

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER

"Then They that Feared the Lord Spake Often One to Another"

PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE OF SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Synopsis of Proceedings

The sixth biennial session of the Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists convened, in harmony with the published notice, at Central Park Hall, 417 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, California, at 9:30 A.M., March 21, 1912. The meetings continued until the evening of March 26. During this time eleven regular business meetings were held, constituting the session. The president of the conference, Elder G. A. Irwin, was chairman, and J. J. Ireland was secretary.

The Central California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, and the Northern California-Nevada Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, which were organized since our last biennial session, were received into the union.

The program of each day was as follows:

- 9:00 — 9:45 A.M. Social Meeting.
- 10:00 — 12:45 P.M. Conference.
- 2:30 — 4:45 P.M. Conference.
- 7:30 P.M. Instruction or Conference.

Delegates

The following accredited delegates were present:

General Conference: A. G. Daniells, W. T. Knox, G. B. Thompson, K. C. Russell, Dr. Geo. Thomason, Chas. Thompson, B. G. Wilkinson, G. F. Watson.

Pacific Union Conference: G. A. Irwin, E. E. Andross, E. W. Farnsworth, J. H. Behrens, C. L. Taggart, D. A. Parsons, J. A. Burden, C. W. Irwin, C. H. Jones, J. O. Corliss, W. C. White, J. J. Ireland, H. G. Thurston.

At Large: M. C. Wilcox, A. A. Cone, J. R. Ferren, Dr. D. H. Kress, L. M. Bowen, Dr. W. A. Ruble, C. C. Lewis, Clarence Santee, J. N. Loughborough, W. M. Healey, C. C. Crisler, A. O. Tait, H. G. Childs, H. W. Cottrell.

California: Claude Conard, J. Adams Stevens, Geo. A. Snyder, Andrew Brorsen, C. L. Taylor, E. E. Parlin, W. E. Whalin, B. E. Beddoe, G. W. Rine.

Southern California: E. J. Hibbard, J. R. Leadsworth, A. G. Christiansen, F. W. Paap, J. W. McCord, C. E. Ford, H.

G. Lucas, H. W. Lindsay, Dr. Comstock, A. S. Booth, Frank Lane.

Utah: W. L. Sims.
Arizona: G. W. Reaser.
Central California: E. H. Adams, Nis Hansen, C. W. Fuller, S. G. White.
Northern California-Nevada: C. M. Gardner, I. C. Colcord, P. J. Wolfson, Henry Shultz.

Committees

The business of the conference was planned by the following committees:

Delegates, Credentials, and Seating of Delegates: G. W. Reaser, W. M. Healey, B. E. Beddoe.

Plans and Suggestions: E. E. Andross, W. C. White, D. H. Kress, C. W. Irwin, C. H. Jones, J. O. Corliss, P. J. Wolfson, J. J. Ireland, M. C. Wilcox, W. T. Knox, A. A. Cone, J. A. Burden.

Nominations: E. W. Farnsworth, A. G. Daniells, H. G. Lucas, Nis Hansen, J. H. Behrens, C. L. Taggart, A. Brorsen, H. W. Lindsay, W. A. Ruble.

Credentials and Licenses: Geo. B. Thompson, J. N. Loughborough, C. Santee, C. L. Taylor, G. A. Snyder.

President's Address

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

To the delegates and brethren assembled in this the sixth biennial session of the Pacific Union Conference,

GREETING:

"Grace be to you, and peace, from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ."

Two more years have been added to the past, and we are once more assembled in the capacity of a conference. These years have been big with events that have a bearing upon the closing work of the Lord in the earth. The threatening attitude of the nations of earth toward one another; the almost constant alarm of war from some quarter; the constantly increasing armament of the nations while talking peace and holding peace conferences; the numerous revolutions that have taken place and succeeded in overthrowing the ruling powers and establishing in their stead republics or constitutional monarchies; the rapid increase and suc-

cess of the Socialistic element in both the old world and the new; the ever-increasing encroachments upon, and the gradual surrender of, the principles of religious liberty in our nation; the wide-spread and rapid departure from Protestant principles and beliefs; the success that is attending the Catholic Church in her aim to make America Catholic; the crimes of every sort and the moral pollution that are sweeping like a great tidal wave over the earth,—all these conditions tally with the prophecies relating to the near approach of our Lord, and the final consummation of all things earthly.

Since our last session, there have been taken from our ranks by death, three prominent and highly esteemed workers; namely, Dr. Camillus Bush, an eminent surgeon, and for a time medical superintendent of the St. Helena Sanitarium; Dr. Maria L. Edwards, medical secretary of the union, and a member of the union conference committee; and B. Winifred Hunter, secretary and treasurer of the Utah Conference and Tract Society. We would be pleased to speak at length in memory of each of these departed friends, but space forbids further than to mention their names, and extend to the bereaved families and friends our heartfelt sympathy, and commend them to Him in whom the lives of their loved ones are hidden, and to the promise that when He shall appear, they also will appear with Him in glory.

Growth of the Work

The real strength and progress of a movement can not be safely judged at any given point simply by figures and numbers, for circumstances and conditions arise at certain periods that for a time operate adversely, which later would result in increased prosperity.

It will be seen, by the statistical report, that in the union as a whole there have been only 618 members gained during the biennial term. This is not chargeable to a lack of effort upon the part of the ministry and workers, nor does it prove that only that number have been brought into the truth, for other causes are largely responsible for this showing. A little over one year ago, the California Conference, by unanimous vote of the

delegates assembled in conference at Fresno, was divided into three parts, two new conferences being organized out of the territory and membership taken from the California Conference. As might be expected, there was some confusion as the result of this separation, and it took some time to get the new organizations into working order. Offices had to be established, and tent and camp-meeting outfits provided.

The division was made on the basis of membership reported at the Fresno conference. A new president was elected for each of these conferences; and in their efforts to acquaint themselves with the churches and constituency within the bounds of their conference lines, they made the discovery that the membership report was unreliable. Numerous instances were found where the report showed a membership of from ten to twenty persons, only three or four of whom could be found who were keeping the Sabbath. In one large church alone 172 names have since been dropped as dead members, their whereabouts being unknown and unobtainable.

The efforts of these presidents to make the statistical report of their membership somewhere near reliable, have produced quite a shrinkage in the three conferences, and are in a large measure responsible for the present showing. The two newly organized conferences report seven less churches than were assigned to them when the division took place, the churches not having been in existence when the report was made. These new conferences having now got down to an approximately reliable basis of membership, and being fully organized and equipped for aggressive work, we can reasonably expect a better showing in the years to come.

Statistical

There are in the union at present six organized conferences, 140 churches, 17 companies, 222 isolated Sabbath-keepers, making in all a grand total of 8,807 Sabbath-keepers. There was paid in tithes during the biennial period \$296,306.31. This is an increase of \$75,172.65 over the former period. \$134,468.75 has been donated to foreign missions. This amount is made up from the following sources: Sabbath-school offerings, \$30,314.96; young people's societies, \$2,345.36; conference tithes, \$20,534.61; annual and midsummer offerings and harvest ingathering, \$81,273.82. It is an increase of \$45,722.09 in offerings to missions. Besides these amounts, and in addition to them, the local conferences have paid to the union in second tithe for the support of its mission work, and to the General Conference on the sustentation fund and the support of laborers in the South and other needy fields, the sum of \$18,616.29. This large increase in tithes and offerings shows that the lay brethren are not losing their interest in the work either at home or abroad.

Medical

Owing to the close confinement of our medical secretary, Dr. Maria L. Edwards, to home duties and responsibilities, and her subsequent sickness and death, not

all was accomplished in and by this department that we had hoped. For a time there was no one to head the department. Then Dr. Myrtle B. Hudson took up the work, and visited a few camp-meetings in the northern part of the field, and gave some talks and held some meetings with the sisters. Later she was employed by the St. Helena Sanitarium, where her time was so fully occupied that she could not do any active work in the field.

Realizing to some extent the importance of maintaining unsullied the health and temperance principles that are an important part of our faith and message, and feeling the need of a secretary whose whole time could be given to this work, we made arrangements in the month of September for Dr. D. H. Kress to connect with the conference as medical secretary. Dr. Kress began active work in the field about the first of October, visiting and holding meetings in the churches in the northern part of the union, and writing for the papers and delivering lectures in halls and churches as the way opened. The latter part of the year 1911 and the months of this year up to the present time he has spent in the southern part of California, doing similar work, with the addition of holding schools of health, using methods to interest and instruct the people. Since Dr. Kress will submit a written report of his work, I will leave this subject, with the passing remark that the four sanitariums in our territory that are under conference control, are endeavoring to maintain intact the principles of healthful living, are enjoying a good degree of prosperity, and are exerting a good influence in the communities in which they are located, besides sending rays of light to the distant parts of our own land and even to the regions beyond.

Evangelical

The evangelical working force of the union that hold credentials, and are under the pay of either the union, or the local conferences composing the same, consists of 65 ordained ministers, 29 licensed ministers, 60 licensed missionaries; in all, 154. Of the 65 ministers reported, 16 are more or less incapacitated for active labor, because of age or ill health, and are partially supported from the sustentation fund.

In addition to the foregoing list, we have a working force of 83 book and periodical canvassers. Mention should also be made in this connection, of scores of others, such as doctors, nurses, teachers, and others who, while not holding credentials from any conference, are doing acceptable evangelistic work by distributing literature and giving Bible readings and holding cottage meetings as their time will permit.

Educational

The educational work of the union as now organized consists of one college, two academies, one intermediate school, and fifty-six church schools. There are eighty-one teachers employed in church school work, and there are enrolled in these various church schools 1,519 pupils.

There are approximately four hundred students taking work in the higher

schools. These, added to the number in the church schools, make about 2,000 young people and children who are being taught and trained by our own teachers.

Of the schools before mentioned, the Pacific Union College is the only one that is a distinctly union conference school, and as such is expected to report to this body; and as the president of the college is prepared to make, at the proper time, a full report of the operations of the institution, we will pass to another department, with the understanding that Prof. C. C. Lewis, our educational secretary, will tell us, in his report, of the successful teachers' institute held in Oakland last summer, and of the summer school held at Lodi.

We are expecting also that he will, from his extensive experience as an educator, and from his observation of the system and methods in operation in this field, make some valuable suggestions for the consideration of this body, that will further strengthen and make more effective this important branch of our work.

In considering the educational department of our work, it is always well to remember that the Testimonies have said that "of all the institutions in our world, the school is the most important."

With this fact before us, I trust that this body of delegates will not adjourn without adopting some plan whereby the necessary means may be procured better to equip the Pacific Union College, in the shape of buildings and appliances, that work can be done that will be more creditable and satisfactory to the faculty and more acceptable to the patrons.

Religious Liberty

This question has always been a live one with this people, for our distinctive message is a warning to all against the worship of "the beast and his image." The beast was a persecuting power that used the authority of the state to crush out both civil and religious liberty. The Reformation of the sixteenth century, led by Martin Luther and others, succeeded in overthrowing this power and driving it into captivity, and for a time the world enjoyed the inestimable boon of liberty of conscience.

But the sure word of prophecy told of a time yet future when the deadly wound would be healed, and this same power would again become active; and not only this power, but another, known as the two-horned beast, would unite with her in making an image to the beast. We have reached the time when both of these powers have become very active, and another effort is made to crush out religious liberty and enslave the consciences of men.

The principles we are to uphold at this time are the same that were maintained by the adherents of the gospel in the great Reformation. The banner of truth and religious liberty which those Reformers held aloft, has in this last conflict been committed to us. The distinctive characteristics of both the beast and his image are the enactment and strict enforcement of Sunday laws in

opposition to the Sabbath of the fourth commandment.

Thus far, through the medium of petitions to the legislature and the dissemination of religious liberty literature, we have by the blessing of God been successful in defeating the passage of a Sunday law in the State of California. But the enemy has now changed front, and adopted new tactics, in the form of the initiative and referendum, which take the question out of the hands of the legislators, and relegate it to the people. A strong effort is now being made upon the part of the churches and other allied organizations to arouse and influence the people to vote for a Sunday law at the coming fall election.

While this action broadens the scope of the controversy, it also broadens our opportunity to bring the warning message before the whole people. This question should receive the careful and prayerful attention of this body of delegates, and such plans should be laid and such arrangements should be made as will enlist the earnest activities of all our people in the present campaign.

A series of studies on the subject of civil and religious liberty will be conducted during the conference, led by Elder J. O. Corliss, our religious liberty secretary, assisted by Elder K. C. Russell, former secretary of the International Religious Liberty Association. I trust that a lively interest will be manifested in these lessons.

Book and Periodical Work

At the preceding session of the Pacific Union Conference, an action was passed requesting the incoming conference committee to take immediate steps to secure a competent man to act as union canvassing agent, and another man to act as field missionary secretary. In harmony with these recommendations, Brother A. A. Cone was called from Missouri to take the position of union canvassing agent, and Brother J. R. Ferren was appointed as union missionary secretary.

These men have both proved to be the right men in the right place. There having been no union canvassing agent since the division of the union conference in 1906, it took much of Brother Cone's time in the beginning to systematize this work again and secure competent agents in the several conferences. While there is only a small increase in the number of canvassers reported, there has been an increase of \$19,705.45 in the sales. The total book and periodical sales for the two years amount to \$144,961.91.

Brother Ferren's work among the conferences and churches has been very helpful along missionary lines. With the experience gained by these brethren, that comes as a result of a better knowledge of the field and of the agencies with and through whom they will need to work, we may reasonably hope for greater results in the future.

It has been said that it is largely through our publishing houses that the message of Revelation 18 is to be given to the world. The fulfilment of this statement is dependent upon the people,

and the people need experienced and competent men to lead them and show them how to become God's helping hand in this work. For this reason I would advise the incoming conference committee to retain these brethren in their present positions.

College of Medical Evangelists

At the session of the union conference held at Mountain View, January 25 to February 3, 1910, considerable time was devoted to the consideration of the establishment of a medical college at Loma Linda, California, and the conference passed a recommendation favoring the establishment of such a school, and outlining a basis of constituency and a plan for the raising of means for the equipment and maintenance of the school.

A committee of five persons was appointed to present this action properly to the General Conference and to the six union conferences named in the recommendation. A call was made for a meeting of the constituency, to convene at Loma Linda, May 6, 1910, to take the whole question under advisement, and if thought best, formally and legally to organize a corporation to conduct and operate such a school. At the appointed time, all the parties mentioned in the original recommendation were present. After several days of careful and prayerful consideration of the instruction received from the Lord's servant relative to the need and importance of such a school, it was unanimously voted to form an incorporation and go ahead with the enterprise.

The board of directors elected by the constituency of this new corporation consisted of twenty-one members, and their names are as follows: A. G. Daniells, H. F. Rand, R. A. Underwood, Allen Moon, G. F. Watson, W. C. White, J. R. Leads-worth, J. J. Wessels, H. W. Lindsay, H. G. Lucas, W. A. Ruble, R. S. Owen, Luther Warren, George K. Abbott, E. E. Andross, Julia A. White, C. W. Flaiz, E. T. Russell, T. J. Evans, J. A. Burden, and G. A. Irwin.

At the annual constituency meeting of this corporation held at Loma Linda, August 16, 1911, it was voted to increase the constituency so as to include the presidents of all the union conferences in the United States and Canada. This action was ratified at the fall council of the General Conference Committee held in Takoma Park in October.

