

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER

"Then They t... reared the Lord Spake Often One to Another."

Pacific Union Conference S. D. A.

DIRECTORY

Office Address.—Box 146, Glendale, California.
 President.—E. E. Andross, office address.
 Secretary and Treasurer.—B. M. Emerson, office address.
 Educational Secretary.—M. E. Cady, 537 Twenty-fifth Street, Oakland, Cal.
 General Field Agent.—F. E. Painter, 620 Acacia Avenue, Tropic, Cal.
 Home Missionary and Young People's Secretary.—B. E. Beddoe, office address.
 Publicity Secretary.—Frank A. Coffin, office address.
 Executive Committee.—E. E. Andross, E. W. Farnsworth, B. M. Emerson, B. E. Beddoe, W. F. Martin, N. P. Neilsen, Clarence Santee, J. L. McElhany, J. Adams Stevens, J. Ernest Bond, W. S. Holbrook, H. E. Lysinger, F. E. Painter, M. E. Cady, C. H. Jones, C. W. Irwin, G. W. Reaser, L. M. Bowen, Claude Conard, M. M. Hare.

Pacific Union Conference of Seventh-day Adventists—President's Report

To the General Conference of the Seventh-day Adventists, San Francisco, Cal., March 29 to April 14, 1918.

As we review the quinquennial period which ended December 31, 1917, we find that in the Pacific Union Conference we have much for which to be thankful. In the midst of the prevailing uncertainty and great perplexity through which the world has been passing, the faith of God's people has been rapidly growing stronger, and their hope brighter, knowing that these very conditions, so foreboding to the spiritually unenlightened, are the unfailling signs of the early dawn of the glorious morning of deliverance. In many ways the Lord has graciously favored His people, and we acknowledge with profound gratitude His manifold blessings both temporal and spiritual.

This Union Conference embraces the states of California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and western Colorado divided into eight conferences and one mission field. A number of changes have been made in the organization of our field since the last session of the General Conference. The California and

Southern California conferences have each been divided, thus forming two new conferences, known as the North-western and Southeastern California conferences. These changes became effective January 1, 1915, and were made with the hope that better results would follow with the conference officials in closer touch with every part of the field.

At a council of the North American Division and General Conference committees, held at Loma Linda, California, in November, 1915, action was taken providing for the union of the Western Colorado and Utah conferences, under the name of the Inter-mountain Conference. This action became effective January 1, 1916. Formerly the Western Colorado Conference had constituted a part of the Central Union, but by this action became a constituent part of the Pacific Union Conference.

We now have 212 churches with a membership of 13,054. This shows a gain during the period covered by this report of 69 churches and 4,277 members. The increase for the previous biennial period was 20 churches and 1,337 members. Thirty-two church buildings have been added, giving us a total of 145.

Since the last General Conference, we have sent on to other fields, both at home and abroad, a large number of laborers; but we still have 80 ordained and 31 licensed ministers, also 92 holding missionary credentials, and 71 book and periodical workers. Constituting much the larger force, however, is our lay membership, which is awakening more and more to the necessity, as well as the glorious privilege, of personal labor for the lost, and to whom belongs much of the credit for the success attained.

Finances

The encouraging increase in the

tithe appearing in former reports has been continued during the past quinquennial period. In 1912, our tithe receipts were \$179,772.45, while in 1917 they were \$309,303.36. During the five-year period, we received \$1,103,786.94. This shows a gain of \$406,577.53 over the previous five-year period, or an average annual gain of \$81,315.50. The per capita tithe for 1917 was \$24.80.

The offerings to foreign missions reached a total of \$483,316.87, showing an increase over the former period of \$241,137.86, or 99½%. The total contributions for this period, not including the maintenance of our advanced schools, the erection of church or church school buildings, was \$2,036,175.39. This gives a per capita offering of \$186.53, or an annual per capita offering of \$37.50.

The Pacific Union Conference territory has perhaps as many large denominational institutions as any other union conference in the world. To finance all of these institutions places upon our Union a heavy burden of responsibility. In order to systematically gather funds from our constituency to assist in financing them, and to take the oversight of gathering funds for the general interests of the cause by means of donations, annuities, legacies, wills, deeds, et cetera, the office of Union financial agent or field secretary was created. For some time the secretary has been quite fully occupied in supervising the work of raising a fund for the relief of our advanced schools. To date, \$121,556.36 has been secured for this purpose. In addition, annuities have been secured to the amount of \$77,350.00. Property and other assets have been dedicated and deeded to the cause, having an estimated valuation of nearly \$400,000.00.

