Russia is gone. In theory there is religious liberty in Russia. The present regime is committed to the policy, as stated to me by one of its members, of eradicating from the Russian mind, all religious consciousness and feeling. But on the whole, our people have fared quite well, and there is liberty to preach. When Austria went to pieces, the state church came to an end. As far as we know, there is religious liberty in all of Europe. During our visit to Bucharest a leading member of the Rumanian parliament delivered a strong lecture in favor of separation of church and state. His great argument in his plea for religious liberty was the rights of Seventh-day Adventists. Our

movement in Rumania is the only Protestant reformation that country has known. We are pioneers there, as all our members come to us from the Catholic Church. The power of the priest throughout Russia, the Balkan states, Austria, and other priest-ridden countries, is rapidly waning. Thousands of priests have been killed. Even Lutheran ministers in Letwia were destroyed in large numbers by the Bolshevists.

The patriarchal head of the Russian hierarchy who lived in Moscow was murdered a year ago. Doctor Hahn, professor of theology in the Dorpet University, a prominent religious thinker of Europe, was killed about the same time.

Power of Priests Waning

At one place early in the war the priests announced a campaign to drive every Adventist out of the city. They succeeded. Shortly after that a Russian soldier, who was an Adventist, was interned there. He had been made fearful and timid about his religion, and now he was a captive. Soon after coming to the city he learned that all Adventists had been driven out. Being alone the Lord spoke to his heart. He stated that it seemed as though God said to him, "You are the only light here now and I require you to build again an altar to me in this city." The young man took his Bible and began to read the Word of God to the people. Within two months twenty-two had begun to keep the Sabbath.

Later the priests again wrote in the papers and appointed a mass meeting of protest against Adventists. They also commenced a parade to drive the heretics from the city, but much to their chagrin not a single soul came to the meeting or took part in the parade but the priests. The newspapers and public men began to ridicule the priests, declaring that they would rather have the Adventists than the priests anyway. Today we have a church in that city of seventy members.

In the province the priests hired a learned doctor of theology to go from place to place and lecture against the Adventists. He took the no-law position regarding the Sabbath and accused us as dangerous to both church and state. He declared that we did more than any others to foment rebellion. At the close of one of his lectures to a large crowd, a plain Adventist farmer desired permission to speak. He told the mayor that according to the doctrine they had just heard, there was no divine law and consequently no sin. He stated that if that were true, the people had a right to steal as the many bandits in the country were doing, or murder or destroy. The mayor of the city became stirred at this and asked the doctor of theology if he had really taught the people that the law of God was not binding. As he admitted this, the mayor required him to deliver a lecture emphasizing the unchangeable nature of the law and the importance of obeying it. At its close the mayor said, "I do not care on which day the people rest, just so they work the other six. But there can be no doctrine

as dangerous as this—that we are free to break the ten commandments. The teachers of such doctrine are our greatest enemies." This experience was a great victory for our people and gave a strong impetus to the truth in that place.

One of our good canvassers told me that for years they had been working on the plan of not making prominent that the books they sold were books on the present truth. He thought he would make an experiment. He took the book and went out to canvass. He went to the business men and the doctors and ministers and said, "I am a Seventh-day Adventist. I am selling a Seventh-day Adventist book. We are the only people that expound the prophecies correctly and understand what these present-day events mean, and this is the only book in your language explaining them." He sold more books that way than he had ever sold before. Everybody wanted to read that book.

The great difficulty in Europe is not to get people to our lectures, but to get halls large enough to hold the congregations that came to listen to the truth. They are looking for people who can bring them the light of God for this time. There is a spirit of despair settling upon the hearts of men in all of Europe. They are in darkness and are looking for greater troubles and famines and distress. We did not find an optimist across the sea. Our brethren that have come back from Russia told me that there were only fifteen active laborers in our cause in Russia. They said that these workers were overwhelmed with invitations from people that want them to come and teach them the truth. Yet it is difficult to do so. No one can travel from one place to another in Russia without a passport from the government, and they don't give them unless they think they should, and travel is almost at a standstill. Some have offered us a large tract of land with cities and villages if we would gather the Seventh-day Adventists in one place and start a communistic colony. The government has given us many liberties because it is known that we have never believed in the union of church and state. In the early days of the Russian government they proclaimed religious freedom of worship, and our people enjoy at least a certain amount of liberty.

[Continued]

Report of the Scandinavian Union

Elder J. C. Raft

I thank the Lord for this opportunity of being present at this important meeting. I recall with joy and gratitude the meeting in Boulder; what I saw and heard there has been a great blessing and help to me in my work.

Our people in Scandinavia send hearty greeting to our brethren and sisters in America; and it is a great pleasure to me to be able to report that God is blessing His cause in Scandinavia. Our brethren are united in the truth, and they are seeking God. A revival is

taking place, and God's Spirit is working upon hearts.

The annual meetings the past summer were well attended and we received great blessings there. This was due largely to the presence of the brethren sent from America, who by the blessing of the Lord rendered excellent help. Our brethren in Scandinavia greatly appreciated the visit of Brother Daniells and the other American brethren. A well-attended institute for the workers was held in Copenhagen, May 19-23, just before the union meeting.

At the annual meetings several changes were made in the work of the conference. Instead of having two or three conferences, as in the past, in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, we now have only one conference in each country. This change was made to enable us to introduce the various departments as adopted in America.

The work of these departments has already begun. Our brethren are enthusiastic and ready to take hold. The first Thirteenth Sabbath Offering was taken the last Sabbath in September. We had set our goal at 10,000 kroner; but judging from the reports received before departure for America, we shall at least receive 15,000 kroner. We have made a beginning in the Harvest Ingathering work, and even though we may have to carry it on in a little different way than in America, I believe we shall see good results. We are not permitted to go from house to house and ask for money, but we can sell the paper at a certain sum, stating at the same time that money received all goes to missions, and that all are invited to give more if they so desire. We have ordered 60,000 papers, and we shall be able to use them all.

The year 1919 was the best in the history of the Scandinavian Union Conference. We added 608 new members, compared with 557 in 1918. The tithe amounted to 583,045 kroner, compared with 473,759 kroner in 1918, an increase of 109,285 kroner. In donations we received 148,282 kroner, in 1918 we received 103,677 kroner, an increase of 44,605 kroner. In 1919 we sold books for 1,152,866 kroner, and in 1918 for 834,961 kroner. Here there was an increase of 317,905 kroner. In the sanitarium work there has been a similar progress.

The educational work is the weakest point in the Scandinavian Union. The reason for this I shall not dwell upon at this time. There is a need in this respect that must be met, and that soon. We have no time to lose; we must act quickly. Two things are needful at once. We must provide for the education of young men and women, not only for our Union but for countries outside of Scandinavia. We must at once establish church schools in the capitals—Stockholm, Helsingfors, Christiania, and Copenhagen. But we lack money, and we lack buildings. Nearly all our churches meet in rented quarters, and these they occupy (with a very few exceptions) only a few hours on the Sabbath, and in a few instances also one evening a week.