I refer in this report, to these different actions, in order to show that the work at Loma Linda is not now a Pacific Union Conference enterprise. While the property is within the bounds of our union, the work done is of a general character, in that it is the medical college of the denomination. The fact, however, of our having so valuable an institution within the bounds of our conference, with all the influence it exerts for good, and in the prosperity and upbuilding of our work, entails upon us a greater responsibility in its management and support than rests upon any other single union conference composing the constituency.

The annual report of the college will be rendered at the constituency meeting

called to convene at Loma Linda the day following the close of this conference. For the benefit of those who will not be able to attend the meeting at Loma Linda, we will, if time will permit, give Dr. W. A. Ruble, the president of the college, an opportunity to tell you about the school and its work.

Support of Missions

In our desire to see the work advance in our own field, we must not lose sight of the work in regions beyond. Our message is world-wide, and embraces every nation, kindred, tongue, and people: Millions of these people are living in ignorance, and destitute of any agency or resource with which to bring the gospel to themselves. A generous response upon our part to their appeals for help, will return in blessing by reflex action upon our work. As an evidence of our sincerity in making this statement, I would recommend that this body of delegates, by a unanimous vote, turn over to the General Conference from our surplus the sum of \$6,000, to be used where most needed in the work in foreign fields.

I would also call the attention of the delegates to the action passed at the General Conference council held at Friedensau, Germany, in July, 1911, relative to the plan for the regular and continuous support of our mission work in foreign fields. No large sums are to be called for in future, such as the one hundred and fifty thousand dollar fund or the three hundred thousand dollar fund, but each local church is asked to contribute an amount to foreign missions equal to or above fifteen cents a week per member.

This is not an unreasonable request, in view of the great need of means to prosecute our work in the regions beyond, nor will such a request work a hardship to any church, if the principle of responsibility in proportion to God's blessing is adhered to in this the same as in the divinely appointed tithing system. I am sure we have it in our hearts to reach this amount as a conference, and even go beyond it. But simple and easy as the plan may seem, it will require constant agitation upon the part of conference officials and church officers to keep it up to the mark. It would be well to make a special effort at once in all our churches to bring it up to date, and then see to it that it is kept up by some plan that will be a constant reminder of our obligation.

Conclusion

And now as we turn the responsibility that was laid upon the executive committee two years ago back upon the delegates assembled, I trust that heavenly wisdom will be given to this body, and that we may prove to be a body of men whose hearts God has touched, so that we may know what Israel ought to do in a time like this. If ever Caleb and Joshuas were needed in this message, they are needed now. I trust that not a single note of discouragement will be heard from this body, nor the pessimistic cry, "It can't be done." May our slogan be, "We are well able to go up and possess the land." G. A. Irwin.

**Treasurer's Report of the Pacific
Union Conference of Seventh-
Day Adventists, 1910-1911**

**Revenue Statement for Year Ending
December 31, 1910**

EXPENSES

Appropriations \$ 7,000.00
Arizona \$3,500.00
Utah 3,500.00

Donations 10,800.00
Blind Work \$ 300.00
Col. of Med.
Evang. 500.00
Gen. Conf. 10,000.00

Tithe to Gen. Conf. 1,496.91
Laborers' and Office
Expense 1,750.73
Laborers' Salary 6,643.77
Relief Bureau Expense 157.15
Religious Liberty Work 1,054.12
PACIFIC UNION RE-
CORDEr 1,170.42
Depreciation 50.00
Building \$85.00
Furnishings 15.00

Total Expenses \$30,123.10

INCOME

Tithe \$14,969.17
California \$9,033.69
So. Cal. 4,743.42
Utah 266.00
Arizona 564.45
Personal 361.61

Second Tithe 9,292.40
California \$6,985.86
So. Cal. 1,559.80
Utah 238.81
Arizona 507.93

Total Income 24,261.57
Net Loss \$ 5,861.53

Financial Statement, December 31, 1910

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Bank \$ 9,510.27
On Hand \$ 2.24
F. and M. Bank 8,544.59
Oakland Bank of
Savings 963.44

Utah Conference 1,375.00
Arizona Conference 375.00
California Conference 22.97
General Conference 266.34
Pacific Press. Pub. Assn. 435.89
Personal Accounts 252.72
Office Building & Lot, 1/2 Interest 1,250.00
Furnishings 193.50
PACIFIC UNION RECORDER 133.45

LIABILITIES

Relief Funds 111.35
Personal Accounts 2.50
General Conference Special 26.79
PACIFIC UNION RECORDER
Provision 234.59
Depreciation Provision 70.00

Surplus Jan. 1, 1910. \$19,731.44
Less Loss for Year ... 5,861.53

Present Worth Dec. 31, 1910 ... 13,869.91
\$14,315.14

**Revenue Statement for Year Ending
December 31, 1911**

INCOME

Tithe \$15,913.41
Arizona \$ 577.82
California 5,438.74
Cent. Cal. ... 1,167.16

N. Cal.-Nev. 2,229.34
So. Cal. 5,791.29
Utah 276.35
Personal 432.71

Second Tithe 11,843.67

Arizona \$ 408.25
California 4,932.14
Cent. Cal. ... 787.85
N. Cal.-Nev. 1,504.78
So. Cal. 4,017.01
Utah 193.64

Total Income \$27,757.08

EXPENSES

Appropriations \$ 8,481.58
Arizona \$3,500.00
Utah 4,981.58

Labor \$ 7,388.35
Laborers' and Office Ex. 3,146.45
Teachers' Institute and
Summer School 914.79
Educational Convention 138.41
Religious Liberty Assn. 905.26
PACIFIC UNION RE-
CORDEr 1,285.16
Relief Bureau Expense 305.89
Sustentation Fund 795.67
Tithe to Gen. Conf. 1,591.34
Literature to Portland,
Maine 40.00
Depreciations 56.00
Furnishings \$21.00
Building 35.00

Total Expense 25,048.90

Net Gain \$ 2,708.18

Financial Statement December 31, 1911

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Bank \$ 6,408.51
On Hand \$ 37.19
F. and M. Bank 5,480.55
Oakland Bank of
Savings 890.77

Conference Accounts 2,612.40
Arizona \$ 919.34
Utah 875.00
California 408.41
Central California 188.27
N. Cal.-Nev. 220.88

Personal Accounts 169.53
Pacific Press Pub. Assn. 1,723.55
Cal. Conf. Assn. 3,000.00
Mission Board 540.89
Pacific Union College 1,000.00
Loma Linda Sanitarium 119.00
PACIFIC UNION RECORDER 268.57
Office Building & Lot, 1/2 Interest 1,250.00
Furnishings, Inv. 467.50
Expense, Inv. 227.71

LIABILITIES

Personal Accounts 432.66
Relief Funds 61.35
Review & Herald 307.67
PACIFIC UNION RECORDER
Sub. Prov. 302.89
Depreciation Provision 105.00

Surplus Jan. 1, 1911. \$13,869.91
Net Gain for Year ... 2,708.18

Surplus Dec. 31, 1911 16,578.09
\$17,787.66

**Memorandum of Offerings and Trust
Funds Received for 1910**

Arizona \$ 1,757.27
S. S. Donations \$ 578.73
Foreign Missions 217.49
Midsummer Offerings 98.20
Harvest Ingathering 169.21
Annual Offerings 321.46
Southern Field 15.35
Special Offerings 1.00
\$300,000 Fund 360.83

California 27,845.86
S. S. Donations \$ 8,662.46
Foreign Missions 3,684.17
Midsummer Offerings 1,366.37

Harvest Ingathering 2,583.00
Annual Offerings 6,494.71
Southern Field 766.49
Special Offerings 2,179.35
\$300,000 Fund 2,109.31

Southern California 20,935.51
S. S. Donations \$ 4,331.46
Foreign Missions 2,177.66
Midsummer Offerings 872.75
Harvest Ingathering 1,792.71
Annual Offerings 4,618.22
Southern Field 1,538.16
Special Offerings 1,398.38
\$300,000 Fund 4,206.17

Utah 804.26
S. S. Donations \$ 263.00
Foreign Missions 46.01
Midsummer Offerings 43.79
Harvest Ingathering 199.73
Annual Offerings 88.20
Southern Field 2.49
Special Offerings 47.74
\$300,000 Fund 113.30

Totals \$51,342.90

RECAPITULATION

S. S. Donations \$13,830.65
Foreign Missions 6,125.33
Midsummer Offerings 2,381.11
Harvest Ingathering 4,744.65
Annual Offerings 11,522.59
Southern Field 2,322.49
Special Offerings 3,626.47
\$300,000 Fund 6,739.61

Total 51,342.90

**Memorandum of Offerings and Trust
Funds Received for 1911**

Arizona \$ 1,656.70
S. S. Donations \$ 592.17
Foreign Missions 163.09
Midsummer Offerings 169.50
Harvest Ingathering 154.27
Annual Offerings 168.69
Special Offerings 9.70
\$300,000 Fund 399.28

California 20,946.49
S. S. Donations \$ 5,293.81
Foreign Missions 1,695.44
Midsummer Offerings 700.75
Harvest Ingathering 1,525.31
Annual Offerings 2,432.74
Southern Field 68.04
Special Offerings 2,581.92
\$300,000 Fund 6,648.48

Central California 5,137.86
S. S. Donations \$ 1,234.75
Foreign Missions 480.43
Midsummer Offerings 790.40
Harvest Ingathering 51.85
Annual Offerings 12.83
Southern Field 129.20
Special Offerings 493.37
\$300,000 Fund 1,945.03

Northern California-Nevada 7,455.50
S. S. Donations \$ 1,812.22
Foreign Missions 1,334.63
Midsummer Offerings 574.29
Harvest Ingathering 162.73
Annual Offerings 72.55
Southern Field 21.45
Special Offerings 703.13
\$300,000 Fund 2,774.50

Southern California 19,798.39
S. S. Donations \$ 5,707.15
Foreign Missions 4,796.07
Midsummer Offerings 1,066.90
Harvest Ingathering 974.18
Annual Offerings 2,210.38
Southern Field 316.17
Special Offerings 2,327.51
\$300,000 Fund 2,400.03

Utah 535.05
S. S. Donations \$ 267.54
Foreign Missions 38.85
Midsummer Offerings 31.65
Harvest Ingathering 77.54
Annual Offerings 12.52
Special Offerings 2.60
\$300,000 Fund 104.35

Totals 55,529.99

RECAPITULATION

S. S. Donations	.....\$14,907.64	
Foreign Missions	..... 8,508.51	
Midsummer Offerings	..... 3,333.49	
Harvest Ingathering	..... 2,945.88	
Annual Offerings	..... 4,909.71	
Southern Field	..... 534.86	
Special Offerings	..... 6,113.23	
\$300,000 Fund	..... 14,271.67	
Total	.....	55,529.99
Sustentation Fund	.....	6,855.66
Arizona	.....\$ 273.79	
California	..... 1,863.96	
Central California	..... 583.56	
Northern California	..... 1,114.67	
Southern California	..... 2,895.64	
Utah	..... 119.04	
Mission Board Fund	.....	19,490.17
Arizona	.....\$ 273.80	
California	..... 7,550.03	
Central California	..... 1,750.74	
N. Cal.-Nev.	..... 3,343.99	
Southern California	..... 6,480.52	
Utah	..... 91.09	
Total	.....	\$26,345.83
Total offerings sent forward		
For the years 1910-11	\$106,872.89	
For the years 1908-09	63,327.82	
Increase	\$43,545.07	

J. J. Ireland,
Treasurer.

Auditor's Report

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I have carefully examined the books of the Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists for the years 1910 and 1911, and find that the revenue and financial statements submitted by the treasurer present the true financial standing of the conference.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1912.

H. G. Childs,
Auditor.

Resolutions Adopted

Gratitude and Consecration

1. There is one supreme Being—the Creator of all things—to whose expressed will all heavenly beings respond, thus declaring His glory and exalted dignity as Sovereign over all. Turning, however, toward earthly beings, and noting the lack of reverent obedience, we are led to ask, "What is man," that the Ruler of the universe should be mindful of him? But being assured that notwithstanding our lack of divine aspirations, and our consequent unfitness to share in heavenly grace, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ has, through His infinite love, continued His blessings toward us constantly in all our labors, and has permitted us to meet in this biennial session of conference, to renew our vows of consecration to Him, and to grasp the brotherly hand of our coworkers; we therefore here return public thanks to God for His divine care over us, and pledge ourselves to greater and more constant diligence in His service, that our labors may be more efficient in the salvation of souls.

Condolence

Whereas, During the last biennial period, death has removed from our midst three of our highly esteemed and truly beloved workers—Dr. Camillus Bush and Dr. Maria L. Edwards and Miss B. Winifred Hunter; and—

Whereas, In the removal of our brother and sisters, the cause of God has sustained a deep and irreparable loss; therefore,

2. Resolved, That we bow our hearts in submission to that which God has permitted, and that we hereby extend to the bereaved families our most earnest, whole-hearted, and sincere sympathy and support in their affliction, and pray that God will greatly comfort and bless them in this time of need. We would also recognize in the loss of these dear ones a call to greater faithfulness, to larger and fuller enlistment in God's service, to the end that the great work which they loved be not retarded, but quickly and gloriously carried forward to completion and triumph at the coming of our Lord.

Religious Liberty

Whereas, There are organizations now uniting forces to establish by civil enactment a universal rule of religious confederacy; and—

Whereas, The late adoption of initiative and referendum has brought to the people of California and Arizona the right of individual expression in this matter; and—

Whereas, Many of the common people who will be called to vote upon the question have not studied the sure results to follow the adoption of such a proposition; therefore,

3. Resolved, That we endorse the early production of literature suitable for general circulation, such as:

a. Leaflets to be scattered like the leaves of autumn.

b. A pamphlet of the same nature, and perhaps a larger book, to sell at a small price, to be placed in the hands of those who circulate these leaflets, to enable the workers to meet expenses.

c. That the regulation of the production of this literature be entrusted to a permanent council, to be chosen by the conference committee for this purpose.

Whereas, The six weeks' Religious Liberty Series of the *Signs of the Times*, beginning May 21, filled with excellent matter, as it will be, is admirably adapted to enlighten the people regarding religious liberty and its meaning; therefore,

4. Resolved, That we urge all our people within the various California conferences to put forth special effort to give this series the widest possible circulation.

Whereas, The right of franchise has been granted to the women of California, and their aid is being solicited in behalf of the passage of a Sunday law at the coming November election; therefore,

5. Resolved, That this conference be authorized to secure, as may seem consistent to its executive, the proper person or persons to organize and carry forward a vigorous campaign of religious

liberty education among the various associations of women of the State of California, in preparation for the coming issue.

Whereas, The people of the back country districts of California are important factors in a political campaign; and—

Whereas, Their judgment of the issues in question is largely based on special appeals to their preferences, without placing before them possible or probable counter truths; therefore,

6. Resolved, That we thoroughly instruct our people concerning the importance of this issue, and definitely district the territory; and that we give special attention to reaching the people of the back country districts with literature and by other means; and that certain workers in each local conference be assigned to the prosecution of this work, under the direction of the executive officers of the respective conferences.

For the instruction of the people in the centers of population, in the principles of religious liberty,

7. We Recommend, That competent speakers be sent to our larger cities to rally the people, and also to hold short institutes for the instruction of workers that can visit outlying districts with the message of truth. Where possible we suggest that street meetings be held.