Sabbath School Work

Notwithstanding the fact that the Sabbath school is the only department that does not have the direct supervision of a union secretary, it has maintained its usual vigorous growth. There are at present 267 schools, with a membership of 11,578 showing a gain of 75 schools and 3,284 members. In 1912, the contributions to the foreign missions from this department were \$24,360.21, while in 1917 they were \$67,010.61, only \$6,464.01 less than for the entire period from 1908 to 1912. For the last similar period they were \$239,466.56, showing a gain of 225 per cent.

Educational

Eighty-three church schools are now in operation in our Union, and these employ 118 teachers, with an enrolment of 2,310 pupils. This shows an increase during the past five years of 20 schools, 30 teachers, and 654 pupils. The buildings in which these schools are conducted, and which are, including their equipment, practically free from debt, are valued at \$65,581.35, making a gain of \$24,256.35. The expense of maintenance for 1912 was \$29,059.85, and in 1917 it was \$45,866.68, or a total for five years of \$188,931.34.

Encouragement has been given to the establishment of intermediate schools under church control. Five years ago, we had 3 ninth-grade and 4 tenth-grade intermediate schools, while at present we have 14 ninth-grade and 7 tenth-grade standard intermediate schools, the former employing 2 and the latter 3 teachers. The standard intermediate school offers 10 grades, employs 3 teachers, is provided with sufficient laboratory equipment for teaching botany, physiology, and general science, and with a well selected library of 500 books. Provision is also made for teaching sewing, cooking, woodwork and school gardening.

The establishment of these schools may temporarily lessen the attendance at our academies, but it is resulting in a larger number of students enrolling in our intermediate schools who are too immature to leave home to attend an academy, and who would otherwise go to high school. Having taken two years of academic work in our schools, there

is strong probability of continuing their education in our advanced schools. We believe that during this present year, we will have gathered into our intermediate schools not less than 100 students who without this provision would now be attending high school.

Our 3 advanced schools have an enrolment of between 500 and 600, with 39 teachers on their faculties. There have been 293 graduates from the various courses, and of this number 276 have entered the various departments of the work; 186 from the college, (of whom 25 have entered the ministry), and 90 from the academies. With but few exceptions, the students in our college are there for the express purpose of fitting themselves for some part in the closing work of this message. The spirit of consecration and devotion to God's work seems to be deeper and more thorough than I have ever witnessed before. While the students in the academies are younger, and their purposes in life not so clearly defined, much the same spirit prevails as is so apparent in the college.

Believing that the greatest need of the cause of God is an ever increasing number of consecrated and thoroughly trained ministers of the gospel, we are putting forth greater efforts to strengthen this department of our college work, and to turn the hearts of our strongest young men to this, the highest work to which human beings have ever been called. The response on the part of our young men, and the promising results already seen, are very encouraging, indeed.

Medical

We see some marked evidences of the Lord's prospering hand in our medical work. There are four sanitariums in our Union under conference management, and several that are privately owned. While there have been peculiar perplexities confronting this department of the work, we are thankful that on the whole there is an upward tendency. Greater efforts than ever before have been made by the boards and by the local managements to operate the institutions in harmony with the instruction given in the Spirit of prophecy touching this line of work, and on a scientific, economical, and

efficient basis. These efforts are meeting with some success.

The work done in spiritual lines has been more successful than formerly, resulting in quite a number of those who have sought relief from their physical ills, finding, to their great joy, a more blessed deliverance from the thralldom of sin into the glorious liberty of the children of God. We have a corps of faithful, devoted, self-sacrificing men and women engaged in this department of our work, who do not hesitate at any sacrifice that the cause we love may prosper.

During the past five years, there has been an increase in the assets of the Paradise Valley Sanitarium of \$446.64, and a decrease in the liabilities of \$23,144.88. The assets of the Glendale Sanitarium have decreased \$633.70, and the liabilities, \$17,464.67.