In Christiania and Copenhagen we have our own meeting house, but no room to carry on school work. The boards of education as well as the health authorities often place hindrances in our way, by the requirements made as to teachers and classrooms, but the work must be done. The obstacles must be overcome. In order to establish church schools in the above-named cities, we must have suitable quarters, and these can be had only as we purchase buildings. In Copenhagen this can be done, as the Danish Conference is able financially to handle the situation, but in Helsingfors, Stockholm, and Christiania it is different. We ought to have a church building in each of these large centers, as it is almost impossible to rent a place. The Scandinavian Union has appropriated 10,000 kroner toward a building in Stockholm, and the Swedish Conference will do what it can, also the church in Stockholm, but this will not be sufficient. We have therefore taken the liberty to ask the General Conference to give us \$7,500 for a building in Stockholm, and \$5,000 toward a building in Christiania. We are also asking for \$10,000 toward a building in Helsingfors. As soon as we receive these amounts, we will secure buildings and start church schools in these cities.

To educate young men and women as ministers, teachers, and other workers, will take more money than we can supply, that is if we are to hasten the work. We can, therefore, see no other way than to ask the General Conference for \$5,000 for Finland and Sweden, and \$7,500 for Norway and Denmark, that is \$25,000 in all. We believe we shall receive this amount, and are sure that good results will follow in the near future.

I also desire to speak of Estland and Letland, now belonging to the Scandinavian Union. Brother Christian and I visited these countries. He will render a longer report, and I shall say only this: These countries have been robbed of almost everything. The people have suffered terribly and are in great need. In this respect the outlook is not bright. On the other hand, the possibilities for the proclamation of the third angel's message have perhaps never been better in any country than in these border states, unless it be Russia itself when the Bolsheviks have finished, which day we hope is near at hand.

Our brethren in Esthonia and Letvia have passed through a time of great need and distress, but God has spared their lives, and they are of good courage in the Lord. In Esthonia there has been a large apostasy. This was not caused by a difference of opinion in regard to our faith, but strife and divisions among the workers. Two ministers became discontented with the conference leadership and started a new conference. By claiming that the General Conference was on their side, they succeeded in drawing several hundred members away. At the annual conference in Reval we met the greater part of these, and I believe

that the honest in heart will come back. The meeting in Reval was very well attended. The Spirit of God spoke to hearts. We have about 600 loyal brethren and sisters in Esthonia.

The Lethonian Conference numbers about 1,200 members. The annual meeting was held in Riga, Sept. 16, 1920. Before the war this city had about 500,000 inhabitants, but now only 250,000. The meeting was well attended. On the Sabbath there were about 900 brethren present. A good spirit prevailed at all the meetings. Here, as well as in Reval, it was both interesting and encouraging to meet with the dear brethren and sisters in the faith, those who on account of the war for several years had been denied the privilege of meeting with those of like faith from other lands.

The work has made good progress in Lethonia, in spite of the many hindrances on account of the war. There has not been any apostasy or division. Our people stand united in the truth, and they are seeking God and working for Him. The annual meeting in Riga was a blessed season, a meeting not soon forgotten. Riga is the door or gate to the great Russian field. This we must consider when we plan for the work in Russia. The church in Riga has at the present time 361 members. Here we should have a building where the church could meet, and for other purposes, and now is the time to buy such a building, that is to say if we buy in dollars; in rubles it is expensive. We have found such a building, centrally located, in Riga. It is a large building where there is room for both the church and the church school. There will also be room enough for publishing work and a mission school that might be held temporarily. Besides this, there will also be apartments to be rented out. All this can be had for about \$10,000 if we buy now while the exchange is so low. We have already gathered about 50,000 rubles in Lethonia, and we would ask the General Conference to contribute \$10,000 for this enterprise.

We must prepare literature for Esthonia and Lethonia, and for this there will also be an outlay of means. To be able to publish books and tracts in both Esthonian and Lethonian languages will require at least \$7,000 for each country, and as we have nowhere else to go for help, we would ask the General Conference to provide this money. We also ask for an appropriation of \$2,500 for each of the two conferences. This is necessary to continue the evangelical work. The times are difficult, and we must do something to help start the work. Later they can take care of themselves. What we ask this time is to be used in starting the work; we do not expect to ask for more, that will probably not be necessary. Given a start we will, by the blessing of the Lord, be able to help ourselves and be able to contribute to the General Conference the same as the conferences in America. I emphasize this that you may not get the impression that I am coming with a similar budget next year.

The Scandinavian Union will do what it can to help Esthonia and Lethonia with both men and means. We, therefore, feel free to ask for the help mentioned above for the educational work in Scandinavia. Scandinavia is not yet strong enough to do all that is required of it. We have sent Brother N. C. Bergersen to Esthonia to take the lead in that conference, and the union take the responsibility for his salary and expenses. Shortly, Brother Saby-Larson and wife, as well as Brother Gudmundsen—all from Norway—will go with Brother and Sister Tappenberg to Abyssinia to take up the work there.

With this I must close. But before I do this, I would bring to the leading men in the General Conference in America our very hearty thanks for the interest they always have taken in the work in Scandinavia and the understanding they have had of the situation. It has been a great encouragement to us that the General Conference has given us the men that we have asked for. Some of these have already arrived and commenced their work, and we expect that others will come soon. By the assistance of the General Conference we have been able to send seven men to the school in Hutchinson and to Berrien Springs. For this we are very thankful, expecting that these brethren will return after their school term is over, and fill their places in our ranks at home, either in Scandinavia or in other needy fields. We would greatly appreciate it if the General Conference also could see its way clear to send us a few young Scandinavians, after they have completed their school work in America. We further ask for a general agent in Sweden.

I admit that our requests are many, but we have not asked for anything that we do not urgently need. The many pressing calls coming to us compel us to make these requests. I trust that my dear brethren gathered together at this meeting will understand this, and I can assure you that the Scandinavian Union desires to take its place in the ranks and to do its full duty. Our local conferences gladly pay their tithe and their donations to the General Conferences, and for the year 1920 this will amount to about 300,000 kroner. God has been merciful to us, and we desire to be found faithful in His cause. We gladly take up the work that lies before us, and we are of good courage. We put our trust in the Lord and His promises, and our hope is to be gathered together with you on the sea of glass around the great white throne. Pray for us.