8. We Recommend, That in connection with these campaigns in behalf of religious liberty, persons who are qualified for it be secured and encouraged to prepare suitable matter for the public press.

Whereas, There is a near possibility that in the coming campaign for religious liberty, emergencies will arise demanding quick action, which may involve considerable expense; therefore,

9. Resolved, That the union conference committee be requested to appoint a council of six persons, so located as to be easily brought together, to act with the religious liberty secretary, in preparing matter and in formulating plans for such occasions, and so save unnecessary embarrassment to that particular department of the work.

Whereas, The demand for religious liberty lecturers in our cities in the coming months is greater than the local supply; therefore,

10. Resolved, That we earnestly request the General Conference Committee, if consistent with the work in other lines, to grant us the help of Brother K. C. Russell during the present campaign.

To provide for the expense of all general and inter-conference religious liberty campaign work,

11. We Recommend the following apportionment of said expenses: To the union, the California, and the Southern California conferences, 25 per cent each; to the Central California and the Northern California-Nevada conferences, 12½ per cent each.

Missionary

Whereas, It is the plan of the publishers that each six months' series of the *Signs of the Times* shall cover in an interesting way, by competent writers, the great and important features of the message; and—

Whereas, This plan is constantly witnessing to its effectiveness in bringing souls into the truth; and—

Whereas, This series plan offers one of the most economical ways of preaching the truth to all; therefore,

12. Resolved, That we earnestly urge our churches to follow the continuous club plan for personal work among friends and acquaintances, for Bible workers in our cities, for hospital and jail work, and for use by our ministers in tent efforts.

13. We Recommend, That each of our conferences provide for a strong, active development of the church missionary work by:

a. The laying of the responsibility of this work more definitely upon conference and church officers.

b. By giving the tract society sufficient help to enable the secretary to take some part in field work, where there is not a field missionary secretary.

c. Giving special attention to missionary education in the churches, through church institutes and special meetings, during which personal work, the holding of Bible readings, and continuous propagation of the truth through the printed page receive first consideration.

d. By encouraging and assisting all our churches in devoting one Sabbath service each month to home and foreign missionary interests, conference laborers cooperating to establish this as a general custom.

Whereas, The circulation of our ten-cent magazines is exerting a great influence in reaching business and professional people with the message; therefore,

14. We Recommend:

a. That this work be encouraged by conference officials and laborers.

b. That arrangements be made whereby suitable persons of maturity may be selected, carefully trained, and encouraged in the work.

c. That effort be made to secure at least one person in every church to give time to the magazine work.

Educational

15. We Recommend, That we have summer schools and institutes as recommended by the council of union conference secretaries.

Whereas, The North Pacific Union Conference has invited the Pacific Union Conference to unite with them in holding a joint union summer school at Portland, offering to bear the entire expense of providing a faculty for the same and also to furnish free tent accommodations (excepting bedding) to all teachers; therefore,

16. We Recommend:

a. That the Pacific Union Conference accept this invitation.

b. That we invite the various conferences of this union conference to send such teachers as their committees may recommend.

c. That the expense of transportation and board at the rate of \$2 per week be pooled, and that the union conference pay one fourth of this amount, the remainder to be shared by the local con-

ferences in proportion to their teachers attending.

17. We Recommend, The adoption of the plans recommended by the General Conference council of educational secretaries, held at College View, Nebraska, November 30 to December 6, 1911, providing in detail for the organization of union conference departments of education, as follows:

a. For an educational board of government and direction.

b. For uniform text-books and courses of study for all grades.

c. For the examination of pupils, the certification of scholarship, the keeping of records, and the reporting of school statistics.

d. For a complete system of certification of teachers.

e. For the organization and conduct of summer schools and teachers' institutes.

Temperance

In view of the alarming increase in the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the United States the past year, and the rapid spread of the cigarette habit among the youth, notwithstanding the efforts put forth by temperance and anti-cigarette advocates to suppress these evils; therefore,

18. We Recommend, That as a denomination we rally our forces and carry forward a vigorous temperance educational campaign in this union conference:

a. Through health and temperance lectures by ministers and physicians in public efforts.

b. By the circulation of appropriate temperance literature.

c. By hearty cooperation with other organizations which have a similar aim.

d. By vote, whenever the opportunity presents itself.

19. We further Recommend, That we give a wide circulation to the Temperance number of the Youth's Instructor for 1912, just off the press, and also to our health journal, Life and Health.

20. We Recommend, That suitable medical workers be encouraged to associate with ministers in carrying forward an educational and revival effort in our churches and in tent efforts.

Believing this to be an opportune time to enlighten the people of the world in regard to the principles of health, and especially the evils resulting from the use of tea, coffee, and flesh meats;

21. We Recommend, That we encourage our medical institutions to carry forward schools of health in the cities adjoining, in which lectures and practical demonstrations shall be given in the preparation of wholesome foods, in simple treatments, etc.

Pacific Union College

Recognizing the great need of a suitable college hall, in order that the Pacific Union College may properly fulfil its mission as the central training school in the conference; and—

Whereas, It has been demonstrated that economical and substantial school buildings can be erected by students and teachers working together;

22. We Recommend, That the college

board be authorized to build a college hall on the one story plan, with accommodation for three hundred students.

Whereas, The estimated cost of such a building, including chapel seats, electric wiring, and steam heat, is \$20,000;

23. We Recommend, That the building be constructed in two sections — one section in 1912 and the other in 1913; and that the improvements be made no faster than the funds are received with which to build.

Whereas, The three northern California conferences have assumed the obligation of the purchase price of the college property, thus making this estate a gift of the people of these conferences; and—

Whereas, These conferences are now engaged in a campaign to liquidate the past school indebtedness, and not considering it wise to introduce any plan that would hinder the campaign in these conferences; and—

Whereas, The future development of the college naturally rests on the union conference as a whole;

24. We Recommend, That we undertake to raise \$10,000 during 1912 and \$10,000 during 1913 on some such plan as the following: That the first \$10,000 be divided into the following groups of donations:

5 gifts of \$500 each	\$2,500
10 gifts of 250 each	2,500
15 gifts of 100 each	1,500
30 gifts of 50 each	1,500
40 gifts of 25 each	1,000
100 gifts of 10 each	1,000
	<hr/>
	\$10,000

That an effort be made to start the pledge list at this meeting, to be followed by private solicitation throughout the field as the conference committee may plan.

25. And We further Recommend, That a similar plan be followed for 1913.

26. We also Recommend, That the present outstanding indebtedness of \$20,000 be provided for in the following manner:

The interest on said obligation be furnished by the school from its earnings, and the principal to be provided for through the securing of annuity loans.

The Canvassing Work

Whereas, The placing of our truth-laden books in the homes of the people is a regular department of conference work, and therefore should be recognized in a definite way;

27. We Recommend, That two classes of papers be granted such workers, as follows:

a. Regular colporteur's credentials to permanent canvassers who have demonstrated their faithfulness and consecration to the satisfaction of the conference committee; and to students who have declared their intention of making this their permanent work, and have spent at least two vacations canvassing.

b. A colporteur's license to be issued to those who have had less experience, but give evidence of becoming successful laborers in this branch of the work.

c. While the granting of these names

formally recognizes the recipient as a conference laborer, neither the license nor the credentials carry with them financial support.

28. *And We further Recommend*, That conferences pay the necessary traveling expenses, to the bookmen's convention, of all canvassers in their territory who have sold, delivered, and paid for \$1,000 worth of books, or more, within the year; and that other cases that may be recommended by the union and local field agents be referred to the local conference committee.

Whereas, The General Conference, in its recent council, recommended that the fifteen per cent allowed on scholarships be divided equally between the schools and the publishing interests;

29. *We Recommend*, That the plan be adopted as the policy of this union conference.

Appropriation

Recognizing the great need of the mission fields,

30. *We Recommend*, That the treasurer be instructed to pay to the General Conference from our surplus funds the sum of \$6,000 for use in its foreign mission work; this sum to be paid as early as consistent with the conditions of the treasury, and to be credited as coming from the various local conferences of the union in proportion to the membership.

The Church Paper

Appreciating the benefit which will come to our people in reading weekly our general church paper, thereby keeping them acquainted with general plans of work and the progress of the message in all parts of the world; therefore,

31. *Resolved*, That we seek to extend the circulation and influence of the *Review and Herald* by securing for it a regular reading in every English-speaking Seventh-day Adventist home.

Relief Work

Whereas, The Lord has provided a plan whereby all can assist financially in extending the medical missionary work of our sanitariums by the sale of "Ministry of Healing," thus lightening them from financial burdens and also acquainting the people with the true principles of health reform; and—

Whereas, The General Conference has outlined a definite relief campaign for the carrying forward of their work; therefore,

32. We urge all conference committees to see that the plan is faithfully carried forward through all our churches and at our general meetings, until the full quota per member is raised by each member.

The Medical College

Whereas, At the preceding session of this conference, held in Mountain View, January 24 to 30, 1910, it was voted to favor the establishment and maintenance of a medical school at Loma Linda, California, and an invitation to unite in the establishing, equipping, and maintaining of this school was extended to the General Conference and to the Lake, North-east, Central, Southwestern, and North

Pacific Union conferences, to which invitation they gave kindly and hearty response; and—

Whereas, At a council held at Loma Linda May 6 to 12, 1910, it was decided to consolidate the sanitarium and college corporations into one, thus making the college the main feature, and the sanitarium work an auxiliary; the unified enterprise to be under the management of a board of twenty-one members, of which the General and union conference presidents are members, and the General and union conferences have begun to share the financial burdens of the work; therefore,

33. *Resolved*, That we express hearty approval of this broadening of the constituency of the institution, and our heartfelt gratitude for the progress and prosperity of the twofold work of the institution during the past two years, and that we hereby pledge our continued and steadfast sympathy and support to the institution in its world-wide work.

Whereas, There is a large interest-bearing indebtedness, incurred in the purchase and improvement of the necessary property of the institution, still resting upon it, which ought to be lifted as rapidly as possible; therefore,

34. *Resolved*, That we encourage those who can do so to make annuity loans to the institution, and ordinary long-time loans at low rates of interest.

A Mexican School

Whereas, There are within the territory of the Pacific Union Conference approximately 200,000 Spanish-speaking people, for whose benefit no permanent school work has been established by our denomination; and—

Whereas, The Arizona Conference in session has sent to this body a memorial, in which they appeal for the establishment of a Mexican farm school in the territory of said conference, to be operated under the supervision of the Pacific Union Conference, the initial expense of establishing the same to be \$5,000; therefore,

35. *We Recommend*, That the incoming executive committee of the Pacific Union Conference give early and careful attention to this matter.

An Educational Corporation

Whereas, It is necessary to form a corporation under the laws of the State of California for the purpose:

First, of carrying on our educational work, and thus continuing the work on broader lines for which the Pacific Educational Association was organized; and—

Second, to receive and hold the title to the school property now held by the California Conference Association of the Seventh-day Adventists, when the obligations on said property have been provided for or liquidated; therefore,

36. *Resolved*, That the officers and members of the Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, in conference assembled, hereby associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming an educational corporation without pecuniary profit under the laws of the State of California; and be it—

37. Further Resolved:

a. That the name of said corporation shall be Pacific Union College Association.

b. That the purpose for which said corporation is formed is:

To found, manage, and operate institutions of learning for the instruction of students of both sexes in the Holy Scriptures, the arts and sciences, languages, and the various mechanical, agricultural, and industrial pursuits, trades, or occupations;

To purchase, erect, maintain, construct, and conduct a general store;

To acquire and hold by purchase, lease, gift, devise, or bequest, or other lawful means, such buildings, real estate, water and water rights, and other property privileges as may be necessary, useful, or convenient in entering upon, promoting, or maintaining the objects of said incorporation, and to sell, incur, or otherwise dispose of the same;

To act as trustee for any person or persons in holding lands or personal property, and to acquire and hold by purchase, gift, and bequest; and become a member in any other institution of learning, having for its object the education and training of students of both sexes, and to sell, incur, or otherwise dispose of the same;

And to do any and all other things proper to be done for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects and purposes for which this corporation is formed.

c. The place where the principal business of said corporation is to be transacted is at Pacific Union College, near St. Helena, County of Napa, State of California.

d. The term for which said corporation is to exist is fifty years from and after the date of its incorporation.

e. The number of directors of said corporation shall be eight, all of whom shall serve for two years, and continue in office until their successors are elected and appear for duty. They shall all belong to the Seventh-day Adventist Church in good and regular standing. The names and residences of the directors who are appointed for the first two years, and to serve until the election of such officers, and their qualifications, are as follows; to wit:

C. H. Jones, Mountain View, California.

E. E. Andross, Los Angeles, California.

E. W. Farnsworth, Oakland, California.

George Thomason, Sanitarium, California.

C. W. Irwin, St. Helena, California.

G. A. Irwin, Loma Linda, California.

W. C. White, Sanitarium, California.

C. C. Lewis, St. Helena, California.

f. There is no capital stock, there are no shares of stock, in this corporation. Pecuniary profit is not the object of this corporation.

g. The members of this corporation shall consist of the members of the executive committee of the Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, and the duly accredited delegates from the local conferences within the borders of the Pacific Union Conference in biennial session assembled.

That articles of incorporation be prepared and signed and acknowledged by the presiding officer and secretary of this body, and all proper steps be taken to perfect the said incorporation, with the following named persons as directors: C. H. Jones, E. E. Andross, E. W. Farnsworth, George Thomason, C. W. Irwin, G. A. Irwin, W. C. White, C. C. Lewis.

Miscellaneous

38. *Resolved*, That we, delegates to this union conference from the conferences afield and afar, hereby express our heartfelt thanks to the Southern California Conference, its institutions, and its people, for their royal welcome, Christian courtesies, and generous hospitality extended to us in our busy sojourn among them and with them.

39. *Resolved*, That we express to the General Conference Committee our great appreciation of the valuable instruction, the wise counsel, and the inspiring information brought to us during the ministerial institute by Elders Daniells and Thompson, Brother Burgan, and others, and ask that they may visit us again.

40. *Resolved*, That we authorize the executive committee to remove the union conference headquarters to such place as may seem best to the committee.

41. *Resolved*, That we express to Elder G. A. Irwin our appreciation of his faithful, untiring labor, and that we ask him to remain in our union conference to help us carry forward the great work which we have to accomplish.

42. *Resolved*, That we extend a vote of thanks to the press of the city of Los Angeles for the liberal manner in which they have given space for the reports of our ministerial institute and the conference proceedings.

43. *Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be given Brother E. G. Fulton for his part in the entertainment of delegates.

44. *Resolved*, That we endorse the plan of the General Conference in asking our brethren in each conference to contribute to the General Conference mission fund an average donation of fifteen cents a week per capita.

45. *Resolved*, That Article V, Section 1, of the constitution be amended so as to provide for the election of a vice-president.

Officers

The officers of the Pacific Union Conference elected for the ensuing biennial term are as follows: president, E. E. Andross; secretary and treasurer, J. J. Ireland; auditor, J. J. Ireland; executive committee: E. E. Andross, J. J. Ireland, the presidents of the six local conferences, G. A. Irwin, W. C. White, C. W. Irwin, C. H. Jones, G. W. Reaser, D. H. Kress, and H. G. Lucas.