The St. Helena Sanitarium is enjoying a good degree of prosperity. The net assets of the institution have increased \$62,875.54. A hospital building has been completed at a cost of \$15,963.66, a reinforced concrete hydrotherapy building costing \$26,201.07 has been erected and completely furnished, while a ladies' dormitory for nurses is being constructed, and will be occupied about June 1. Numerous other improvements have been made, all of which have added greatly to the efficiency of the work of the institution, and these have all been made without increasing the liabilities. The volume of business for 1917 was \$168,318.60, and the net gain \$26,386.54.

Religious Liberty

For many years California, Arizona, and Nevada have been practically free from Sunday laws. California has had no such law since 1883, and only within the last few years has Arizona passed such a measure. Nevada had a law to prevent prize-fighting and racing on Sunday, but no drastic measure. However, the last few years have seen increasingly persistent efforts to force a Sunday law upon California, as well as upon Arizona, and to add more stringent enactments to those already existing in Utah and Nevada.

In 1914, a law purporting to provide one day's rest in seven, but which in reality was a drastic Sunday rest

measure, was proposed to the voters of California. The men and women of this state showed their emphatic disapproval of any such compulsory Sunday rest. The measure was defeated at the ballot box by the overwhelming majority of 167,211. Upon careful count, it was found that 290,679 voters had expressed themselves in favor of the Sunday law, and 457,890 against it.

Notwithstanding this tremendous defeat, the religio-political forces of the state introduced two Sunday bills in the 1917 session of the California Legislature, both of which were almost identical with the measure defeated by popular vote in 1914. Doubtless our efforts to show the lawmakers the dangerous precedent which such laws would establish, and the dire results certain to follow, had much to do with their defeat.

Sunday law advocates have now turned their attention to California's cities. On February 20 of last year, San Bernardino enacted an ordinance placing a tax on barber shops which opened on Sunday, and compelling them to secure special licenses. Sacramento followed with a similar ordinance on July 3, last. Both these ordinances have since been declared unconstitutional in the Superior Court. Now a movement is on foot to secure a Sunday-closing ordinance for Los Angeles.

The first Sunday law Arizona ever had was passed in 1915. The work of Sunday-law supporters is further shown in the passage by the city of Tempe, Arizona, on July 22, 1916, of an ordinance closing butcher shops, grocery stores, drug stores, and general merchandise stores on Sundays, and in the enactment of similar laws in Yuma and Douglas, Arizona. The Yuma ordinance closes the stores from 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning until 4 o'clock Monday morning, and imposes a fine of from \$10 to \$50, or a jail term of from 10 to 50 days for violation. An unsuccessful effort to force a Sunday ordinance upon the city of Phoenix was made last April.

The religio-political element has likewise been at work in Nevada, having brought about the enactment in 1917 of a state law closing all barber shops on Sundays in cities of the size of Reno. Utah already had a Sunday law, but while the 1917

legislature was in session in Salt Lake City, two Sunday bills were introduced in an effort to bind the shackles of religious law more firmly upon that state. Only two votes stood between one of these bills and its enactment into law.

During the five years which have intervened since the General Conference session in 1913, our Religious Liberty Department has been putting forth its best efforts to educate the public upon the question of religious freedom. Besides a free use of the "Liberty" magazine, and special numbers of the "Signs of the Times," many hundreds of thousands of leaflets, tracts, and papers have been distributed, and a considerable number of lectures have been given. Special credit is due Elders J. O. Corliss and W. M. Healey for the faithful labor they have given to this department of our work.

Press Bureau

The Pacific Union Conference has maintained a Press Bureau during the past five years. The amount of publicity secured for the principles of our faith is truly marvelous. We know definitely that not less than 4,510 articles concerning our work have been published in the newspapers of the Union field between 1914 and 1917, and that the total space given to us amounted to 1,360 columns, or 1,632,000 words.

Read the large volume, "Great Controversy" from cover to cover, peruse carefully its companion volume, "Patriarchs and Prophets," study "Daniel and the Revelation" from fly leaf to index, drink in the truths of the "Desire of Ages," include in your list the new book, "Prophets and Kings," and if you then added to these "Christ's Object Lessons," "Ministry of Healing," and "Steps to Christ," you would still have a 300-page book to read in order to approximate the amount of matter published in the daily and weekly newspapers of this field during the past five years, telling about Seventh-day Adventists and their work.