The Neglected Continent — No. 1

Prof. J. L. Shaw

We shall approach our subject not only from the standpoint of the Neglected Continent, but we wish also to consider it from the standpoint of the continent of opportunity. Since my visit to South America, the words of Isaiah 55:10, 11 have been impressed on my mind more than ever. It is marvelous the possibilities of God's word, when it has its way in the

human heart. We have the two continents of the Western Hemisphere, North and South America. The history of these continents is different, and why? Largely because one has had the privilege, the free opportunity to study the Word of God, and the other has had it kept from it, and the people have been kept in darkness, superstition, and ignorance as a result. The story is told of Columbus as he crossed the trackless waters of the Atlantic. When he came near to Salvador, he saw birds flying southward, and he thought to himself these birds are going to a landing place, and we will go with our vessels in that direction. It was a small thing, but it shaped the destiny of a continent. It left North America largely to Protestant believers, to an open Bible, and to free institutions. It took to South America the Spanish education and training, the influence and the teaching of the Roman Catholic Church. However, I am glad that nothing can stand before the word of the living God.

A little more than a quarter of a century ago we sent our first men to South America. They had not great learning and education, they did not go with a large amount of means, they did not go with great facilities, but they went taking the word of God, and believing that God had sent them to that country with a message due to the people at that time. What is the result? Today we have in South America a constituency of something like 8,000.

I am glad to say that there are representatives in every one of the ten republics in South America, who are standing for this message. Sometimes the line is very thin; in some places it is larger, but here and there in every one of those republics, and also in the Guianas in the northeast, stand representatives of the message of present truth.

As you no doubt know, there were three of us who went to South America recently, Professor W. E. Howell, Elder Charles Thompson, and myself. Our trip covered a little less than six months. We were in seven different republics. Sometimes we were down on the sea coast, and then we were up again on the mountain tops, one time at sea level, and then another time twelve, thirteen, and sometimes fourteen thousand feet above sea level. We were very pleased to meet nearly every one of the more than four hundred workers in that field. To see them in their work, to shake their hands, and to become acquainted with them was a great privilege to us. We have a fine company of workers in South America.

We met in the Buenos Aires meeting where we had various conventions, home missionary, publishing, educational, Missionary Volunteer, and Sabbath school. It was very interesting to hear those workers discuss their problems and their work, and it was certainly encouraging to us to see the intelligent way in which they were taking hold of the problems in that country, and the marvelous way in which the Lord blessed their efforts.

You may ask why we went to South America. I

will state that it has been four years since any representatives of the General Conference went to South America. Four years ago Professor Prescott and N. Z. Town went to South America to attend the divisional conference meeting. This time when we went there, there was the divisional conference meeting in Buenos Aires, Brazil Union Conference, which had its meeting up in San Paulo; then there was a meeting of the workers in the North Brazil Union. We also attended two campmeetings, one in Argentine and one in Brazil, attended a conference in Chile, and spent about a month with our work in Lake Titicaca. The word of God makes believers the same the world around, and so down in South America you find the people who believe the same faith and have the same glorious hope in their hearts, looking for the coming of the Lord Jesus. We found them greatly interested in the development of our work in other lands. They had a great many questions to ask about the progress of our work in North America, and were deeply concerned about the work in Europe.

I was interested in meeting some of the pioneers in South America, for much depends in these countries upon the men who shape the work from the very beginning. We met several of them who had put in a long period of service down there, from nineteen to twenty-six years. Dr. Habenicht of the Diamante Sanitarium in Argentine, has been there for nineteen years, and it was interesting to listen to him tell his experience. He went to South America, not only as a doctor, but as a missionary. They did not have any sanitarium, but he went out and began to raise up churches, brought believers in one after another, and then in a very humble way he began to take the sick into his home; the work started to grow, and it has grown and grown until when we were there, it was a fine little institution, able to accommodate about fifty patients. We went through it, saw the conveniences which it had; it has a nice little operating room, about as nice as any in our sanitariums in this country. I asked if the General Conference gave the money for the building up of this institution, and was told that they gave a very small amount, and the balance came from the profits of the work, which from year to year has been put into this institution, until now it accommodates fifty or more patients.

We have surely seen the Lord go before us in a remarkable way in the work around Lake Titicaca. Brother Stahl went there ten years ago with his Bible in his hand. What knowledge he had of treating the sick, he made the most of it; he followed the pattern of the Master in teaching the gospel and healing the sick. We now have over two thousand believers in this message around Lake Titicaca. We have eight mission stations, six substations, forty outschools. We have a nice little church at LaPaz. It is really remarkable, the interest that has developed among those people. They want to know what we teach, what we believe; they want us to establish schools in their midst.

They are following us as far as they are able to know the truth.

We were at Puno about a week. We held a convention there, and about 70 or 80 workers were assembled at the time. Most of these workers were natives, just a few of them were Americans. It was rather interesting the way we had to carry on our meetings. We had been speaking through an interpreter, who translated our words into German or Spanish as the case may be, but here at Puno, it was a case of not only translating into the Spanish, but from the Spanish into Imara. We would say a sentence, then listen to it until it got into the Imara language. You may ask, What kind of a meeting will you be able to carry on under those circumstances? Well, it takes away a good deal of your oratory, but the word of God can stand a great deal of translation and yet hold good. We had the Bible to use, and we thank God for the possibilities of the word of God as it was translated and taught to the people, and really, the word of God is quick and powerful among those people. In our social meeting we were talking about victory in the Lord, and what the Lord was able to do for us. We asked how many people had been addicted to the use of alcohol and the cocoa leaf. Nearly every hand went up. Then we asked how many had obtained the victory by the help of God, and the same number of hands went up. Our work of helping the people to give up the use of alcohol and the cocoa leaf has gone throughout that country, and our people are a marvel to the Indians, and so much so that the people are coming for miles, asking us to come and start a school, and tell them what we believe.

I must tell you of a number of chiefs who came from beyond the Broken Stone Mission. They represented a thousand people, and they came to tell us that they had given up the use of alcohol and cocoa leaf, and were keeping the Sabbath. They said, "Now we want you to send us an American missionary to be among us and teach us the truth." We said, "We will tell it to our people in the homeland," but they replied that they told the people they would bring back a written statement from us that some one would come among them and teach them. They told us they wanted that statement, and when we said we could not give it to them, they waited day after day. In one of our interviews while they were pressing the matter upon us, we asked if they would like to take Professor Howell with them for their instructor, and immediately they came forward and were ready to take him with them. It is only an example of how the people are calling for help. They are willing to support the teacher that is sent to them, willing to provide a school-house and equip it.

Where are we going to get the teachers? We have no one as head of the summer school as yet, and no educational secretary. We feel we must have an educational secretary soon, also get our training school going at an early date. Among those two thousand

people we have no boarding school. It seems imperative if we are going to lengthen our cords and strengthen our stakes around Lake Titicaca, that we have a training school. They have about \$4,000, and they ask for \$5,000 or \$6,000 more to put up dormitories and an administration building, to accommodate about 200 students. I believe there is some way this can be provided for. I do not think we shall be doing our duty by those people until we are ready to train teachers. They are ready to do all they possibly can, and what they ask of us is our direction of the work, that they may be taught the word of God and be connected with this movement and this people.