DEPARTMENTAL SECRETARIES

The following departmental secretaries were chosen by the executive committee: medical, D. H. Kress, M.D.; educational, C. C. Lewis; religious liberty, J. F. Blunt; missionary, J. R. Ferren; general field missionary, A. A. Cone.

Departmental Committees

Publishing: C. H. Jones, H. H. Hall, J. R. Ferren, A. A. Cone.

Educational: H. G. Lucas, chairman; C. C. Lewis, secretary; C. W. Irwin, I. C. Colcord, J. L. Jones, W. A. Ruble.

Religious Liberty: J. F. Blunt, J. O. Corliss, W. M. Healey, G. A. Snyder, A. O. Tait, J. R. Ferren, J. W. McCord.

Special Committee

To find a location, secure the funds, and outline a policy, for the Mexican school in Arizona: E. E. Andross, G. W. Reaser, and J. J. Ireland.

Credentials and Licenses

Ministerial credentials were voted as follows: E. E. Andross, G. A. Irwin, M. C. Wilcox, H. W. Cottrell, J. O. Corliss, A. O. Tait, L. A. Reed, D. H. Kress, C. C. Lewis, G. W. Reaser.

To receive ministerial license: C. W. Irwin.

To receive missionary credentials: H. H. Hall, J. J. Ireland, A. A. Cone, J. R. Ferren, Miss K. B. Wilcox.

Distribution of Labor

The following recommendations were made by the executive committee:

That Elder F. W. Paap, of Southern California, be released to answer the call of the General Conference for a laborer in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

That Elder A. G. Christiansen, of Southern California, be released to labor in New Jersey among the Scandinavian people.

That Elder W. L. Sims, of Utah, make Arizona his field of labor.

That Elder D. A. Parsons, of Utah, make for a time, Southern California his field of labor.

That Elder C. E. Ford, of Southern California, make Utah his field of labor.

That Brother C. H. Castle, of Southern California, make Utah his field of labor.

That Brother Otis Fisher be invited to connect with some of our institutions in clerical work.

California Conference

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

This report covers fourteen months before the division of the California Conference, and ten months after. On account of this, it is difficult to make a satisfactory report.

At the time the division was made, there were ninety-one churches, with a membership of 5,314. At the present time we have thirty-eight churches, and a membership of 2,623.

The tithe during the biennial period is \$133,424.33. The amount given to foreign missions for the same period is \$46,149.27, and for home mission work \$10,983.85. During the same time about \$30,000 was given by the churches to apply on the school debt.

The tithe per capita for 1910 was \$15.05. For 1911 it was \$17.66, a gain of \$2.61 per capita.

During the biennial period, six camp-meetings were held, with excellent results.

We have twenty-eight church buildings, valued at \$87,248.

The Pacific Press, the St. Helena Sanitarium, and the Pacific Union College are located in this conference. These institutions will no doubt report for themselves.

At the present time we have forty-five Sabbath-schools, with a total membership of 2,064. During the past two years these schools gave \$14,124.95 to foreign missions.

A special effort has been made the past year to raise the amount apportioned the California Conference on the \$300,000 fund, and \$6,648 has been paid, according to the report of the union conference treasurer, and \$2,109.31 was paid the year before, making a total of \$8,757.59.

This conference has ten ordained ministers, five licensed ministers, and sixteen licensed missionaries.

The sales of literature during the biennial period amounted to \$71,821.18.

There are thirteen church schools, taught by twenty teachers, with an enrollment of 384. The value of buildings and equipment used by these schools is estimated at \$8,338.

E. W. Farnsworth,
President.

Southern California Conference

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

As we review the biennial period that ended December 31, 1911, we find that in the Southern California Conference we have much for which to be thankful. The Lord has dealt very kindly with His people. With gratitude of heart we acknowledge His blessings both temporal and spiritual.

This conference has many and varied interests, and I am very glad to be able to report progress in every department, and in all lines of the work. The progress has not been as much as it should have been, considering the times in which we are living, and we have no disposition to boast over what has been accomplished; but God in His great mercy has wrought for us, and of this we gladly speak.

We have endeavored to keep our force of workers constantly employed in aggressive evangelistic work, largely in new territory, and in every instance some success has attended the effort. During the biennial period 596 persons have been baptized, and quite a number (the exact number I am unable to report) have been received on former baptism. The church-membership has increased from 2,411 in 1909 to 3,213 in 1911, making a gain of 802. The total number of Sabbath-keepers in 1909 was 2,567, while in 1911 it was 3,357; gain 790. Eleven new churches were organized, and nine church buildings were erected. Including the improvements and alterations that were made in our other church buildings, the seating capacity was increased by 3,250. The present valuation is placed at \$87,700, making an increase of \$29,200 in the estimated valuation of the church property.

Finances

For several years in the past, there has been a steady increase in our tithe. In 1910 it was \$47,344.26, and in 1911 it was \$57,844.03, or a total of \$105,188.29 for the biennial period, showing a gain of \$18,183.11. This makes an average yearly per capita tithe of \$18.19.

The offerings to missions amounted to \$40,877.59, or about 13½ cents per capita a week. Including the tithe that was sent to the General Conference treasury, the entire amount for missions for 1910 and 1911 was \$49,719.10. This gives us an increase in the offerings for missions of \$15,242.86. As nearly as I can ascertain, about \$250,000 has been raised in this conference during the past biennial period, for the various lines of this message at home and abroad. This means that an amount equal to \$86.50 for each Sabbath-keeper in the conference has been devoted to the work. This is certainly most encouraging. It is some indication of the value this people place on the third angel's message, and their desire to see it propagated. The Lord has said, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

However, as a people we have still come far short of our duty in giving. Some have done all that is required of them, but many others still hold too tightly to their earthly possessions. We are far on our way toward the home land, and wisdom would suggest that we exchange our money for the coin current in the kingdom of God; and this, too, without further delay. Another has said: "What we get and keep for the sake of having, we lose, for we leave it behind. What we give away freely for Jesus' sake, for men's sake, we will find by and by we have kept, for we have sent it ahead in a changed form."

Sabbath-School Work

Our Sabbath-school work has made some progress the past two years. There has been a gain of ten schools as against eight for the previous period. The gain in membership in 1908-9 was 204, and in 1910-11 it was 595. The total offerings for the former period were \$6,578.21, while in the latter they were \$11,965.19, a gain of \$5,386.98. The amount sent to missions during the former period was \$4,525.59, and during the latter \$11,415.08, showing a gain of \$6,889.49.

Of the offerings in 1908-9, 68¼ per cent were devoted to mission work, and 95½ per cent in 1910-11. We trust that henceforth this conference will devote its entire Sabbath-school offerings to missions.

Educational Work

This feature of our work is also encouraging. Twenty-one church schools have been conducted. The enrolment of pupils has been 517 and 542. The Fernando Academy has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. It has had an enrolment of about two hundred pupils. God has blessed this school with a devoted, efficient faculty, hence a high degree of spirituality and of scientific efficiency is maintained. The large number of successful missionaries both at home and

abroad bear witness to its success. It has been able to meet all its operating expenses, thus avoiding creating any obligations save for the erection and equipment of a normal building and starting a store. The assets are about \$37,500 and liabilities \$7,500, leaving a present worth of \$30,000.

Medical Work

That which gives us the greatest degree of satisfaction is the encouraging progress of our medical work; not because it is of greater importance to the work as a whole than other departments, but because it has been passing through deeper waters, and has required more personal thought and careful attention than others to bring it where it is to-day.

The fiscal year of these institutions closes June 30, and thus does not correspond with the biennial periods of the union conference, which close December 31.

For some time the Glendale Sanitarium has been compelled to report each year a heavy loss in its operating expense.

July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908; net loss for year, \$5,469.59.

July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909; net loss for year, \$3,383.59.

July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910; net loss for year, \$2,418.11.

July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911; net gain for year, \$3,496.36 (without donations).

Net gain from July 1, 1911, to Feb. 29, 1912, \$7,601.64.

If the Lord continues to prosper the institution financially, we hope soon to be able to reduce its indebtedness materially. Recently a surgical hospital and wards where the poor may be accommodated at greatly reduced rates, have been added, making it possible, where necessary, for the poorest of our people, by the assistance of their church, to receive all the benefits of the sanitarium.

The training school for nurses has been largely increased of late, and it is composed of a devoted class of young people who are seeking a better preparation for the Master's service. None others are retained in the institution.

For the year ending June 30, 1909, the Paradise Valley Sanitarium sustained a loss of \$562.35. For the year ending June 30, 1910, it had a net gain of \$3,277.54; and for the year ending June 30, 1911, its net gain was \$5,217.86. The conference has recently taken this institution over, and now both it and the Glendale Sanitarium, with the Los Angeles treatment rooms, are owned by the Sanitarium Association of Southern California, and are operated by one board of management.

The Los Angeles treatment rooms, like the woman that came to the Saviour for healing, have "suffered many things of many physicians." They have experienced every sort of treatment known to the profession and out of it, and this has been administered by wise physicians and learned laymen. They have been moved about from one place to another with the hope of finding a healthful location, but all to no avail until they reached their

present commodious and suitable quarters. Being placed under the care of a strong corps of nurses and physicians and an experienced surgeon, they seem at last to be convalescing, and we now have strong hopes that the patient will soon have regained its former vigor, and live to do a good work in this tourist center.

They have sustained a loss during the past two years of \$3,631.16. But the tide has now turned, and they are beginning to show a small profit, with a prospect of a substantial net gain for the present year.

These institutions are efficient training centers, and it is the purpose of the board of management to make them more and more effective in this line of work. They are also coming to be a positive force for the extension of the message. While from the human view-point, it seemed for a time that we were weighted down in this small conference with an oversupply of such institutions, we can now see that the Lord, who sees the end from the beginning, guided in their acquisition; and we are assured that if we follow His guidance in the future, we shall soon see every word He has spoken through His servant concerning them verified.

Young People's Work

There has been a gain of 350 in the membership of the young people's societies, bringing it up to 800. They contributed to foreign missions \$1,178.49, and to home missionary work \$876.46, or a total of \$2,054.95.

Book and Periodical Work

The sales for the biennial period amounted to \$44,082.40, and for the previous period they were \$36,419.70, showing a gain of \$7,662.70. We are especially grateful for the help the Lord has granted in this line of the work; and we earnestly pray that He may put His Spirit upon a large number of His people, leading them to devote their lives to personal missionary effort with our books, periodicals, and tracts.

I am pleased to report, so far as I am able to discover, perfect unity among all the laborers throughout the field, and an earnest desire to join the army of laborers throughout the great world-field in earnestly praying for the baptism of the Holy Spirit in the latter rain, that the message of the third angel may speedily lighten the earth with its glory. I am persuaded that the hearts of God's commandment-keeping people are ready to respond to the leadership of a Spirit-filled ministry in the final conquest, and to share with them in the final triumph.

E. E. Andross,
President.

The Northern California-Nevada Conference

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

This conference comprises that portion of California north of the south line of Merced and Mariposa counties, and east of the west line of Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Yolo, Colusa, Glenn,

Tehama, Shasta, and Siskiyou counties, and the north half of Nevada.

As this conference came into existence March 1, 1911, we can only give you an idea of what has been accomplished in the ten months following this date, or to December 31, 1911.

We wish to thank our heavenly Father for the good degree of prosperity that has been realized. The efforts of our laborers have been crowned with success, almost every week some precious souls having given their hearts to God. Our accessions by baptism alone have reached 200. Three new churches have been raised up and organized during this time—Linden, Manteca, and Fort Bidwell. The last-named church is in the northeast corner of California, in a county that has never been worked, to my knowledge, by any of our people. Two church buildings have been dedicated—Dos Palos and Turlock. Tent efforts have been held in ten cities and towns. In one of these cities—Sacramento—two efforts were held, with the result of twenty-five added to that church. Ten days' revival meetings have been held with several of our churches, with considerable success. A week ago Sunday, forty-seven were baptized and added to the Lodi church.

Our Workers

Especially are we thankful for the good spirit of harmony and cooperation among members of the conference committee and conference workers. This we feel has done much toward strengthening and unifying the work, and has placed it upon a substantial basis. Our laborers number forty-one, composed of nine ordained ministers, six licensed missionaries, and eighteen book and periodical canvassers. Our workers, we believe, have put in faithful time, and have been careful in their expenditures; yet we are sure that as they return from this valuable institute, improvements will be made, and a great blessing will come to our dear brethren and sisters at home when again visited by our Spirit-filled laborers.

Educational

The Lodi Normal is enjoying one of the best years of its history, for peace and harmony have characterized the work. A spirit of earnestness exists among both the faculty and the student body. Two hundred sixty-nine have been enrolled during the year. This is the largest enrolment since it started. The income from tuition is sufficient to meet the monthly pay-roll of teachers, which is about \$800.

Some forty are now out in the field who were students in this institution. The missionary spirit in the student body is excellent. Young men and women may be seen going out with their books, magazines, and papers to our neighbors, near-by towns, and the city of Stockton.

While commendable work is done in the class room, there is a greater work done upon the hearts of students. A wave of blessing has come to this school; the unconverted are giving their hearts to God. It was my blessed experience to baptize forty-nine on March 10, thirty

of them being students from the normal. The crowning work of the Christian teacher is to see his students giving their hearts to Christ. To see noble young men of David-like appearance yielding to the sweet Spirit of God and taking their stand for Christian living, is an inspiring sight. The late experience has been in keeping with what Sister White saw with reference to the future of this school. She said she saw students working for their fellow students, the older students working for the younger. The power in this school is its praying band of students. As far as I know, this institution has the utmost confidence of its constituency, and they are strong supporters of its normal work in preparing students for teachers in our church schools. The faculty for the coming year has practically been elected, from its principal down, with but a few changes.

The church school work is in a good condition. We have eleven schools, with sixteen teachers, and a total enrolment of 325. Good work has been done, and in several of the churches a number have been added to the church roll by the baptism of pupils of the school.

Another encouraging feature is the number of children from outside families attending, fulfilling the prophecy that people would be led to a knowledge of the truth through the excellency of the work done in our schools.

In some churches where the outlook was not so encouraging at the beginning of the school year, the brethren have taken hold with renewed zeal, and are working earnestly to strengthen the educational work in their churches.

Sabbath-School Work

We are by no means ashamed of the work done in this line. We now have thirty-five Sabbath-schools, with a membership of 1,337. We are happy to report that all our Sabbath-schools are on the honor roll, sending their entire donations to foreign missions.

Book Work

A year ago there was not a gospel canvasser in the field, and not until April 21 did our first report appear, which was for \$31. Since that date it has been encouraging to note the increase, one week's report exceeding \$600.

A few students of the Lodi school demonstrated that a summer's canvassing makes for success in their educational work, consequently there are thirty or more now preparing for this line of work the coming season. The canvassing spirit in the conference is good. It has been proved that gospel salesmanship is a profitable business.

Financial Statement

The temperature of the spiritual condition of our people is evidenced by their liberality in their offerings, to pass on to others these things which they enjoy. The Sabbath-school donations were \$1,872.29.

The missionary society sales, \$9,547.74.
Tithe, \$22,299.98.
Tithe per capita, \$20, lacking 9 cents.
Tithe and trust funds per capita, \$37.61.

At the same ratio for 12 months, \$45.13.

It is certainly very evident, in all lines of the work, that God's hand has guided, and to Him alone belongs the credit for what has been accomplished.