About a million and a half newspaper subscribers have been reached by these articles, which have informed the public on the "Sabbath" question, "Coming of the Lord," "State of the Dead," "Millenium," "Judg-

ment," "New Earth," "Religious Liberty," "Temperance," and many other important subjects.

This publicity has not been without fruit. Numerous instances are known where individuals have had their attention first called to the truth through this medium, were convicted and decided to obey.

Publishing

During the quinquennial period, \$239,873.00 worth of subscription books were sold, representing a gain of \$56,153.00 over the preceding five years. The average sales per hour on subscription books were \$1.67. This has been accomplished, notwithstanding the fact that many changes have been made in the local and union conference field missionary secretaries.

The total book and periodical sales for the years 1908-1912 were \$345,930.77. For the past five years, they were \$433,482.51, showing a gain of \$87,551.74.

Missionary Volunteer

The past five years have witnessed very encouraging growth in this department. In 1912 we had 74 societies with a membership of 1754, while in 1917, there were 156 societies with 3,375 members. In 1913 there were 70 conversions reported, and in 1917, 399, or a total of 1,225 for the entire period. We believe that the department is much more thoroughly organized than formerly, and better prepared to do a strong work.

Home Missionary

If I remember correctly, ours was the first of the union conferences to employ a home missionary secretary devoting his entire time to this line of work; but we must confess that we have since fallen behind other unions in this most important and vital department of the church's last work. However, since giving more careful study to the counsel given in the Testimonies touching this all-comprehensive work, we have taken hold of it anew; and in view of what has already been achieved with the limited effort put forth, and with the imperfect organization at our command, we believe that we have reason to expect great things accomplished in lightening the earth with God's glory. The table here given shows the work of this department for the past five years:

	1913	1917	Totals 5 years
Membership	9,677	13,054	
Letters written	2,330	15,993	41,872
Letters received	895	5,416	15,582
Missionary visits	4,584	44,608	105,866
Bible readings or cottage meetings held	1,947	15,607	37,791
Sub. for periodicals	1,682	7,999	25,484
Papers sold	15,688	37,069	176,638
Papers mailed, loaned or given away	63,910	432,227	1,229,982
Books sold	1,073	12,628	30,446
Books loaned or given away	1,303	19,640	47,437
Tracts sold	628	5,400	21,104
Tracts loaned or given away	86,447	179,703	1,075,795
Number of conversions	52	362	1,344

Other Institutions

The Pacific Press Publishing Association and the College of Medical Evangelists are each located in our territory, and yet, being institutions of a more general character, would hardly come within the range of this report. However, we are pleased to report substantial progress in each institution.

The Pacific Press Publishing Association was the first Seventh-day Adventist institution started on the Pacific Coast. While from the beginning it has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity, the past few years its growth has been quite phenomenal. Its sphere of influence has been greatly enlarged, and its volume of business very rapidly increased.

In 1912, it was operating two branches, one in Portland, Oregon, and another in Calgary, Canada. It now operates three additional branches, one, for the Central Western states established at Kansas City, Missouri, another for the foreign populations of America located at Brookfield, Illinois, and still another recently located in the Canal Zone, Central America, for the distribution of literature throughout the North Latin and West Indian fields.

The total value of literature sales for 1912 was \$459,349.07, while for 1917 it was \$821,638.99. The "Weekly Signs" list for 1912 stood at 13,000 while recently it was over 76,000. The "Signs Magazine" list has increased from 32,000 to 41,646.

In 1912, the assets stood at \$287,401.68, while in 1917 they were \$517,614.13. In 1912, the liabilities were \$105,320.63, and in 1917 they were \$194,082.07, including a surplus of \$47,633.21. In 1912, the capital stood at \$96,351.65, and the surplus at \$85,729.40, making a present worth

of \$182,081.05. In 1917, the capital was the same as formerly, while the surplus was \$227,180.41, making a present worth of \$323,332.05, an increase of \$96,151.65.

Since the re-organization of the association, it has contributed and solicited for mission work \$62,415.36. This has largely been expended in India, China, Japan and Africa.