Indiana Conference

Office Address, 417-421 Castle Hall Bldg., E. Ohio St.
Indianapolis, Ind.
President, C. S. Wiest

Our Work

A few months ago Brother Graham, our city colporteur, sold a colored minister "Bible Readings." This man began to study the book and was convinced that the seventh day is the Sabbath. He then began to keep it and to preach it to his congregation. A little later, the bishop of the said church visited the congregation and this minister, and decided to disfellowship him. The minister visited several of the ministers of the churches and convinced eight of them they should observe the seventh day, and they were all disfellowshipped from the church. About two weeks ago they had a convention here in the city and solicited instruction from me. I was able to be present at only one of their meetings, but arranged for Elder John Knox and J. M. Campbell to give them further studies. They are very favorable, and are considering uniting with our people. We hope that they and a number of other followers will soon fully accept the third angel's message.

Evangelist C Effort

At our committee meeting Sunday it was voted to begin an aggressive effort in the city of Indianapolis. We are planning large things for the winter. Elder John Knox, the evangelist who has just come from California, will be the city worker. We have organized a Bible chautauqua association with a committee of seven. Our first meeting is to begin at the Tomlinson Hall, Sunday, November 14.

We have also arranged for a special campaign in Richmond. This city has been long waiting for aggressive work and it has now been arranged for Brother C. L. White, assisted by Brother and Sister Hugh Williams, to begin public meetings about the first of the year.

Harvest Ingathering

It is very essential that special effort be put forth in the few weeks remaining in the interest of the Harvest Ingathering campaign. Eleven thousand papers have been distributed in the conference, and doubtless nearly all of you have now received a portion of your orders. There will be another lot coming

a little later. We are very anxious to have our campaign completed by December 1. I am sure that it is altogether possible for us to raise our full goal during this month. The money that is gathered after Thanksgiving will be received with greater difficulty and effort than that which is solicited before, so put forth every effort and give a little time to this important work immediately.

The Fall Council is now a thing of the past. I was glad that some of the workers could go out to the near-by churches. Large plans have been adopted at this meeting. Practically 50 per cent of the tithe that is being paid by us will, after January 1, be given to the General Conference to be used in foreign fields. Then the mission funds have been increased from 50 to 60 cents a week per member. This means an advanced step for the coming year. Let us pray that God will bless us in carrying forward this larger program during the year 1921. When the cloud arose to move forward in the days of Israel, the campers moved accordingly—so when the trumpet has sounded to take an advanced move, let us with courage and faithfulness follow.

C. S. WIEST

Good-bye

There is a word, of grief the sounding token,
 There is a word bejeweled with bright tears,
 The saddest word fond lips hath ever spoken;
 A little word that breaks the chain of years,
 Its utterances must ever bring emotion,
 The memories of its crystals cannot die,
 'Tis known on every land, on every ocean—
 'Tis called "Good-bye."

The Union Conference Committee voted that I be transferred from Indiana to the East Michigan Conference, November 1. This will mean that this is the last article that will appear from me under the Indiana heading. Many pleasant recollections throng my mind as I write this, recollections of pleasant associations with church officers and members throughout our conference.

However, those who accept a call into the Master's service must hold themselves in readiness to respond to suggestions from those whom He has placed in charge of affairs here. Hence, I must respond to this call. My earnest prayer is that the words found in Philippians 1:27 may ever be in your mind as that which I could wish for the constituency of Indiana: "Only let your conversation be as it becometh the gospel of Christ; that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs, that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the gospel." O. B. HALL

"The Lord can do little for His people because of their limited faith."

The intellect should be cultivated, the memory taxed.
All intellectual laziness is sin.—"Gospel Workers."

Illinois Conference

Office Address, 304 W. Allen St., Springfield, Ill.

President, W. H. Holden

Harvest Ingathering

Church	Amount	Church	Amount
Aledo	\$ 68.66	Mounds	27.00
Belvidere	59.39	Ottawa	200.00
Cartersville	20.00	Princeton	137.21
Danville	115.40	Peoria	214.00
Decatur	175.00	Pittwood	51.13
East Alton	15.06	Sheridan	330.00
Duquoin	140.00	Stockton	87.00
Farmingington	80.85	Stewardson	20.95
Foosland	91.65	Springfield No. 1.	500.00
Galesburg	64.25	Springfield No. 2.	45.00
Martinsville	5.80	Twin Cities	116.08
Moline	200.00	Watseka	30.80
Mattoon	30.60		
		Total	\$2,825.83

The following from the workers shows what they have reported to date, October 29, which amounts are reported in the receipts of the churches as shown in the church reports:

Church	Amount	Church	Amount
J. C. Nixon	\$ 14.00	Dan Mitchell	58.38
B. L. Post	107.80	Miss Inis Morey	57.50
P. C. Hanson	225.00	Mrs. F. G. McAlister	72.55
W. H. Holden	234.75	Miss Doris Hedstrom	52.00
J. D. Reavis	22.00	Mrs. O. W. Maschke	20.45
H. B. Moon	37.00	Mrs. D. E. H. Lindsey	13.00
F. G. McAlister	39.33	R. A. Benjamin	25.00
H. H. Hicks	86.00		
		Total	\$1,064.76

This is Friday, the last business day of the Fall Council at Indianapolis. By the time this report reaches the field, you will have received a letter reporting the excellent progress of the Lord's work in the world. Advance steps are taken along all lines. How glad we should be that we are connected with a real, live movement, especially when we remember that this movement belongs to the Lord! It is a wonderful thing to be workers with Him, for we know that sure success awaits us.

The calls for help which come to us from the countries devastated by war, touch our hearts. We who attended the Fall Council and heard our brethren from foreign fields tell of the multitudes in foreign lands, starving for the bread of life, resolved within our hearts to return to our fields and labor harder than ever for the support of the work abroad.

I assure you that I rejoice that we have in the state of Illinois 1,400 faithful supporters of the cause of God. Before leaving Springfield for Indianapolis, I wrote a letter to all of our churches asking for a report on the Harvest Ingathering work. I am glad to tell you that twenty-five churches have reported, as you will note under the heading "Harvest Ingathering," totaling \$2,825.83. Almost one-third of this was raised by the conference workers. I am glad for this good report, as it is much better than the first report we received last year. This indicates what we can do, and I am glad that our churches are still working. Some of them have set their goal as high as \$500 and \$600, and I believe they will raise much more than this. Brethren, we must raise more than our goal of \$6,000. We are short \$12,000 on our fifty-cent-a-

week fund. This amount can easily be made up in the Harvest Ingathering campaign, if all of our 1,400 believers will be faithful in gathering their quota of ten dollars per member. It is not hard to gather ten dollars, some of our children are doing this. It requires only a little faith and a few hours of time.