C. L. Taggart,
President.

The Central California Conference

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

The lessons of experience taught by a kind Providence during the initial year of separate organization, have been valuable, while blessings both spiritual and temporal have been bestowed by our heavenly Father upon all.

During the ten months, there were conducted in our conference five tent efforts, six church and schoolhouse efforts, and two of one week each with churches. The result of these, with the blessing of God, is sixty baptisms. Besides these, there are nine who are keeping the Sabbath but have not received baptism as yet, making a gain of sixty-nine. One church of thirteen members was organized, and one of nine members re-organized.

We have at present twenty-two churches in our conference, with a membership of 1,064; number of companies, three, with a membership of 26; isolated Sabbath-keepers, thirty-five; making 1,125 in all. The total tithe receipts for ten months was \$18,031.55. Tithe per capita, \$16.96. The amount of tithe appropriated to fields outside of our conference was \$6,626.56; offerings to foreign missions, \$7,061.97. Our thirty-three book and periodical agents disposed of \$7,612.10 worth of the printed page.

The nine church schools have an enrolment of 222 pupils, who are instructed by twelve teachers. To maintain these schools, \$6,097 is required. The Armona Academy has enjoyed a prosperous year, having an enrolment of 96, and no debts hanging over its head. The spiritual influence of the institution is for the up-building of the cause. During the week of prayer fourteen students made the complete surrender and were baptized.

Our Sabbath-schools number twenty-five, with a membership of 1,028. The donations to missions amounted to \$2,014.27. We have at present six young people's societies, with a membership of 127. Their offerings to missions were \$57.33.

An educational work along religious liberty lines was carried forward in the conference. All the public school-teachers were supplied with the special issue of *Liberty*, and later on a copy of "American State Papers" was sent to each of the senators and representatives, also to the judges of the district court and the county attorneys.

We are thankful for the privilege of having a part in the third angel's message, especially for the fact that soon it will finish its work in the earth. The people in our conference are of good courage, while the laborers look forward to a year of willing, cheerful service.

J. H. Behrens,
President.

The Arizona Conference

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

Since the last session of our union conference, God's great truth for this time has made steady gains in Arizona, and some decided victories have been scored. Two attempts were made to secure the passage of bills in the last session of our legislature, one of which was to provide for municipal Sunday legislation, and the other was for a territorial Sunday law. These were both defeated.

At the time our State constitution was framed, a prominent member of the constitutional convention solicited our assistance in his work. He became quite familiar with our principles, and we are glad to see some of them embodied in the supreme law of Arizona.

Evangelistic work has been carried on until nearly every town within our borders has heard the message from the lips of the living preacher; and while no large number of converts have been developed in any one place, some jewels have been gathered by nearly every effort. Two churches have been organized.

In one city of several thousand inhabitants, nearly thirty accepted the faith. A church was organized, and a meeting-house erected; but to-day we find scarcely one third of the members left. What has become of the others?—They have gone from our conference to California and other parts, and this same condition is true of other companies. Were it not that we remember our Saviour's words, "The field is the world," we might have given up in discouragement. But the loss which Arizona has sustained in this respect, we trust has proved a gain to other conferences, and we are glad to know our efforts are not lost to our great world-wide work. Although we are unable to report a large numerical gain in our conference membership.

Our laborers have endeavored to place work in the hands of our members, and we can report progress in missionary lines.

The spirit of unity manifested among our conference officers, laborers, and members has been very gratifying, and we believe it has largely come from a feeling of confidence in the aims and ultimate triumph of God's message in the earth.

We have felt it a privilege to share our workers with the regions beyond. Two of our ordained ministers were called by the General Conference to other fields. We hear excellent reports from Brother and Sister Boger, who went to British Guiana last summer. We understand that Brother Dillon is also doing well in the West Indies, where he went two years ago.

The Phoenix school has been doing good work in the first ten grades of study.

During the past two years \$10,846.72 in tithes has been paid into the treasury. Of this sum \$2,841.56 has been sent to the Pacific Union Conference. The tithe

per capita amounted to \$20.23 each year, or \$40.47 for the two years.

More than \$10,000 worth of literature has been placed in the homes of the people, and our tract society now has a net worth of over \$1,300, \$381 of which is cash. It has also been able to render assistance to various worthy enterprises. Our offerings to foreign work amount to \$3,825.

We believe the constituency of our conference can yet be so developed that, with wise planning, the work will become so strong, the poor brethren of Arizona will raise much more for foreign work, and the tithe will be materially increased, and the average per capita will compare favorably with the wealthy conferences of this union; and even now we are not greatly embarrassed at any fair comparison.

Answering a probable question in the minds of some as to the wisdom of expending so much money in Arizona, with a population so limited, we request that the necessary expense be studied, and compared by distances, and the higher cost of living, and of almost every means necessary for carrying forward this work; and then note our facilities, which are decidedly modest, and our salaries, lower than in other parts of our union, when measured by our expenses. We believe when these and other prevailing conditions are understood, there will be little criticism for our work and workers in Arizona.

One great hindrance to our conference development has been and still is the lack of competent leaders in our churches; and because of this, we have felt obliged to request our ministers to make them more frequent visits than otherwise. However, our workers adopted and have quite faithfully adhered to the policy of doing aggressive work wherever they have gone.

Our State legislature is now in session, and we earnestly pray for wisdom in thwarting any attempt toward the establishment of religious doctrines by law, or the further union of church and state in any manner whatsoever.

We feel that a great need exists in the matter of the education of our Spanish-speaking people. Can we not improve our methods of labor among our large Mexican population so that with the same outlay of means many more will be brought to a knowledge of this message? Should not this union make a substantial effort to establish a school or schools so that we may hold the Mexican children and young people, and assist in developing among these people others who may become faithful workers, by proper attention and instruction? We hope it may be the pleasure of this body to give this subject suitable consideration at this time.

With an appreciation of God's kindness toward and care over our field, we feel keenly sensible that the enemy is watching every avenue, seeking to enter and hinder our efforts; and it will be only by earnest prayer and devoted activity in the path of duty that we may hope for continued and increased prosperity.

The outlook for our conference seems bright; and although nearly every important place has heard of the return of our Lord in this generation, yet with a multitude of tourists, sick and well, coming and going year by year, we shall ever have a field for labor which must not be neglected.

Although somewhat isolated from the fairer and more populous portions in the union, God has helped and given us hope.

Our brethren anticipate holding their first camp-meeting next fall, and look forward to that event with considerable interest.

We trust the union may continue to manifest a brotherly and fatherly interest in our field, remembering our needs, and also the loyalty of their members east of the Colorado River.

H. G. Thurston,
President.

Utah Conference

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

The Utah conference is not large. We have but five churches, with a membership of 229 members. In the whole State there are only 375,000 people—mostly Mormons. Last year's report shows a gain of twenty-nine members over the year 1910. I can not say what the gain was during 1910 over the previous year.

Our tithe for the biennial period has been \$5,421.12. The Sabbath-school offerings amounted to \$350.25, and other offerings were \$978, making a total of \$1,328.25 sent to foreign missions during the past two years. Our book and periodical sales have been \$2,989.23.

Soon after our last local conference a church school was started in Salt Lake City. This school has an enrollment of nineteen students, with Brother Prescott Pierce and wife in charge, and we are pleased to report that they are doing excellent work.

D. A. Parsons,
President.

Biennial Report of Pacific Union College

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

In presenting to the Pacific Union Conference this first written report of the Pacific Union College, it may be of interest to give a short account of the rise of the institution and of its progress until the present time.

1909-1910

In the month of August, 1909, the Angwin Summer Resort was purchased by the California Conference as a site for a college, and school was opened September 29, under the name of Pacific College. Six teachers were employed for the first year, and about eighty-five students were enrolled during the year. The majority of the students took academic studies, while a few did work in the seventh and eighth grades. There was no primary school, and practically no college work was called for.

The industrial features of the school

received much thought and labor. The farm work was carried forward with a good degree of success, and early attention was given to the construction of a sawmill in order that all necessary buildings might be constructed of timber standing on the estate. The advantages to be gained from this plan were numerous. The money usually paid to contractors and hired help could be placed to the credit of the students who did the work, and thus be available for their education. The students themselves would also gain a valuable experience in constructive work and burden-bearing.

The main hotel building was used for the dining department, and as a home for the ladies. Six adjacent cottages furnished rooms for the teachers and young men. The building formerly used as an amusement hall was converted into a school building. There were enough buildings on the premises to furnish comfortable quarters for all members of the school for the first year.

Sister E. G. White often visited the school and gave practical addresses to the students. In her public utterances she fully indorsed the location and plan of the school, and frequently gave expression to her conviction that a very important work was to be developed in this place, and counseled that liberal plans be laid for the future development of the school.

At the last biennial session of the Pacific Union Conference, held in Mountain View, a motion was passed authorizing the appointment of a joint committee, consisting of the Pacific Union Conference Committee, the California-Nevada Conference Committee, and eleven other men appointed by the Pacific Union Conference, who should consider the future work of the Pacific College, and outline the scope of its work, and plan for its development. This committee convened in connection with the California Conference at Lodi, California, February 2, 1910, and decided upon the following recommendations, among others:

"That the educational work in the Pacific Union Conference be organized and carried forward after the general plan recommended by the General Conference, including church schools, intermediate schools, academies, and a college; the church school completing the first eight grades, the intermediate school completing the first ten grades, the academy completing the first twelve grades, and the college completing sixteen grades.

"That the Pacific College be made a union conference school, to be known as the Pacific Union College, and to be authorized to give a complete course in collegiate work.

"Resolved. That the executive committee of the Pacific Union Conference, and the executive committee of the California-Nevada Conference, acting conjointly, shall study the status of our existing legal corporations, that might own and govern the college, and if considered advisable, shall create such corporation

as they deem fit and necessary for the ownership and conduct of the college.

"Resolved, That to provide for the present management of the work, the executive committee of the Pacific Union Conference, and the executive committee of the California Conference, nominate a board of managers of the Pacific Union College, consisting of seven members, who shall be elected by the board of directors of the California Conference Association, to be responsible for the management of the college interests."

On March 7 and 8, 1910, a meeting of representative brethren was convened at the college. About thirty persons were present, all told, and a deep interest was manifested in the progress of the work. The plans for a ladies' dormitory were considered and approved, and preliminary work was begun on this building near the close of the school year.

There were no graduates at the close of this first school year, but a good beginning was made for the next year's work.

1910-1911

Although the enrolment of students was not large for the first year, it gave promise of greater things for the following year. The size and strength of the faculty were doubled for the second year. A church school was established and normal instruction inaugurated. Several classes in college subjects were conducted. The music department was launched and art instruction commenced. Every room in the ladies' hall was occupied, and the dining department was filled with boarding students. The cottages were inadequate to accommodate the teachers and the young men. Many of the latter were compelled to live in tents or in various improvised rooms in various places. The total enrolment was 145.

Turning to the industrial work, we can record the completion of the sawmill and a steady advancement of the work on the new dormitory.

On March 9 a meeting of the Pacific Union College Advisory Committee was held. The present position and future needs of the school were fully considered, and careful attention was given to the details of work on the new dormitory, and authorization was given for the securing of funds to push ahead with the construction of the ladies' dormitory.

The school year closed with a good attendance, and four students were graduated, three from the Academic Course and one from the Business Course.

A balance-sheet was drawn off for the first twenty-one months, ending June 30, 1911. The result of the audit showed a gain on running, for the period, of \$3,969.19.

1911-1912

The faculty was again strengthened by the employment of more teachers of experience. During the summer vacation the work on the ladies' dormitory was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, so that the building was ready to be occupied by the young ladies at the beginning of the year, and the boarding department was transferred to this

building a few weeks later. The young men now occupy the building formerly used by the ladies, and have very comfortable rooms. Every room in this building is occupied, and all the cottages are filled to overflowing with teachers and married students. Two other cottages have been built and occupied. More than thirty rooms, including music rooms, guest chambers, and teachers' rooms, have been occupied in the new dormitory. Steam heat, and bath and toilet-room facilities, have been provided, and the occupants are now made very comfortable. The cafeteria plan of boarding has been adopted, and is giving entire satisfaction. Fifteen classes in college work have been conducted, including instruction in seven different languages, ancient and modern. The enrolment for the first five months has reached 160.

Thus the school has steadily grown in numbers, facilities, efficiency, and grades of instruction. The great aim of the college is to prepare workers for the cause of God; and some students have already entered the field, and have done good service.

Financial and Industrial

The industrial policy of the school is to do all its own work with student help as far as possible. All boarding students work two and one half hours a day as part payment of their expenses, and are credited on account for all work in excess of fifteen hours a week. During stated vacation periods students are credited for full time, and paid in proportion to the relative value of their labor.

From the beginning of the work, it was evident that the normal growth of the school would make it absolutely necessary to provide more buildings. The principal buildings required were a ladies' dormitory and a college building. It was thought best to construct a dormitory first, in order to provide suitable accommodation for the ladies. This building is proving indispensable to the work of the school, considering the fact that it contains our boarding department, and accommodates all the young ladies, and provides music rooms and guest chambers, as well as rooms for some of our teachers. In order to carry forward this work, it has been necessary to incur interest-bearing indebtedness to the amount of \$18,700.

A few thousand dollars, to remain in open account without interest, has been paid into the institution by friends. We have endeavored to expend this money in the most economical way, so that the students might gain the greatest benefit by doing the building work as far as possible, and thus having the amount expended in labor placed to their credit for educational purposes. By following this plan in all industrial departments, the amount of work furnished students, above the 2½ hours a day required of all students in the home, has aggregated \$25,000 during the two and one half years that the school has been in operation. Thus while it has been necessary to borrow some money, it has been possible for the patrons of the school to

receive educational advantages, without paying cash for it, to the amount of \$25,000, or the equivalent of 125 boarding students for one year, reckoning the expense at \$200 a year for each student. In addition to the above, the school has an increased inventory of \$28,000 to offset the cash expenditure. Put in tabulated form, it would stand as follows in round numbers:

Money invested	\$21,000
Work furnished students	25,000
Increase in inventory	28,000

A careful inspection of the books of account up to date gives confidence to believe that the school will at least meet its running expenses for the current year.

We submit herewith the financial statement covering the running of the school for the first twenty-one months, October 1, 1909, to June 30, 1911:

Financial Statement Pacific Union College, June 30, 1911

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and in bank	\$ 2,103.35
Accounts Receivable	4,595.45
Pacific Union Conference	176.57
Real Estate, 1,625.6 acres	21,408.03
Buildings	35,700.27
Furnishings and Equipment	27,706.26
	\$91,689.93
LIABILITIES	
Bills Payable	\$ 7,833.93
Teachers' and Deposit Accounts	6,120.22
Pacific Educational Assn.	11,803.01
Commercial and Miscellaneous Accounts	1,634.99
	\$27,392.15
SURPLUS ACCOUNT	
Donations	\$ 328.59
California Conference Assn.	60,000.00
Net gain for 21 months ending June 30, 1911	3,969.19
	\$64,297.78
Total	91,689.93

The Needs of the Pacific Union College

The need of a college building is imperative if the school is to grow and fulfil its mission. At the present time there are few facilities and no room for a chemical laboratory. The normal department can not develop as it should, until it has more room and better facilities. At present this department is compelled to use two or three small and ill suited and poorly lighted rooms in the old cottage. Many of the recitation rooms now used by teachers in academic and college work are neither plastered nor ceiled, and are poorly lighted. Some of our industrial departments can not grow for lack of room. Our library is placed in one corner of the chapel, in a position that is very detrimental to the best interests of the books. At the present time the institution is lighted throughout with lamps, which is both unsuitable and unsafe for a school composed of so many different individuals, many of whom are necessarily unacquainted with the danger involved.