The College of Medical Evangelists is the youngest institution on the Pacific Coast, but represents the largest investment of any institution in the denomination. Its assets June 30, 1917, stood at \$555,439.34, showing an increase of \$200,073.49, while the liabilities stood at \$431,251.85, or an increase of \$143,405.38. The surplus, or present worth, was \$124,187.49, having increased, \$56,668.11. We have recently received from the North American Division Conference treasury \$40,331.00, which will reduce our liabilities to \$390,920.85, and increase our present worth to \$164,518.49. The past five years we have received \$60,000.00 in appropriations from the North American Division and the Pacific Union Conferences for the Medical College. The volume of business in the Loma Linda Sanitarium has steadily increased, till for the year closing June 30, 1917, it amounted to \$118,644.22, showing a net operating gain for the year of \$17,909.02.

During the present school year, 192 students have matriculated.

A number of our students in the medical course were taken in the first military draft, but in the providence of God, these have all been returned, and are to be permitted to complete their course, and to spend one year in addition in hospital intern work before being called into army service. The rating of the college by the American Medical Association has recently been raised from "C" to "B" grade, placing it, with the federal authorities, in the class of acceptable medical colleges. We are profoundly thankful to God for these manifest tokens of His favor.

Conclusion

We rejoice over what has been accomplished in the Pacific Union Conference during this quinquennial period, and are profoundly thankful to God that by the power of His Holy Spirit through consecrated human

channels, the light of truth has illuminated thousands of souls who formerly sat in darkness. This is due to the fact that unity has prevailed among the laborers, and that more and more earnestly have they sought purity of heart, and the fullness of the Spirit's power. Where this is done, we find that we are supported by the prayers and hearty cooperation of an awakened church. And yet, as we think of the fact that we have been so slow to respond to the Spirit's call to a higher and holier life, so slow to heed the urgent invitation to universal service, to cooperate with heavenly angels in the great work to be done, we are humiliated, and freely confess our failure to move forward quickly and unitedly as one mighty army in this supreme crisis. We do, however, hear the voice of God speaking to our hearts through the disturbed elements, in the mighty world upheaval, in the rapidly fulfilling signs on every hand, proclaiming that the last hour has come, and we cheerfully place our lives, our children, and our property upon the altar of service, that, united with God's consecrated people in all the world, the sound of this glorious gospel may quickly reach the ears of the lost in the darkest corners of earth, and a people may be made ready, prepared for the Lord.

E. E. Andross.

Special Increase of Mission Funds

The following is a resolution recommended at the General Conference, and a few of the appeals, from lands afar through our brethren located in these various fields:

Whereas, The General Conference has undertaken a largely increased volume of work for 1918, greatly in excess of its prospective income, and Whereas, many requests for additional appropriations continue to be received from the fields,

We Recommend, (a) That the General Conference Committee, in harmony with the original provisions of the sustentation plan, be authorized to transfer from the Sustentation Fund to its foreign mission work such an amount as can be spared from its surplus without injury to the Fund.

(b) That all conferences in North

America and Europe that are carrying surpluses larger than their immediate needs require, be requested to make liberal appropriations to the general treasury in order that the pressing needs of our mission fields may be supplied.

W. T. Knox (treasurer): I would that time would permit that we run through some of the items of the mission field budget of appropriations for 1918, and yet that we can not possibly hope to meet unless there is an unlooked for increase in our funds. In making up our budget, at the Minneapolis Council, we did it in this manner: We provided first for those items that we recognized as regular operating items that must be cared for—the salaries of the laborers, both foreign and native,—and then special items calling for the purchase of land, the building of homes, the adding of facilities in the way of dispensaries, and items of that nature. Now these later items were all unprovided for, amounting to something like \$130,000, and we do not have in sight even sufficient funds to meet those items that we recognize as regular operating items.