Some of our people fail in that they give the papers away without asking for donations, or do that which is only a little better, they sell the paper for ten cents a copy. These papers should not be sold or given away without a good donation. If you tell your neighbors and friends and the business men in town that people are giving dollars (instead of nickles and dimes) you will get dollars. Of course, you must receive cheerfully whatever they willingly give. The Lord will bless you with the giver.

W. H. HOLDEN

Cheering Words From Springfield

Following is a letter just received from Elder H. H. Hicks, pastor of the Springfield, Illinois, church, which I believe will bring courage to our brethren and sisters throughout the field:

"Just a few lines to let you know we are trying to do our share in the Ingathering campaign. Our church goal is \$650. We already have passed the \$400 mark. Today has been my banner day. I received \$59 from people who attended my meetings, but who have not yet accepted the message. A short time ago a lady drove out to my home to call, and left a check for \$100 for our mission work. I did not count this on the Harvest Ingathering work. She gave me \$5 today. She is an officer in the Methodist Church.

"Our children in the church school expect to pass the \$100 mark tomorrow. H. H. HICKS"

Let us have more reports from the local churches.

J. L. McCONAUGHEY

Chicago Conference

Office Address, 812 Steger Bldg., 28 E. Jackson Blvd.,

Chicago, Ill.

President, A. J. Clark

South-Side English Work

Our coming to Chicago to take up the work on the South Side was interrupted by the death of our little son Arthur. Our willingness to be reconciled has driven away the cloud, and we see a very bright future before us which has put new courage into our hearts and we say, "Not my will, but Thine be done." The members of both churches of the South Side have been very kind and patient with us in getting hold of the work.

The Harvest Ingathering is traveling in the right direction, aiming straight at our goal with great hopes of reaching it early. I have nearly reached my own goal of \$50, and may see it finished in a day or two. The church-school has done excellent work this year.

There are only sixteen children, and they have been out two different field days and gathered \$125. We find the use of the Mission Cans very satisfactory. Several of the Bible workers in this district have doubled their goals. We feel somewhat handicapped here in the city for we are restricted to the selling of the magazine for a certain price, and prohibited from soliciting funds from the public. This makes our work more difficult, yet I think it causes us to put more zeal into it and work the harder to accomplish the same results as in other years.

We have not opened any public meetings this fall, but hope to do so as soon as some business matters pertaining to the sale of the original Forty-sixth Street church are finished. As nearly all who are acquainted with the work here know, our church is now located in a most undesirable territory on account of the race conditions.

Our Bible workers are kept busy following up the work of last summer's tent effort. Several are keeping the Sabbath as a result of study in their homes.

Our plan is to continue the visiting work until we can begin a series of lectures in the new church building, about the first of the year if possible. Remember the work of this vast mission field in your daily devotions.

FREDERICK A. AND MRS. WRIGHT

The Swedish Churches

When we last reported we had just begun our Harvest Ingathering work. At this writing we have more than made our goal. The first Swedish church went above its goal about the middle of October, and the members at Roseland have just about completed theirs. Broadview was a little late in getting started, but went above their goal, set by the conference, the first day they were out.

We have been very much encouraged this fall to see a greater enthusiasm than ever before manifested in home and foreign missions by our churches. They have willingly sacrificed both time and means for the advancement of the work.

The fourth Sabbath in October we had baptism. Five followed the Lord in this rite. Two of these joined the South-Side Swedish church and three the West Side. Others are studying the subject and expect to be baptized in the near future.

As a Bible worker and the writer are the conference workers in the Swedish work in this great city, we have to depend largely on the assistance of our lay members. May we all be faithful till the work is finished.

AUGUST ANDERSON

"All things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." Matt. 21:22.

"Talk unbelief, and you will have unbelief; but talk faith, and you will have faith. According to the seed sown will be the harvest."

East Michigan Conference

Office Address, Holly, Mich.
President, Wm. A. Westworth

We Are Builders

There was once a young man who was apprenticed to a great man whose business it was to manufacture windows for cathedrals. Day after day he watched the building of these great harmonious panes, but every day in the manufacture of these windows bits of glass, beautiful themselves, were thrown aside because they did not fit into the great scheme that the master mind had for the window structure. Week by week and month by month there accumulated in one corner of the work shop this heap of broken glass. One day it came into the mind of the young apprentice that perhaps these bits of glass might be utilized in the structure of a window,—so he began to work upon it,—working at night that the master might not know what he was doing. Night after night he labored until he finally produced from this heap of broken bits, a window that far surpassed anything that the master had been able to produce.

This illustration is paralleled by your life and mine. Each of us is building a character window. Day by day we are using some glass, other bits we are casting aside until all around us are heaps of the broken bits. I have come to the constituency of the East Michigan Conference, not that I may tell you what to do, but that you may help me and I may help you to build from these broken heaps, characters that will fit us all for the great kingdom which the Master has gone to prepare, so that in that glad day when He shall come, our spirits looking out through these character windows may be found acceptable in His sight that He may welcome us all into the city. O. B. HALL

Adelphian Academy Items

The academy buildings are being given a coat of white paint. The improved appearance is noticeable already.

A period of supervised study is held each afternoon. Improved lessons are noted as a result.

The new sanitarium building has been painted and will soon be finished, we hope. While this building is not large, it is modern and very well appointed.

In our next report to the HERALD we hope to announce the officers of the student association which has been organized. The name of the association is the Philadelphian, and if present enthusiasm is any guide, it will soon attain its goal, which is to Fill-Adelphian.

Mr. Royce Vail spent Sabbath and Sunday at the academy.

Among those who have recently enrolled are Miss Lilah Beamer and Miss Sue Wells.

Miss Josephine Andrews, one of our students, is leaving for Hinsdale. She was given a farewell party by the students.

Our Harvest Ingathering thermometer keeps slowly but surely climbing toward the \$400 goal.

The students, under the direction of Mr. Elmo Kirby, boys' hydrotherapy teacher, are raising money for additional equipment for the treatment rooms.

Miss Vernice Montgomery has been seriously ill but is now rapidly recovering.

The parent-teacher association has put up several swings, a Maypole and other amusement devices on the playground which are much appreciated by the children. The association is well attended this year, and plans are being laid for other improvements. It is planned to extend this association to include the parents of those attending the academic grades also.

Mr. E. F. Dresser, our Bible teacher, is at the Wabash Valley Sanitarium for rest and treatment. Mrs. Dresser, our preceptress, accompanied him. We hope to welcome them back in a short time.

An average of the period-examination grades shows that the boys have earned 86.2 per cent and the girls 89.2 per cent. The boys are determined to show them next time.

The academy has recently filled our two silos.