If a suitable college building and modest laboratory facilities could be provided, the outlook would be very encouraging. The attendance has increased each year. The development of Pacific Union College has in no way hindered the work of the other schools in the union conference, as they are all full to overflowing, and in some instances have had a larger attendance this year than ever before. The interest in our educational work is growing throughout the union conference, and we believe that there is a bright future for the Pacific Union College if it can have some further financial assistance in the way of providing necessary room and facilities. It is the purpose of the management to exercise the strictest economy, in the expenditure of means, consistent with providing substantial and efficient buildings and facilities. The experience and efficiency of the faculty of the Pacific Union College are recognized as second to none in the denomination. This is the surest basis for success; and we believe that, with the necessary material facilities, a college can be developed that will be worthy of the name and your confidence. Therefore we most earnestly ask the advice and assistance of the conference in the future development of our college work.

In rendering to you this report of the work which you have entrusted to our hands, we express our grateful thanks to the Great Teacher for His manifold mercies in sparing the lives of our workers and the property of the institution, and above all we feel profoundly thankful for His continual blessing and guidance in the work.

C. W. Irwin,
President.

The Medical Work

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

Since the medical work has been so fully reported by the presidents of the various conferences, and owing to the fact that I have been in this union conference only a short time, I thought it might be of interest to the delegates to take a look over the past of our medical work, and the place it is occupying in the spread of the last message of mercy.

During the Dark Ages, very little was said by the church regarding the need of cleanliness, temperance, or health. The church had to do with matters spiritual, it was thought, and health of body and mind was not considered an essential to spirituality. The time was, in fact, when the utter neglect of the body was considered an evidence of piety. The filthiest saint was regarded as an object of adoration. It could truthfully be said of this period, "Darkness shall cover the earth, and gross darkness the people." Epidemics, or rather filth diseases, prevailed to an alarming extent. It is estimated that during the eighteenth century, over fifty million people perished of one disease alone in Europe. It was not uncommon for the rulers at that time to appoint seasons of prayer and fasting, but in spite of these the mortality continued. The peo-

ple were perishing for a lack of knowledge. God answered the prayers of the people, and stayed these epidemic diseases, by imparting to them knowledge as to their causes.

To the prophet Daniel it was said: "But thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." God in His mercy permitted light to shine forth on earth's inhabitants. We ascertained that these epidemic diseases were due to certain specific organisms, popularly known as germs, and that by preventing the spread of these seeds of disease, it was possible to prevent the diseases which at that time were so much dreaded. These epidemic diseases are now practically a thing of the past. It would be considered a disgrace to any civilized community to be visited with yellow fever, cholera, or the plague. But in spite of the success on the part of the board of health in preventing these diseases, people still die, not of germ diseases as formerly, but of constitutional diseases and premature decay. There are fewer who reach the age of one hundred or even fifty years than formerly. There are also more chronic invalids, and a greater need for doctors, nurses, and sanitariums. Men and women die at an age when they really should begin their period of greatest usefulness.

The human machine is able to endure up to the fortieth or fiftieth year only, the unnecessary burdens thrown upon it. Then evidences usually appear indicating a serious condition. The glands and various organs of the body are able to do their work well up to this period, but from overwork and abuse, they are then disabled, and sudden death frequently results. The diseases which today are carrying off the greatest number are heart failure, apoplexy, diabetes, cancer, and Bright's disease.

But these diseases are due to ignorance just as truly as were the epidemic diseases. God never designed that men should be cut off at this early age. It is His wish that men should live, and enjoy life.

So far, attention has been given to the spread of the seeds of disease, but very little has been said about the soil. We seem to have forgotten that seed, in order to grow, must have suitable soil. The same conditions which prepare the soil for the seed, are responsible for premature old age and for the high mortality rate from apoplexy, Bright's disease, and the other diseases of degeneration named.

The time was when beer and wine were considered essential to the maintenance of the best of health. The search-light of science has revealed this to be a superstition belonging to the Dark Ages.

The beer drinker may have the appearance of health, but his tissues are degenerate, and invariably he dies early in life.

We have been forced to recognize the value of pure air in the treatment of tuberculosis. We build up the vitality of the tissues, and make the soil uninviting for germs of disease, by burning

up and eliminating the impurities which are constantly formed in the body by tissue breakdown. The poisons thrown off through the lungs and the skin are deadly. They bring about degeneracy of the tissue, and premature death, even if the patient is protected from germs of disease. But because sentence is not executed speedily, men become presumptuous, imagining no harm results.

"Thou, O Daniel, shut up the words, and seal the book, even to the time of the end: many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." To the church of Christ the words are addressed, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come." I believe this church should either take the lead in all the reforms, or else stand shoulder to shoulder with those who do.

We may pray for health, but I imagine God will answer such petitions, as He did the petitions of those who prayed that the epidemic diseases might be stayed, by imparting to us the needed knowledge pertaining to our physical habits.

It might be of interest to note how the principles of health and temperance became connected with this message. In the year 1808, a doctor known as Billy Clark, living in Saratoga County, New York, seeing the evils wrought by intemperance, organized a temperance society. Its members, however, were permitted to drink wine at public dinners.

About the year 1827, a great revival took place at Fairhaven, Massachusetts. For many weeks in succession the church bells rang morning, noon, and evening, for preaching and social meetings. It seemed as if the whole population were under the deep movings of the Spirit of God. This resulted in the organization of a *teetotal* temperance society. The founder of this society was Captain Joseph Bates. Other societies were soon started in other places. By the year 1831, in the short space of four years, three thousand temperance societies had been organized, with a membership of over three hundred thousand. Scores signed the temperance pledge everywhere. Appeals were made to the consciences of men, and not to the State.

This wave of reform was designed to pave the way for the spiritual truths which were later brought out by William Miller. It is said that during Miller's revivals, the same work of reform continued. Saloon-keepers turned their shops into meeting rooms. Infidels, atheists, and abandoned profligates were converted. As soon as souls were delivered, they were ready to proclaim it. With every true revival of the past, as far as I can learn, there were associated reforms in eating, drinking, etc. Captain Bates, as we well know, later gave up the use of tea and coffee, and also flesh meats, and later still God gave him light concerning the Sabbath truth. Health reform and Sabbath reform and the proclamation of the coming of Christ were thus associated. They are to remain associated until the work is finished.

D. H. Kress,
Medical Secretary.

Educational Work

(Outline of talk given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

The statistics of the educational work have been so fully given that the educational secretary is left free to the happy task of giving advice; and giving advice is one of the most delightful occupations on earth, especially when one is not charged with the responsibility of carrying out his advice, and more especially in a field where little advice is needed and less is followed.

The secretary has also received some advice. He has been seriously advised that Californians are different from other people, in spite of the fact that almost all of them have come from the East. Yet there seems to be something in the climate that changes them when they get here. You must employ a different style of talking to them. They will not stand it to have essays read to them. They must be amused. You must tell them stories, must make your talk bright and interesting.

There are two thousand children and young people in our schools in this union conference. We have one college in the conference, a medical college, four academies, sixty or seventy church schools, and over one hundred teachers. When we consider the relation of this educational work to our cause, I think we shall be agreed that there is necessity for us all to give all the advice that we are capable of giving, and to receive all the advice that we can endure.

During the past two years of the union conference, I think there has been improvement in our educational conditions. Two years ago there was a spirit of discouragement in some parts of the field, due largely to financial difficulties. The division of the California Conference into three conferences, and the pooling of the old debt, etc., has brought into the conference a feeling of encouragement. I think this division into three conferences has had another beneficial effect on our work. We now have a field in which each school can solicit students without seeming to trespass upon the territory and the rights of other schools, and this naturally allayed friction that has formerly existed.

Another cause of improvement is the efficient superintendents that have been secured. In the place of one, there are three. Altogether there are four educational superintendents in our conference. No more efficient superintendents can be found perhaps in the denomination than we have in this union. I think their efforts among the schools in the conferences have been one of the greatest causes of improvement in our educational work, and their efforts make the work of the educational secretary of the union conference comparatively easy. In fact, if it were not for the superintendents, the educational secretary could not attend to the work and at the same time carry on another line of work which occupies his time fully.

Another cause that has brought a larger degree of prosperity and unity in our educational work was the convention last summer. Some sixty teachers were

present, all the superintendents of the local conferences, and some principals of schools. During the first week of the convention, the entire field was covered by papers and discussions. This meeting was followed by a summer school of four weeks conducted at Lodi. The teachers and the instructors went from the convention in Oakland to Lodi to continue their work for a month more formally. We had from outside of the conference two excellent workers, one for manual training and industrial occupations, and the other for school art, besides our own local workers. We believe that this convention was a great help to our educational work. The cost of this summer school may seem excessive to some—\$1,900 or more; but I am also informed by the secretary of the North Pacific Union Conference that their convention cost them \$2,500, yet they do not regret it.

I think that this is one of the matters that ought to receive the serious consideration of this conference. What shall be done in regard to a summer school? It was one of the recommendations at the council held at College View a few months ago that each union conference should make permanent arrangements for a summer school by the coöperation of the training school of the union conference. I believe this ought to be done in this union conference. It seems to me it would be wise if we could establish a permanent summer school to be conducted jointly by the union conference educational department and the Pacific Union College, and that it last six weeks to two months, and offer such courses of instruction that work done in the school could be credited upon regular work done in the normal school.

For the present year, however, our conference is invited to join with the North Pacific Union Conference at Portland, Oregon.

The work of the summer school and the convention was preparatory for a work that was done a little later at the secretaries' convention held at College View. There all the union conference educational secretaries of the United States were gathered. They had been working away at these problems in their own fields. Naturally they differed somewhat. Now they came together to compare these plans and to unify their work. The plans that were laid at the summer convention were so carefully thought out that in a large measure they were adopted by this convention; so as we review these plans, we find very little to change to make them in perfect harmony with the plans adopted by this union conference secretaries' convention for the entire field. I believe that this is a long step in advance, and that as we strive to work to the same end, the blessing of the Lord will attend our efforts.

Another fact: While we have four academies, every academy but one is a training school. And I see no logical reason why that one academy, which has just begun its work, as time advances should not have its normal department in order to be on a level with the others.

If the secretary were trying to culti-

vate that spirit which would make his counsels like those of the Delphic oracle, so that they would appear wise and true whatever approbation was placed upon them, and whatever might be the outcome of the matter, he might urge these schools (ironically) to go forward in this work to the very highest extent to make in this union conference as many colleges as we have conferences, to let our battle cry be, Every conference with a college, having all of the training courses that any college has. To be sure this is different from what it is in other portions of the country. They find it impossible to make all their academies training schools. Here it is different. This is the State of the Golden Gate, and perhaps we can accomplish what it is impossible to accomplish in any other field.

But seriously: The secretary would advise all of these different academies to strike out their short courses of one to two years. Some of them have had as many or more courses than the oldest, largest, and strongest college that we have in our denomination. I believe we can accomplish the work we wish to do by other means. If there are some who perhaps are advanced in life, instead of having a course of one or two years, let them pick out those studies they most need, and not give them the notion that they have been graduated when they study a course of one or two years' length. I believe if we should do this we could cut down our expenses about one third. If the means that we would thus save could be given to the strengthening of our schools, to the increase of laboratory and library facilities, we could do much more satisfactory work. These are tools that are absolutely essential for the carrying forward of the school work; and I believe that we could to advantage, if we could only see it in that light, and agree to it in all these schools, cut out these small courses.

I do not refer at the present time to the normal course. While that is different from what it is in other parts of the country, there are probably no natural reasons that make it different. It is said by the superintendents that if it were not for the normal departments, it would be impossible for them to find trained teachers for their church school work. One especially interesting result: Since it had been provided that all teachers who had finished a normal course should receive the teacher's certificate without an examination, we had only six to examine last summer. All the rest had passed through our normal schools. Out of the fifty or sixty, only six were to be examined for their certificate. So I believe more and more these normal departments are training efficient teachers for our work. Some from any normal school will not make successful teachers. They do not have that gift. But all of the rest are made better teachers by their training in these normal departments.

Strengthen the regular academic course and the normal departments. Equip the laboratory better. We need to strengthen our academic department, our department for teaching science, that we may make our teaching acceptable to the med-

ical college. Science teaching from a text-book alone is scarcely worth the name, without sufficiently equipped laboratory. I heard the dean of the medical college, State of Nebraska University, say that he would rather have students come to the medical course without having studied the sciences at all than to have them come with a smattering book knowledge without any laboratory facilities to work with. This ought to encourage and urge upon us to give better equipment to laboratories.

Stand by firm discipline in the academies, church schools, and in the homes. We are living in a time when discipline is becoming lax everywhere. Perhaps we feel it more among the stirring scenes and populations of this coast country, and therefore we ought to hold the reins gently but more firmly over young people until they become more used to work in the harness of life.

There ought to be an understanding among all the schools. Surely the custom of permitting students to pass from one school to another when they have behaved so badly that they can not be retained any longer, should be discouraged.

Finally I would say, Complete and equip the Pacific Union College to do efficient college work as the capstone of our educational system. If we are to build up an educational system in this union conference that will be worth a name and command the respect and moral support of our people everywhere, we must lay aside differences and prejudices. Then in connection with that, I believe we ought everywhere to encourage our young men and young women to go to the college from our academies, and that the academies ought to have that feeling also. I believe among all our workers there should be a spirit to encourage our young men, especially those preparing for the ministry, to take a higher course of training. I think it would be a sad thing indeed if there should grow among our workers the feeling that just as soon as one is through with the high school grades, he is ready to enter the ministry. There are differences in circumstances. We ought to encourage our younger men to take a longer course of study. As I have seen young men and young women come to our college after finishing courses in other schools, and have lived with them, I have been impressed, and have thought what would have been the result if they had gone into the ministry with the limited education they had, and how much better they will now be.

"The college course tends to make a man conceited." I do not believe that is true. I believe that as a rule a college course will have a tendency to steady a young man, and to take the conceit out of him. When he comes to the college and finds himself side by side with some one his equal or superior, he has the self-conceit very largely taken out of him. Some cases are so stubborn that they are harder. Let us encourage our young men and young women who have just finished preparatory courses in our academies, to go to college. I like the spirit of a young man who attended our college last year, but returned home near

the close of the year, as his father needed him. When he was at home, his family were going to move to Berkeley; and when he was advised that he might attend the university, he said, "No, I will go back where I can receive a Christian education in my college course."

As we have this and similar educational work well equipped, what we need to do is to encourage our children and young people to enter these schools. Let us pray that the Spirit of the Lord will rest upon these pupils, these teachers, and that the message may go to the uttermost part of the earth, until a people shall be ready for the coming of the Lord, and we shall be ready to meet Him when He comes.

C. C. Lewis.

Pacific Religious Liberty Association

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

The last two years have not been marked by unusual activity in the Pacific coast district by the enemies of religious liberty. In view, however, of an ever-extending influence of the national allied associations which look toward the establishment of a so-called civic righteousness, your secretary attended, in November, 1910, the first World's Christian Citizenship Conference, which convened in Philadelphia.