In addition to all this, from the day that we left Minneapolis, there began to come in to us a continual stream of appeals for additional consideration. Development of the work made it necessary, as it seemed, to our brethren and sisters in the field, that they should supplement their requests; and some of these requests are most urgent, and it would seem to us to be most pitiful that we should pass them by unheeded. For instance, the North American Division Conference at Minneapolis listened to a recital of the needs of a printing plant in the Malaysian field. There was pictured to them the millions of that great territory speaking the Malay tongue, and no facilities whatever for producing literature for them. And the North American Division Conference, in response to the setting forth of the need there, voted an appropriation from its funds of \$8,000 for the purchasing of the necessary facilities for the plant. But this immediately made necessary other expenditures—a place to put the printing plant (and in Singapore it is practically impossible now to rent property that would be suitable.)

So there came to us soon after the Minneapolis Council, an appeal by cable that we should authorize Malaya to purchase a piece of land for mission headquarters. I think the price was \$7,000. Now we had practically an empty treasury, as far as the appropriations were concerned. We had more than swept it clean for all of 1918; but, knowing the situation as we did, we did not dare to refuse it. We were wonderfully pleased that they had been able to find a piece of land that could be purchased under conditions that now exist in that territory, and so we cabled them to purchase the land.

That is only the second step. We cannot set a printing plant out in the open field. There must be a building erected. Yes, there must be buildings erected, not only to house the plant, but to give safe, sanitary homes to our workers in Singapore. So they sent to us another appeal that we will provide them with a still added amount of money, with which to begin the erection of a printing house and some homes for their workers.

Now I might multiply instances of that kind all over that Eastern field, and down in South and Central America. Just yesterday I received a letter from Dr. John N. Andrews, located away in western China, in the province of Szechwan, and he goes on and pictures to me all the conditions which confront them, and their plans and hopes to get among the Tibetans. Time does not permit me to read that letter to you, but it certainly is most touching. Truly the conditions are most appealing, in that Province, with its 63,000,000 population, and only three foreign workers. The hearts of the workers are filled with a longing desire to press forward to the western border of that territory, where it touches Tibet. As our treasury stands, we cannot encourage them to go forward. But this resolution invites special help from the conferences and people.

Word From the Asiatic

J. E. Fulton: I want to express a word of appreciation for the thought that has prompted these recommendations, and for what has already been done. We are not unmindful of the effort that has been made on the part of the American

friends for our work in the foreign field. You have done a grand work for us. If you could only sense and feel the thrill of appreciation that went over all our Far East when the word came of what had been done in Minneapolis in voting that large appropriation, you would feel repaid for what you have done, I feel sure.

But so many calls come. These brethren speak of letters that have been received. I have received since coming here, I suppose, a score of letters from missionaries calling attention to specials not in the regular budget. They are pressing needs, and seem immediately necessary, and as the months go by, they become more and more special and immediate needs.

Our literature has gone before us, and we have companies of Sabbath keepers calling who have never been visited by a foreign worker, and we haven't a foreign worker to send, and it seems to me the time has come to have more than we have had before.

I have here a little god (holding up an image) that was given me by one of our Sabbath keepers who a little while ago was worshipping it. When I was ready to leave, he said, "Here, take it along. It is a god I used to serve, but I don't any more, for I have found the God Jehovah."

South America's Joy

O. Montgomery: This brings joy to our hearts. I know something about the spirit and feeling of the brethren here in the home field. I have labored here for years. I know the hearts of our brethren and sisters are in the right place, and there is a great spirit of liberality for missions, and I know too, if our brethren who have charge of the Conference work could really see and feel the situation as it exists out on the front, away out on the skirmish line, they would go down to the very last dollar to help us meet the urgent calls and carry forward the work with a strong hand. I am sure the General Conference brethren of the Foreign Mission Board very much dislike to cut down our budgets. They wrote, "We are sorry, but it had to be done."

We have had to cut out this. And, brethren, we say in our hearts and with good courage, with God to help

us, we will do the best we can to use what we get to His glory and make it go as far as it will.

Only yesterday I received word that away up the Amazon, people have found our Brazilian paper, and a company calls for baptism. Yet there is no man to be sent up into that country where that interest has been awakened, to lead them further into the truth, or to baptize them.

Not even a colporteur has ever entered the great state of Matto Grosso, Brazil; not so much as a worker has ever touched it. South America praises God, and thanks you with all our hearts for what has been done. We believe that the work today, the things that are facing us in the future, demand, dear friends, a consecration that will mean our all in men and means, in sons and daughters, to answer God's call.