South Wisconsin Conference

Office Address, Rooms 257-60 Washington Bldg.
Madison, Wis.
President, I. J. Woodman

Milwaukee German Work

Our tent effort began July 25 and closed October 31. All this time the meetings were well attended. We have enjoyed the work very much. Last Sabbath, October 30, we had the pleasure of baptizing nine precious souls, and two others were taken into the church who were satisfied with their former baptism, making eleven in all who were received into church fellowship. These were the first fruit from our effort here. Others desired baptism at this time, but sickness and other causes hindered. Many others were deeply interested, and we believe a rich harvest of souls will be our reward. The German people are slow in deciding, and it takes patience and perseverance to win them.

Our collections amounted to \$368.14 which will nearly cover all our expenses.

Brother Passer and Brother Schuster and family are leaving us. Those of us who remain are planning a hall effort which will begin November 7.

The Milwaukee German church No. 1 set its Harvest Ingathering goal at \$400, and has gathered to date over \$700, nearly doubling the goal. Mrs. Gaede set her Ingathering goal at \$100 and has collected \$110; the writer set \$100 as his goal and has to date \$162.25. The Milwaukee German church No. 2 set its goal at \$100 and has already gathered nearly \$200, doubling its goal. There are only seventeen members

in the second church. The Lord is good to us, and to Him be all the glory. Pray for us here.

G. P. GAEDE

Young People's Meeting Program

Today while working in the back yard I noticed the son of our landlord, a boy about fourteen years old, manipulating pieces of wax and clay. While I watched for a few moments the process of making these squares and putting on each side various numbers of spots with the red clay, his little sister began to tell me how they were playing dice in their young people's meeting program, and how by dice playing they win prizes.

This is only one of the many devices to which the churches of this city resort to attract the attention of their young people. Nearly every one of the twenty-nine churches here have in connection with their churches an amusement hall where bowling, pool playing, card playing, and dancing is being carried on. We are surely living in "perilous times."

I do esteem very highly the programs outlined in the *Church Officers' Gazette* for our young people's programs. I am thankful that the Seventh-day Adventist denomination does not have to go to the world for material to make a program that will attract the attention of its young people. I believe that good use should be made of these programs by every church in planning for the young people's meetings.

W. H. WESTERMEYER

School Notes

Since my previous report I have visited several other schools, and will report for these.

At Madison I found the two teachers doing good work. Miss Grace Bush has fifteen enrolled in the first eight grades and Miss Anna Jensen has nine enrolled in the ninth and tenth grades. The spirit of quiet studiousness which prevailed in the schoolroom was gratifying. I was pleased to find that this school has been provided with a teacher's desk, cloak room, teeter totter, new blackboard, new toilet, basement heating plant, and many new books for their library which has passed by several copies the standard 100 volumes. In the evening a good representation was out to the parent-teacher meeting at the schoolhouse. Mrs. West, the leader of the parent-teacher association, is taking a few minutes of each meeting to give some interesting nature studies. At this particular meeting some interesting facts were given about the apparent constellations. The rest of the time is devoted to the round-table study of questions relating to home and school. This school now reports \$93 toward its \$100 Harvest Ingathering goal. One girl has more than twenty dollars.

Milton Junction school has an enrollment of twenty-eight. Miss Dora Janke who is teaching here finds her work interesting, but heavy. I was glad to find the school at last supplied with single seats, and

they are raising the school building preparatory to excavating. It will be a real improvement when their basement is ready for the heating plant and manual training work. Their order has already been sent for a woodworking bench and some tools. This school now reports \$63 for Harvest Ingathering.

Miss Verna Corey is teaching at Shennington at the home of Brother C. B. Cady. They are expecting four other pupils who are not Adventists. The clean, tidy schoolroom was an inspiration. If the enrollment continues to increase they will occupy the district schoolhouse which is not being used this year. At the last report this school had half of its \$25 Harvest Ingathering goal. AUGUSTA B. JORGENSEN

The Colporteur Work

The following are a few experiences in colporteur work the past summer:

"The Lord has blessed me. He has helped me to take many orders from Catholics. I have enjoyed my summer's work very much and expect to be in the same work every summer. I ask your prayers." Clarence Nelson.

"The Lord certainly blessed my efforts in the canvassing field." Clifford Witzel. For the short time Brother Witzel was in the field, he earned a scholarship and more.

Brother Peters, one of our students, broke the record this summer in the state for "Great Controversy." His sales amounted to \$1,170.50 for 371 hours in Catholic territory.

Brother A. W. Perrine writes: "I enjoyed many good experiences. One lady who at first had all the Bibles and books that she needed, after a short conversation asked me, 'What denomination do you belong to? I tell me why you keep Saturday for the Sabbath?' I long to, I told her. She then asked, 'Will you please take my Bible and read prayerfully several Sabbath texts and give her other facts. She ordered a book. I want to put the books in the homes and let them be the silent messenger."

"I am convinced more and more that the book 'Practical Guide' should be placed in the homes of the people. I have enjoyed my summer's work, and even though I am in school, the colporteur reports will be of interest to me." Irma Bidwell.

Brother A. H. Vansickle earned a scholarship in a month. He spent eight weeks canvassing and averaged \$100 in sales per week. He writes: "One lady had seen this book, 'Bible Readings,' eight years ago and recognized it, and eagerly ordered one."

Sister Agnes Nelson writes: "I have now finished my canvassing for this season. I consider it has been a most profitable summer. Besides getting a scholarship, I have gained a great deal in health. I found many who were longing for a book like 'Our Day' and for some one to talk with concerning the Bible. One lady said, 'It seems you have been sent here. I be-

lieve the Lord sent you.' She was so happy when I delivered her book. Another lady told me she believed that Saturday was the Sabbath."

While we do not recommend parcel-post deliveries, Brother I. D. Barton, one of our steady men, recently sent out his entire delivery by parcel post. Every one accepted his book and paid for it. I just received word that Brother Barton has purchased a car, which will be a great help in the work.

The book sales in South Wisconsin for the month of September were more than three times as much as last year. Men are leaving their ordinary business to enter the colporteur work. Brother Budde has left a well-paying position to enter the Lord's work, and while he has never had any experience before, his sales were \$264.70 for his first sixty-two hours' work—an average of more than \$4.25 per hour.

While Brother Charles Fillner was planning and praying to enter the colporteur work, the Lord sent a man who bought his farm, and he has now made plans to stay by the canvassing work. Last week was Brother Fillner's first week with the book, "Practical Guide," and he made a fine average and had some good experiences.

Sister Elizabeth Mayer, one of our steady colporteurs, is an example of what can be done in our cities. She has canvassed in Milwaukee for "Our Day" and has met with excellent success, having sold and delivered \$780 worth of books in 334 hours, making an average of more than \$2.25 per hour. Sister Mayer has had some wonderful experiences. Some of her customers are very much interested in the truth and have called for Bible studies. She formerly worked in shops and factories, but enjoys this work much more. She can be out in the fresh air. Are there not more of our young women who work in shops, offices, and factories who will volunteer for this good work of carrying the printed truth to those in darkness?

How about you, young men? The Lord can use you. Enter the work now, We teach you how to do the work and will help you make a success of it. We will locate territory for you so you can be near home.