At that time and place, revelations of united effort on the part of National Reform, Lord's Day Alliance, Church Federation, and other allied societies were clearly given, not only of national, but of such world-wide influence as is calculated finally to reach the most remote corners of earth, and touch the humblest subject of every clime and nation. It was there most surely demonstrated that our people have, from the first, sighted the mark of Satan's ambition, in his effort to thwart the object of God's all-wise purpose toward the closing generation of men.

Returning early to California, the secretary at once busied himself in the matter of securing signatures to petition against religious enactments in the forthcoming session of the legislature. To this effort the rank and file of our people nobly responded, and secured 68,150 names to this address of protest. The legislators having learned of the existence of this strong, popular demand, through press notices, quietly lined up in accord with the voice of the people. In a short time word came through some of the legislators that a thoroughgoing Sunday rest bill was being passed to various members in hope of finding a sponsor for it. No one, however, being found to risk the humiliation of seeing a bill of that nature defeated while bearing his name, no such measure was introduced in that session.

A barbers' Sunday bill was introduced, and was discussed in the committee having it in charge. A hearing on this was granted to the representatives of the Religious Liberty Association, when the unconstitutionality of the measure was pointed out to the satisfaction of the entire committee, except one member, who

was the author of the bill; and thus it failed to become law.

The ill success of Sunday rest law advocates in the California legislature has seemed to stir them to great depths; and now, since having been endowed by the voters of the State with initiative and referendum privileges, they have inaugurated a strong campaign, intended to reach the most remote corners of the State, in an effort to induce the people themselves to enact a Sunday law by direct vote. This is being done by and through the most strenuous efforts of what is known as the Lord's Day Alliance Association.

Allied with this body is the Church Federation of the State. While not earnestly campaigning, like the former, in behalf of a legal Sunday, yet this society advocates, in its meetings, the supposed importance of such a statute, and is ready to throw its influence in that direction at the opportune moment.

The political enfranchisement of the women in the State of California has added material strength to the cause for which these other bodies contend, since it is well known that the ladies of the W. C. T. U. are nearly a unit in the same direction. Many who belong to this religious association are also members of the Woman's Civic League, and of the Woman's Improvement Club, with their influence strongly exerted in behalf of Sunday laws in these last-named bodies.

For lack of some definite policy, upon which all parts of the State could heartily unite, and which they could pledge their time and means to sustain, nothing of any moment by our association has as yet been done or attempted latterly in defense of religious liberty. The union conference, however, has furnished the funds with which to send *Liberty* for a year to each lawyer, court officer, and newspaper editor in the State. The Central California Conference has also ordered "American State Papers" sent to attorneys within its bounds. Beyond this, nothing has been reported to the main office of this association.

A new ally to preexisting organizations for the enforcement of religious requirements in civil government, has appeared in our midst, declaring its loyal adherence to all that the other before-named bodies stand for. This is the "Men and Religion Forward Movement," which is equipped to penetrate every rural district of the nation in the furtherance of their demands. It advocates the breaking up of denominational lines, in order that all sects may unite in forcing the nation to "speak," and "cause" that all, both "small and great," shall be made to realize the value of Sunday rest.

This organized body, made up as it is of leading religious lights of the nation, should be considered the most dangerous element opposed to religious liberty and the propagation of God's last message to the world. If coming to this coast at the very time when the most strenuous campaign for human rights ever known in these parts is opening, this conference ought to plan wisely for

meeting the issue which is sure to ripen quickly under such thoroughly organized efforts.

Indeed, all the rapidly converging lines of associated effort to bring about the fulfilment of prophecy upon which our work is founded, should have mature consideration at this session of the conference, and steps should be taken to provide means whereby the people at large may be informed as to the meaning of the present activity in behalf of church and state union. To this end, suitable educational literature, bearing on the local situation, should be prepared in such form as to be easily secured by the rank and file of our people throughout California, that they may have no excuse for not being in line with home missionary effort.

Competent speakers should also rally the people in the larger cities, holding short institutes in connection therewith, through which to instruct workers to visit outlying districts with the message of truth. This might prove as effective as, and perhaps more so than, a series of ordinary tent meetings, with from one hundred to two or three hundred in attendance. On account of having so few regular conference workers, no other plan presents itself which seems so well adapted to reach the back country districts. To make such a program effective would, however, require thorough organization, with a good force of workers for each city company.

A press agency should be established through which the secular papers may be supplied with suitable matter that could be used by them without the editors' being charged with *ex parte* affiliations. This would require talent capable of presenting truth in an attractive way, clothed in different phrase from that in which it usually appears in our religious prints. It should also be brief and pointed from its initiative and throughout its every line. A person who can do such a work should be found for the campaign already considerably on its way.

The women having become an important factor in the campaign before this union conference, it would seem almost a fatal oversight not to provide some way of securing their attention, thereby instructing them in the truth for this important era. This, of course, would require some one accustomed to their ways, and who could approach them from the right side of their nature.

Some direct effort should at once be made in behalf of the special six weeks' campaign of the *Signs of the Times*, beginning in May, which will deal almost entirely with the present campaign in behalf of religious laws, which are designed to unify the customs and observances of the people, regardless of their spiritual likes or dislikes.

In view also of the serious nature of the work just before the religious liberty department of this union conference, I recommend that a special committee of counsel be appointed that will be available in case of trying emergency, that the responsibility of possible new and expensive movements may be shared by a

representative body of *near-by* workers. These recommendations are presented to this body after a very careful view of the present situation and its possible and even probable near future. With these your secretary resigns to your will the commission entrusted to him two years ago, praying that the counsel of the Most High may direct your acts of every nature in this biennial meeting.

J. O. Corliss,
Secretary.

Church Tract and Missionary Work

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

The church tract and missionary work in this union conference has shown steady advancement during the past two years. Our leaders and members are beginning to appreciate more deeply that Christian growth and efficiency result from individual personal service in soul-saving.

"Those who give their lives to Christ-like ministry," says volume 9, page 42, "know the meaning of true happiness. Their interests and their prayers reach far beyond self. They themselves are growing as they try to help others. They become familiar with the largest plans, the most stirring enterprises, and how can they but grow when they place themselves in the divine channel of light and blessing?"

Think what this experience to the individuals in the church means in extending a knowledge of the message! The word of instruction has come urgently and repeatedly to organize and train our church forces so that every one will be helping in a most definite way to close up the work. (Volume 9, pages 116, 117.) Our missionary department has endeavored to be guided by this instruction. It has sought to sustain an encouraging, helpful relation to the field, coming into personal touch with the churches, to assist in institutes, study methods of work, instruct librarians, and strengthen the missionary organization. It has given special attention to the sale of our ten-cent magazines, securing and assisting agents with them. A constant exchange of reports of progress, plans of work, and experiences has been passed on through personal and general letters, and through the RECORDER.

The program of work, parts of which have been used and adapted to suit conditions and needs, and used as a basis for suggestion and instruction, is simple, being about as follows:

1. The *Review* in every Sabbath-keeping home.
2. Every family supplied with "Testimonies."
3. A good club of the *Signs* in every church. Use: personal distribution, with correspondence, reading racks, and general circulation.
4. Plan for more visiting and Bible work.
5. Every member liberally sowing tracts.
6. Every member having definite part.

We have also urged the plan that one Sabbath in the month be given to a missionary service. To make our visits with

the churches accomplish more definite and practical results, our secretaries have carried with them cases of literature, packages of tracts, "Testimonies," Johnson's Text Book, and other helps, and have solicited subscriptions for the *Review*, and worked up the *Signs* clubs.

The response has been most encouraging. Our people are beginning to expect to get information with reference to publications at these times, and to supply themselves with books that they have been neglecting to buy. In connection with a young people's convention a few weeks ago, where the missionary work received some attention, the sale of literature was more than \$57. In one four weeks' campaign in Southern California, 1,000 copies of the *Signs* were added to the clubs in churches visited. This was at the beginning of a special series, and therefore meant an added circulation of 1,000 copies a week for twenty-five weeks, or in all 25,000 copies.

Our conference presidents, ministers, and other workers have nobly cooperated, and I believe all will be equally interested in brief reference to a few of the visible results from the work of our lay members:

To a man and wife—Socialists—in Chico, the *Signs* was sent by the church. One member followed it up with Bible readings. They accepted the truth.

A young man—a Jew—who through reading a Sabbath tract at St. Helena Sanitarium, and receiving some personal help, accepted the truth, has later returned to his home in New York, and has been disinherited by his father. He has gone to Washington, and entered the Foreign Missionary Seminary.

An Edendale member kept the *Signs* going to her brother and his family in an Indiana town. They finally accepted the truth, and now are holding a Sabbath-school in that town, where no Adventists have been heretofore.

A copy of the *Signs* reached a lady in Riverside. She was interested, and wrote to the publishers. They referred her name back to the conference. Elder Loy visited her, and she was convinced of the truth, and took hold of it.

One Sabbath night one of our young men was in San Jose with his wife. While she sold the Temperance *Instructor* through the Charlton 5, 10, and 15 cent store, he talked with the manager. An interest was aroused. More than a dozen evenings have been spent since with him in Bible studies. He has purchased "Daniel and the Revelation," "Great Controversy," and Johnson's Text Book, has the *Signs*, and he and his wife are still earnestly studying.

In the same city, through a tract or leaflet, some months ago, a lady became anxious about the Sabbath, and wrote to the editor of the *Signs* for help. In her second letter she told him she was reading the "Daniel and the Revelation," found in the public library, and was still searching for the truth. She has been in constant correspondence with one of the office workers since, and is now sending her contributions for missions to our church. Her first amount was \$20.

The president of the King's Daughters in San Diego has been reading the *Signs*

for over a year, has purchased a Law of God chart, and is at every opportunity emphasizing before this society of women the importance of the law.

A Sabbath tract in another Southern California city, given some months ago, changed the plans of a Baptist worker and his wife. Bible studies followed, and they accepted the truth.

A few months before that, a Baptist lady in the same place was brought into the truth through reading.

The present librarian of the Redlands church lived next to an Adventist family about a year ago. They supplied her and her husband with the *Signs* each week during one of the series. With the help of this and some Bible work, they both took their stand and joined the church; and as stated, she is now librarian of that church.

I might give you many other incidents of interests and conversions showing the influence of the faithful, quiet work going out from our churches, sanitariums, cafeterias, and other distributing centers. In the California Conference recently our missionary secretary sold a "Daniel and the Revelation" to a man who had been reading tracts at the San Francisco cafeteria. In this city a number of interests have developed from the reading-matter taken at the cafeterias, which have required Bible studies. Also prominent men have been aroused through our magazines to study, and are now reading our books, and regularly subscribing for our periodicals.

Surely God has blessed the efforts put forth, which evidence should urge us forward with more earnestness and enthusiasm during the favorable time for work that is now granted to us.

The classes of literature whose circulation has fallen in the line of tract society and missionary secretary's activities are:

1. Periodicals.
2. Forty per cent books (partially).
3. Trade books.
4. Tracts.

Periodicals

Including all subscriptions and magazine sales, the circulation of our periodicals for the two years has been approximately \$50,000, figuring magazines in this amount at retail value—10 cents each. The sale of ten-cent magazines has been 290,394 copies—retail value, \$29,039.40; wholesale (paid by agents), \$11,615.

The amount spent in circulating the weekly *Signs*, which go largely into the hands of those not of our faith, has been about 12,500. Other subscriptions—the *Review*, *Sabbath School Worker*, *Youth's Instructor*, *Little Friend*, etc., and foreign literature—have amounted to about \$8,460.60, making a total of \$32,575.60 paid by our people for periodicals. This line of work has responded in growth to the efforts put forth from the offices and in the field. There has been close co-operation between our publishers and the conferences. The amount of \$3,257.60, approximately—the commission of ten per cent to conferences—has assisted in meeting extra expense to build up this work in the field.

Forty per Cent Books

The responsibility of securing and assisting agents for the line of home workers' books has been shared by the regular bookmen and our missionary secretaries. An excellent work has been accomplished; and with the new forty per cent book prospectus, this line is bound to go forward. Sales are included with subscription book sales.

Trade Books

Of this class of books—including "Testimonies," and books used largely by our own people—\$10,529.10 worth have been sold, a gain of \$2,321.45 over the former biennial period. To quite an extent this is due to special efforts at camp-meetings and general meetings by our leaders to place the "Testimonies," "The Great Second Advent Movement," and other books that all should have, in the homes of the people. With our excellent new books—"The Acts of the Apostles" and "The Advance Guard of Missions"—our trade book figures should continue to increase.

Tracts

There has been an enthusiasm in tract circulation, during these two years, that has been good to see. \$5,229.83 worth have been sold, a slight gain—\$364.39—over the preceding biennial period. With the excellent results, and the rich experiences our people are gaining, to encourage them, I believe they can be assisted to greater tract circulation than ever before. "Like the Leaves of Autumn" is a new booklet, just ready for general circulation, which we hope will enlist many more in this work.

In closing, I want to say that the missionary spirit is *living* among our people. There is a response to sympathetic, practical efforts to help them accomplish more. The Lord is wonderfully blessing their efforts.

I wish to express appreciation for the hearty way in which our conference presidents and other workers have pushed this branch of the work and cooperated with the efforts of our tract society and missionary secretaries. At every camp-meeting, special attention has been given the home missionary work, and there thousands of dollars worth of missionary material has been placed in the hands of our people.

Our tract society men and field missionary secretaries—Brother Ernest Lloyd and Brother W. D. Fleming—have labored earnestly. The field work with the churches and in the homes, furnishing the needed literature, giving instruction in simple lines of work, installing reading racks, and doing other necessary things, has helped wonderfully.

In view of the evident shortness of the favorable times now granted us for work, and the increased burdens our lay members must assume, how important it is that this vital point in our system of organization be still further strengthened, to the end that each of our 150 churches may become the center of light that God would have it in this closing work!

J. R. Ferren,
Missionary Secretary.

Subscription Book Work

(Given at the Pacific Union Conference in Los Angeles.)

We are thankful indeed for the encouraging statement that "God has ordained the canvassing work," and that He has given us a part in the work He calls "missionary work of the highest order."

The steady advance in book sales each year is evidence to us that God will not leave entirely to human agents the work He has ordained, but that He, by His Holy Spirit, is leading and guiding this work to ultimate victory.

In March, 1910, we had only three field agents in the entire Pacific Union Conference. Southern California had no field agent; no definite plans for institutes had been laid; and not having had canvassers' hands in the schools, the prospects for the season's work did not look very bright.

The Lord, who has promised, "I will guide thee with Mine eye," helped us in securing a competent leader for the work in Southern California; and by constant and persistent effort, the work finally began to move forward throughout the union.

Institutes were held in the various schools and at the camp-meetings, and an appeal was also made to the workers throughout the union for help in securing canvassers. This appeal was responded to heartily, and we take this occasion to thank our brethren and sisters for their help, and to ask them to continue the good work.

Plans were also laid for the purpose of further perfecting our organization, and establishing a basis upon which the schools and the publishing department could unite, and thus work together for the advancement of both these important branches of the work. Canvassers' hands were organized in all the schools. The schools announced this in their calendars, and in many other ways cooperated in building up the work.

Fernando Academy led out in a strong campaign with "Christ's Object Lessons," and with the cooperation of the other schools, a substantial impetus was given to the work.

The bookmen's convention was held at Mountain View, and the motto adopted for the next year was, "He did it with all his heart, and prospered." We also decided that "Forty hours a week" would be our watch-cry, and that we would never stop advocating and practicing it.