"Who is willing to consecrate his services this day unto the Lord?"

Write me now for territory at 260 Washington Building, Madison, Wis. I am here ready to help you.

EMANUEL REMSEN

News Notes

Elder P. A. Hanson made a short call at the office and sanitarium en route to the Fall Conference at Indianapolis. We were glad to know that our former conference president has improved in health since returning to the West, and that he is again engaged in evangelistic work in the Southern Oregon Conference.

The Morning Watch Calendars for 1921 have been received. Order at once so that you will have them

before the rush of the holiday mail. How many will use ten copies each?

The Milton Junction Sabbath school sent a list of thirty who have had a daily study record for the third quarter.

The next Standard of Attainment examination will be given the first week in December. Report to the Missionary Volunteer department if you desire to take the examination.

The Yuba Juniors report having received \$23.40 on a recent Harvest Ingathering campaign. It is somewhat difficult for this society to do much of this work as they are located so far in the country, but they are faithfully endeavoring to do their part.

Miss Pearl Squires from Pound, Wis., has accepted the position of matron at the Madison Sanitarium.

The Sheboygan senior Missionary-Volunteer Society reports eleven members working, who have received \$250 Harvest Ingathering money.

The Madison Missionary Volunteer Society has been divided into various bands, which are doing aggressive missionary work. The members of this society were active in advancing the interests of the tabernacle effort.

Owing to the expiration of the lease for the tabernacle lot, the meetings on Sabbath, Sunday night, and the Wednesday night prayer meeting will be held in the Woman's Building on Gilman Street.

If you have completed the Reading Course, Bible Year, or Testimony Course do not fail to report to your conference Missionary Volunteer secretary.

The reports show that up to October 25, \$7,315.54 had been gathered by our Harvest Ingathering campaign. Let us all keep working until we reach our \$10,000 goal. The Juniors have already reported \$975 toward their \$1,000 Harvest Ingathering goal. This is splendid compared with the three hundred dollars which they raised last year. We hope every church will report separately to the conference educational superintendent what the Juniors (those whose ages are about twelve years) have collected as we want to know for their encouragement just what part they have had in this campaign for missions. Several Juniors have raised \$25, others \$15, several \$10, and many \$5 a piece.

Miss Robersen, the Bible worker in Ft. Atkinson, reports \$150 in Harvest Ingathering work. She has set her goal at \$200. Elder Gaede in Milwaukee has \$180, Elder Westermeyer reports about \$175, Elder Sanders, \$127, and many others are making good records.

The recent union meeting held at Milton Junction was well attended by members of the Ft. Atkinson, Watertown, and Beloit churches. Elder Guthrie, Elder Woodman, Mrs. Jorgensen, Brethren Remsen and Nelson with their wives attended the meeting. On Saturday evening three autos took the church-school children and their chaperons to Janesville where they collected \$50 toward their Harvest Ingathering goal. On Sunday several older members went

out. All together over \$100 was raised.

Remember the minimum Harvest Ingathering goal for your church is ten dollars per member. Several churches have already doubled this goal. More Harvest Ingathering papers can be secured by the first of December.

Those planning to contribute old clothing, shoes, hats, etc., to the rummage sale which is to be held at our Indian school at Oneida should send them to Miss Helen Hansen, W. De Pere, R. F. D. 2, by November 18. The proceeds will go for better equipment for this mission school.

A report of the recent Fall Council will appear in the *Review and Herald*. Be sure that this splendid paper is coming to your home each week.

Bethel Items

The weather has been exceptionally good this fall, enabling us to accomplish much of our out-door work. Our tank-house is now completed and the cement floor in the old barn is finished. Our fall plowing is practically all done.

We are glad to know that Mr. Carl Nelson's arm is healing rapidly. He broke it while working on our cement mixer.

Misses Edith Doering, Sylvia Larson, and Mr. John Bidwell have been added to our school family during the past week.

Mr. Phipps visited the church school at Green Bay this week. In his absence Mr. Weaver took charge.

Many of the old students were glad to welcome Mr. Perrine as a visitor last week.

We were especially favored by a visit from Doctor Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, and Miss Ravenhorch, from the Madison Sanitarium.

You ought to see the fine library tables made by our class in cabinet making. The teacher says they could not be bought for forty dollars. The boys are now busy making new tables for the dining room.

Marguerite and Mildred Mathe were pleasantly surprised last week by a visit from their father and mother and little sister Vivian.

Mr. Clarence Krohn enjoyed a visit last Sabbath from his brother, Mr. Burt Krohn and family.

North Wisconsin Conference

Office Address, 620 Tenth Ave. West, Ashland, Wis.
 Mail Address, Drawer 482
 President, J. J. Irwin

Waldery News Notes

Waldery's vegetable crop is now safe in the cellar. There is an abundance of all but potatoes.

Howard Carpenter has begun staining the wood-work in the girls' dormitory, and most of the inside work on the building will soon be finished.

One-third of the first semester is already gone, and the six weeks' tests are a thing of the past. Some of us realize that it will take a little more effort on our

part if we finish the first half year's work in a creditable manner.

Evening after the Sabbath, October 23, the *Echo* staff rendered an interesting program. This was followed by a marshmallow roast which all enjoyed.

CHESTER HEWITT

[Too late for last issue.]

Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Robison from Superior and Mr. Morris from Ashland spent October 26 at Waldery.

A pleasant evening was enjoyed by all the evening of October 31, when the young ladies entertained the young men. The dining room was appropriately decorated and games furnished the entertainment of the evening. An old-fashioned candy-pull was the last number on the program.

We had our first snowfall of the season last week. Just enough snow was on the ground to remind us that winter will soon be here and it is time to get skis in order.

Under the direction of Miss Hill, our music department is growing. More students are taking music this year than ever before.

CLARENCE JOYNER

Canvassers' Report for the Week Ending

October 30, 1920

		South Wisconsin			Helps	Total	Del.
Canvasser	Book	Hrs.	Ords.	Value			
*I. D. Barton.....	BR	64	12	74 50	7 50	82 00	.....
*Chas. Fillner.....	PG	48	21	118 50	.....	118 50	.....
*C. R. Budde.....	PG	30	24	125 00	70	125 70	.....
Rachel Grimm.....	OD	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Elizabeth Mayer.....	OD	47	41	130 50	.....	130 50	21 30
A. H. Vansickle.....	BR	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	617 25
W. P. McCrillis.....	OD	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 00
		248	98	448 50	8 20	456 70	841 15
		Illinois					
Jesse E. Fox.....	DR	45	13	73 00	10 50	83 50	.....
*I. F. Hawkins.....	BR	63	17	101 00	7 50	108 50	1 00
G. W. Kimberlin.....	DR	39	6	34 50	3 00	37 50	.....
*A. P. Lager.....	BR	84	20	111 50	41 75	153 25	5 75
*Mrs. A. P. Lager.....	BR	42	5	20 00	15 25	35 25	3 00
O. A. Morse.....	OD	28	36	108 00	3 00	111 00	.....
Lottie Poston.....	PPF	14	5	15 50	.....	15 50	27 50
Jerry Suda.....	ES	42	20	114 50	.....	114 50	.....
		357	122	587 00	81 00	668 00	36 25
		East Michigan					
J. Pengelly.....	OD	41	19	73 50	21 00	94 50	17 55
E. T. Goodman.....	.....	41	.....	.....	22 10	22 10	32 51
A. W. Alderman.....	BR	35	17	95 00	9 05	104 05	.....
Mrs. B. M. Gaines.....	BR	1	1	5 50	1 25	6 75	25
Mrs. B. D. Embury.....	OD	12	9	37 50	18 75	56 25	23 50
		159	46	211 50	72 12	283 65	73 80
		Indiana					
Chas. Collison.....	BR	25	16	100 50	.....	100 50	217 50
H. T. Byers.....	BR	23	17	98 00	1 75	99 75	25
J. A. Jackson.....	OD	8	42	28 50	31 50	59 90	74 25
John Manuel.....	BR	8	24	47 00	4 50	51 50	.....
W. E. Peacock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	25 00	22 00
Ernest Reed.....	BR	5	21	27 50	16 00	41 50	16 50
W. H. Plake.....	OD	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192 00
		159	182	337 50	78 75	416 25	522 50
		526	208	624 50	159 75	784 25	358 75
		1052	310	1152 00	161 75	1313 75	416 50
		230	222	757 00	30 90	787 90	422 50
		North Wisconsin					
E. E. Dibble.....	BR	40	.....	175 00	12 00	187 00	187 00
Mrs. E. E. Brewer.....	PG	36	31	193 00	.....	193 00	.....
*H. V. Smith.....	PG	63	33	189 00	.....	189 00	.....
W. E. Tharp.....	PG	40	6	36 00	3 30	39 30	.....
		179	124	553 00	15 30	568 30	187 00
		North Michigan					
E. J. Peterson.....	BR	37	26	176 00	6 00	182 00	.....
August Hirsch.....	GC	15	11	66 50	7 00	73 50	.....
		52	37	242 50	13 00	255 50	.....
Grand Total	Agents	49	1668	829 3455 50	357 60	3813 10	1558 10

Gratifying Results

Before these lines will reach the hands of our readers, the full result of the election both national and state will have been known and digested. In reporting the Anti-Church School Amendment campaign in Michigan, a large volume can be written showing the many advantages our work has been privileged to enjoy through the incidents in connection with our part in the campaign. I can only say at this time that from the decisive vote against the amendment, it would seem fair to presume that no further attempt would be made to place the matter of closing parochial schools before the people of Michigan again. But we have reason to believe that this decisive vote will not discourage the promoters of the amendment referred to. We have reason to believe that attempts will be made in other states of the Union to bring this matter before the electorate for its consideration.

There are many things that I would like to call attention to now, but must defer and give them to our readers in sections. Suffice it to say at this time that the work of Seventh-day Adventists in Michigan is appreciated by all who opposed the amendment. Words of commendation publicly expressed have been the rule and not the exception. We believe the Lord's message for this time will receive more attention than might be expected. In the next HERALD we shall review the campaign and give in detail as much as possible concerning incidents which were of a most interesting character. At this time we want to thank our people for assisting us in the work of distributing literature, including our different conference offices of Michigan, Emmanuel Missionary College, the editor, and the printing office of the LAKE UNION HERALD.

S. B. HORTON

A Correction

Two weeks ago I passed on to the LAKE UNION HERALD a letter I received from the Elwood church, which was the first church to report to us being out on the Harvest Ingathering goal. Since then, however, we have received word from Brother Jorgensen, home missionary secretary of the South Wisconsin Conference, that the Watertown, Wis., church had been out for a week or two prior to the date the Elwood church reported. So we take pleasure in giving Watertown first place in this drive.

J. L. McCONAUGHEY

Broadview Theological Seminary Notes

At present there are over one hundred and fifty students at the Seminary with prospects of many more in the near future. There will be no dearth of accommodations this year as the ladies' new dormitory is fast nearing completion.

Thursday and Friday, October 21 and 22, were chosen as field days for the Harvest Ingathering campaign. Practically all the students and faculty en-

gaged in this work and reported interesting experiences. A goal of one thousand dollars has been set which students and teachers are determined to reach.

The Seminary has received visits from several of our eminent workers both in the home fields and from foreign lands. Among these might be mentioned Elder A. V. Olson, recently returned from Europe, and Elder Hoffman, for several years a missionary in Japan.

The miscellaneous language department is well represented this year. The Russian department alone has an enrollment of eighteen students and more are expected.

On Sabbath, October 23, the Young People's Missionary Volunteer Society organized several bands, the object of which is to stimulate interest in the work of the society and to systematize its activities.

President Olson spent a few days at the General Educational Council recently held at Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Swedish Council composed of Elders Mortenson, Svensson, Anderson, Nord, and Olson had a meeting recently at the Seminary.

The science department has just received some valuable laboratory equipment.

Please Notice

The November number of *The Life Boat* is a Special Bible number. Here are some of the titles to articles it contains: "The Mountaineers and the Bible" by Arthur W. Spalding, editor *The Watchman*; "The Volume Library" by William P. Pearce; "Putting Bible Stories into Practice" by Dr. E. A. Sutherland; "The Mayflower Tercentary" by the editor; "Heart Touching Experiences" by M. W. Cobb. Send \$1 to *The Life Boat*, Hinsdale, Ill., or to your tract society and you will receive ten copies of this special number.

Business Notices

Approved advertisements will be published in the HERALD at the following rates: Forty words or less, \$1.00 for each insertion, and two cents per word for each additional word. Each group of initials or figure counts as one word. Cash must accompany copy for all advertisements.

Wanted.—Experienced tablet maker, preferably Seventh-day Adventist for work in Southern California. Address Harrower Laboratory, 186 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Study at Home.—"There's a way," Lincoln found it, so can you. Let us show you the way. For catalog address the Fireside Correspondence School, Takoma Park, D. C.

Wanted.—One of the teachers at Bethel Academy desires a young man who will work at his home, earning his board and room while attending the academy. Inquire of B. H. Phipps, Bethel, Wis.

Help Wanted.—A man with good appearance to run elevator. A man who understands farming and taking care of stock. Must be a good milker. Write at once to E. G. Fulton, Washington Sanitarium, Takoma Park, D. C.

For Sale.—Farm of 320 acres, 120 cleared, 200 in pasture, maple timber, new 8-room house 28x30, barn 40x30, orchard, small fruit. Good location, near school and church, telephone, rural route. Price \$5,000. Possession any time. B. O. Strange, Summit City, Mich.