The year 1910 closed showing a slight loss in sales in our union over the sales for the previous year, but with plans well laid for early spring institutes and for the work the following year.

At the conference held in Fresno early in 1911 the California Conference was divided, thus giving us two new conferences to provide leaders for. These were secured from men developed right in our field.

On account of trouble with his throat, Brother W. O. James had to give up his work in Arizona, and that field was left without a field agent.

Brother E. S. Horsman, who was field agent of the coast conference, left us in November, and finally Brother J. T. Thompson was secured to fill the vacancy.

During the biennial term just closed, several valuable workers were developed in this field. Brother Floyd Ashbaugh, who is now engaged in the work in the Philippines, is a product of the Fernando Academy and the canvassing work in Southern California. Brother Ackerman, who is now field agent in Western Kansas, was also developed in the same field. Brother J. W. Rich and Brother W. P. Dayton, who are both acting as field agents in this union, were developed in the coast conference.

Many interesting accounts might be given of those who have accepted the truth as the result of purchasing one of our books, but time will not permit that now. One interesting item I will relate, however: At a certain place, our ministers attempted to pitch a tent and hold meetings; but it was a German settlement, and the German minister made such a fuss that our brethren had to leave the field for the time. One of our faithful canvassers went there with "Daniel and the Revelation," sold one to the German minister, got his recommendation, and then sold them throughout the neighborhood. Thus again is demonstrated the fact that our books often go where the living preacher can not go.

Our bookmen's convention for 1911 was held at Loma Linda. The sanitarium kindly opened their doors to us, and much of the class work was suspended or arranged so as to give the students the privilege of attending the various sessions. All pronounced this the best bookmen's convention ever held on the coast. Institutes were planned for Loma Linda, Fernando Academy, Armona Academy, Lodi Normal, and Pacific Union College.

Each field agent expressed the belief that owing to his experience in his field, the definite plans laid for future work, the prospect for workers, and the blessings the Lord has promised, he could do much better the coming year than he had done in the year just closing. As evidence of this faith, each field agent set a mark which he expects to reach in his field this year. We believe that every conference will reach its mark. This will bring our total for 1912 to \$33,000 as against \$28,723.75 for 1911.

We adopted a motto for the year 1912 that is calculated to keep every canvasser and field agent looking upward and working toward the mark. "Be strong and of good courage" is in nearly every letter and conversation.

At the close of 1911 our sales record showed a gain of \$460.20 over last year. Even so small a gain cheers us and spurs us on to greater things. Being confident that God is all-powerful, and that there is nothing too hard for Him, we have decided to pray as if everything depended upon Him, and then work as if everything depended upon us. We are firmly convinced that faith is trust with its coat off and its sleeves rolled up.

The sales for the biennial term were

\$57,107.30, which is a gain of about \$8,000 over the sales for the previous biennial term.

Our Needs

We have a large and as yet practically undeveloped field. There are four large States in this union conference, or six local conferences. This gives us an area of 461,022 square miles. California is larger than New York, Maine, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Ohio combined. We have a population of 3,037,129 to warn. Counting five to the family, there are 607,425 families. At the rate we have been placing books in the homes for the last two years, it will take us more than thirty-two years longer to place just one book in each family. It is not fast enough.

While we are doing this work, we must also develop good, substantial workers for the regions beyond, and turn over many of our most valuable workers to other lines of missionary effort that call for the talents they have developed in the canvassing field.

First of all, we need the earnest prayers of all our people, that we as leaders may have wisdom and more of the Holy Spirit to help us in planning and leading out in this great work. ("No man has a right to pray for a thing that he won't take off his coat and work for.")

Second, we need the help and cooperation of every worker in securing consecrated men and women, who will give themselves to this work till the close of probation.

Third, the book work in Arizona and Utah needs the continued, active leadership of men who can devote their entire time to forwarding the interests of this branch of the work in those needy fields. Grant us leadership for every field; and then, with courage in our hearts, and the blessing of the Lord upon our work, we feel sure that the next biennial term will mark an advance step in the sale of our literature that will be beyond anything we have yet seen in this union conference.

A. A. Cone,
General Field Missionary.

Constitution of the Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists

(As amended at the Los Angeles Conference, March 21-26, 1912.)

Article I — Name

This organization shall be known as the Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists.

Article II — Object

The object of this conference shall be to unify and extend the work of the everlasting gospel throughout this conference and the mission fields of the world.

Article III — Territory

This conference shall comprise the

States of California, Nevada, Utah, and the Territory of Arizona, and such other territory as may hereafter come under its supervision.

Article IV — Membership

Section 1. This conference shall be composed of such local conferences as are and may be organized in any part of its territory, said conferences having been accepted by vote of the union conference.

Section 2. The voters of this conference shall be the duly accredited delegates from the local conferences, members of the Pacific Union Conference Executive Committee, such members of the General Conference Executive Committee or other representatives from that body as may be present at any session, and such other persons, not to exceed twelve, as shall receive delegates' credentials from the executive committee of the union conference, of which there shall be three representatives each from the educational, the medical, and the publishing branches of our work.

Section 3. Each local conference shall be entitled, aside from its president, to one delegate in the sessions of this conference, without regard to numbers, and one additional delegate for every three hundred church-members in the conference. Such delegates shall be elected by the local conference, or appointed by the executive committee.

Section 4. Each mission field shall be entitled to one delegate in the sessions of this conference, who shall be appointed by the union conference executive committee.

Article V — Officers

Section 1. The officers of this conference shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer, an auditor, and an executive committee not to exceed fifteen members, of which the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, of the union conference, the president of each local conference, and a representative of the educational, of the medical, of the publishing, and of the religious liberty department of our work shall be members. Any five members of the executive committee, including the president of the union conference, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 2. The officers not otherwise provided for shall be elected at the regular sessions of the conference, and shall hold their offices for a term of two years, or until their successors are elected, and appear to enter upon their duties.

Section 3. All vacancies in office, except that of a member of the executive committee who is president of a local conference, may be filled by the executive committee.

Article VI — Sessions

Section 1. The conference shall hold regular sessions at intervals of about two years, at such date and place as the executive committee shall designate by a notice published in the *Review and Herald* and in the official organ of the Pacific Union Conference at least three weeks before the date of the meeting.

Section 2. The executive committee may call extra sessions, if occasion requires, by a like notice, and the transaction of such sessions shall be equally valid with those of the regular sessions.

Article VII — Trustees, Committees, and Agents

The voters of this conference shall, at each regular session, elect the board of management of such institutions and enterprises as are, or may be, connected with this organization, in accordance with the acts governing the same; and this conference shall employ such committees, agents, ministers, missionaries, and other persons as may be necessary to effectually carry on its work.

Article VIII — Funds

The funds of this conference shall be derived from all the local conferences, in the payment by them to the union conference treasurer, at regular stated intervals, nineteen one hundredths of their tithe receipts, the said nineteen one hundredths of this tithe being designated to represent a first and second tithe; together with such offerings as may be made for its work.

Article IX — Auditing

The executive committee shall constitute an auditing committee who shall audit annually the accounts of all its employees.

Article X — By-Laws

The voters of this conference may make by-laws, and amend or repeal them, at any session thereof, and the scope of such by-laws may embrace all subjects not inconsistent with the constitution.

Article XI — Amendment

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present at any session.

Educational

Lodi Normal Institute Items

Brother W. B. Taylor occupied chapel Wednesday morning, and gave an interesting talk on teaching wood-work in the seventh and eighth grades. A bench covered with articles made by the pupils of these grades showed that his talk was not theory, but practical work. Although the pupils put in only three hours a week for thirty-six weeks in the year, yet he showed that they actually learned more, in this time, of the use of tools and how to *do things*, than one who serves a year of apprenticeship in an ordinary carpenter shop.

Thursday evening we had the pleasure of listening to a lecture given by Mr. Hing Leon, a former pupil of Prof. and Mrs. I. C. Colcord's in Honolulu. He was a student for a while in Healdsburg College. Later he attended Valparaiso (Indiana) Normal, where he took his degree of doctor of pedagogy. He also

took some work at Columbia University, and is now on his way to China to visit his aged parents. Brother Hing Leon is an interesting and entertaining speaker. His demonstration of the Chinese writing and the music of the language gave new ideas to many, who had always looked upon the language as too difficult to master, in this country at least. Mr. Leon was with us Friday also, and the ninth grade English class enjoyed him as a teacher that day.

The teachers' conference hour Tuesday morning was occupied with a talk on the necessity of teachers' using great care in regard to their personal appearance in the schoolroom. Well-brushed hair, polished shoes, a close union of skirt and waist, dresses starched and ironed if they are of light material—all these things tell for or against the teacher's success. The matter of getting up in the morning in time for breakfast without keeping the family waiting, or compelling the housewife to keep things warm for a tardy riser, was also emphasized. A teacher who is habitually late to breakfast, and manifests a total disregard for every one's convenience but her own, will sooner or later find herself out of a position, or under the painful necessity of finding a new victim each year to discommode.

Progress in School Work That Counts

After attending the teachers' rally at Lodi we arrived at our schoolhouse at nine thirty. What do you suppose we found?—Not a child on the ground. Everything was quiet. Had no one come to school, or had every one come and gone?

Entering the house revealed the fact that the students were in their seats, everything in order, studying so quietly that one could have heard a pin drop.

They had had worship, and two students were in charge of the primary room, and one was in charge of the intermediate.

Later, the girl in charge of the primary remarked: "Why, they were all so good! I should like to teach them all of the time if they always behave like that."

The joy that we as teachers felt that morning was equaled only on the Sabbath, when we saw twelve of our little flock buried with their Lord in baptism.

Their conduct bears evidence that the great Life-giver has wrought a work in their hearts.

Government fails to accomplish the desired result unless it establishes in the hearts and minds of the governed self-control. As the students leave our schools and go out into the world, unless they are so related to God that they have the power to resist sin and do right, their education has been a failure.

We thank God for our Christian normal school training, for acquaintance with Him, and for our love for His dear children.

Lois N. Baldwin,
Edith A. Oakes.

Pacific Union Recorder

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE OF
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

Mountain View - - - - California

Subscription Price - - - Fifty Cents a Year

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Entered as second-class matter July 6, 1906, at
the Post-office at Mountain View, California, un-
der the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1912

A Good Beginning

When recommendations Nos. 22 to 26, which call for the erection of a college building at the Pacific Union College, were adopted by the delegates at the Pacific Union Conference, an opportunity was given for pledges to be made for this most worthy enterprise. In a very few minutes over \$3,400 was pledged, besides \$1,000 that was offered on an annuity basis. May the balance of this fund be provided for at an early date, in order that the work may not be delayed.

Another Cafeteria

Brother E. G. Fulton, of Los Angeles, informs us that he is opening his third cafeteria, having recently purchased one of the finest outfits to be had in that city. This cafeteria, No. 3, is located at 55 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, and its full seating capacity is 230. He now has accommodations in his three places of business for 550 persons to be seated at one time and partake of vegetarian meals. It is truly encouraging to notice the growth of this branch of the work in Los Angeles.

Temperance "Instructor" Takes Leading Part

Another instance showing how our temperance literature is gaining favor, occurred a few days ago at Sonoma, when the chairman of the Anti-saloon campaign committee ordered eleven hundred copies of the Temperance *Instructor* to be sent out singly to the voters of that district. The little church there had ordered five hundred copies, not knowing just how they would handle them. Several started out to sell the papers, and one called on this gentleman, the chairman of the committee. As soon as he saw it, he said, "I want all you have, and enough more to supply all the voters." So our people took hold of the wrapping and addressing, and are now finishing up the list.

They are coöperating in other ways in this temperance work. The Sabbath-school is preparing to take part in a union temperance program to be given in the schoolhouse in two weeks. Three

of the church ladies are going to work with the organizer in a house-to-house campaign to arouse the people to help them clean up the valley.

Such efforts are bound to have an excellent influence. Our people everywhere should be active in the temperance work now, when there is agitation in so many places. It will do much toward removing prejudice and gaining the friendship and confidence of the people.

J. R. Ferren.

Canvassing

Once more we have a demonstration of God's power and willingness to work where man has declared that successful work can not be done. We praise the Lord for the good work that is being done in Utah. The following reports show what two faithful brethren, with the Lord's help, have accomplished there in the sale of our literature for five weeks ending March 29:

	Hrs.	Ords.	Value	Del.
A. L. McCoy	116	70	\$372	\$76
A. R. Robinson	156	45	283	47
	272	115	\$655	\$123
			A. A. Cone.	

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA-NEVADA

Conference Items

The auditing committee met at the conference office April 14.

Elder A. J. Osborne is holding meetings with the Salida church.

Elder C. L. Taggart occupied the pulpit at the Lodi English church Sabbath, April 6.

Plans are being laid for a great work to be done this coming summer. Let our brethren pray for many souls to be saved as a result of these efforts.

Elder C. L. Taggart and W. S. Holbrook spent a few days in Sacramento the past week looking over the ground for a location for tent meetings.

Brother W. A. Johnson has returned to Cedarville, Modoc County. He and Brother J. D. Alder will soon open a series of meetings in that needy district.

Elder N. W. Kauble has accepted the position of Bible teacher in the Lodi Normal Institute. Elder Kauble's years of experience in school work will be a great help in connection with this institution.

We are glad to report that the Temperance *Instructor* for 1912 is having a large circulation throughout our conference. Calls are coming for more, and we look for great results from this work, in the future.

Brother W. S. Holbrook spent Sabbath, April 6, at Hughson. The church at that place is in a prosperous condition. They are now favored with the assistance of Brother L. M. Bowen, as he is spending most of his time there on his ranch.

Many are already laying their plans to attend the camp-meeting to be held at Sacramento June 6 to 16. We are looking for a large attendance at this important gathering. Remember the date. Our regular session of conference will occupy the first part of the meeting. Members of this conference will want to attend whether delegates or not. Good outside help will be furnished.

Brother E. J. Urquhart spent Sabbath, April 13, with the Red Bluff church, from which place he will go to Redding, Oak, Millville, and other places, to visit the isolated brethren and sisters in that part of the field. We have the following report from Brother E. J. Urquhart: "I have been holding meetings at the Butte Creek schoolhouse, near Chico, in response to an invitation from the brethren of that district. The outside attendance has been all that could be desired, and a few seem to be desirous of knowing more of the truth." Verah MacPherson,

Wanted

Graduate nurses to work by the month. Address Nauehim Sanitarium and Hospital, 410 28th St., Oakland, California.

For Sale

Eggs for hatching. White Rocks, \$1.25 for 15; White Leghorns, \$1 for 15; \$5 a hundred. All fine stock. Address Mrs. C. A. Sanford, Mountain View, California.

God Gives Results

A Methodist: "Please send the *Watchman* for one year. I admire the clear-cut way it handles current topics and Bible truth."

A man of the world: "If your next issue is as good as the last, count on me as a regular subscriber. Please send me another copy."

A bank director: "Enclosed find \$1.00. The *Watchman* is far ahead of anything else I have ever yet read."

Will you not help us to realize our slogan, "An Average Monthly Circulation of Fifty Thousand by December 31, 1912," by ordering through your local tract society ten copies each month for missionary work?

Yearly subscription price, \$1.00.

Rates in quantities: Five to forty copies, five cents each; fifty or more, four cents each.

Order through your tract society.