Africa's Waiting

W. H. Anderson: This resolution comes very close to the hearts of us who have been out in the field all these years. We know of your sympathies for us; we know of the help that we have had in the past; but, O brethren and sisters, this help is not sufficient to meet the demands that are made upon us.

I think this morning of the unentered fields. I think this morning of Bechuanaland. When I was at the Fall Council at Minneapolis, I presented the needs of that field to our brethren and it was cut out of the budget; and a good many of our other calls were cut out, because there was no means to answer them. We called for workers to be put into our training schools, to educate young teachers, so that no more would we have to send boys home who walked hundreds of miles to get to our schools. One new missionary only has gone, and the budget only supplies means to return two of us who are here in this field to our territory at the end of our furlough. It does not mean any addition to our force of workers, except that one single man, who is already on the way out.

Brethren and sisters, how long, how long must these fields wait until we can answer the calls that have been coming to us, in some instances for twenty years?

There is a great Congo Free State.

We have Brother Konigsmacher pretty close to the border of it. He had not been there six months until calls came from over the border. Representatives of fifteen and a half million of people there are asking for help. The government asks us to come in. The door is wide open, or, as one missionary expressed it, it is not open doors any more, the "whole side of the house has gone out," and we can come in.

O brethren and sisters, there is no money to send the men! We will find the men, if you will answer the spirit of this resolution, and give us the money. And, brethren and sisters, when your men go there, you must provide homes for them. I touched that the other morning in my remarks; but I want to mention again, that when you send your men out in these malarious districts, they must have some place to live. I have lived in the mud hut, and seen the whole side washed out when the rains came. And buried my wife because we had to live like that.

Brethren, and sisters, it must not be done any more. May the Lord lay upon your hearts a burden for these souls, because we have been waiting in Africa for the last six years. And every time we made up a budget, we were told that we were not to plan for any advanced work, but try to hold what we have. "You cannot take a step in advance." But can we ever finish this work without going forward?

Another From South America

J. H. Westphal: I believe in the principle of this resolution. It is a principle that I have tried to follow long before it was ever introduced generally among our conferences. I can assure you that all our brethren throughout the South American field are grateful for the kindness of our brethren in using their surplus funds in supporting and enlarging the work in our field.

This year it is not the matter of enlarging our work, but of supporting the work already started. When we received word from the General Conference that some \$3,000 was cut from our estimate,—not for advanced work, but for the support of work that we had on hand—you can imagine how we felt. I know the General Conference Committee feel as deeply

over it, probably, as we do in the field. We are now asking for a man for an important post. We have found one. He is ready to go. In speaking with him yesterday, I was able to give him no definite word as to when we could receive him, and why? There is nothing in the budget to meet the expense.

From India

W. W. Fletcher: The mission fields appreciate what is being done in America to extend the message to other lands. In Australia we will never forget what you have done, in sending us your most experienced laborers in past years, in the early days of the message there. We look back on the days that those brethren labored among us, such as Brethren Haskell, Daniells and Corliss; and we look back to those days, and remember the impressions that were made among us as the message first came among us.

It does my heart good, brethren, to hear this proposal brought forward. It originates with the brethren in America, and it gives us hope that we will be able to enter lands as yet unentered.

One of the greatest burdens on our hearts in India is to enter certain new nations with the message. We have hardly known how to ask for the workers and money, but as we have considered the calls we have felt that we were bound in the near future to enter at least five new nations. The Lord is opening the way for us, and we feel that we cannot longer delay. There is Ceylon, a country to which the message has spread, and in which we should at once locate a worker to learn the language and follow up the interest. There are 4,000,000 people in that island. And then to the farther north, there is a native state, Mysore, absolutely unentered.

The Scripture says this message is to be preached to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, and I believe it is worth any sacrifice that we could make to carry the message to one additional nation, but if the brethren can fulfill the request that we are sending in from India, we will be able this year and next to make a beginning in five new fields.

From Inca Union Mission

E. L. Maxwell: "My soul doth

magnify the Lord" this morning. I look into the faces of the delegates, and believe you are going to pass this resolution. I believe, brethren, I can sympathize with those in the home field who are bearing the responsibility of helping to raise this money. I have served in this country as a conference officer, and know something of the strain under which you are all placed. I want to tell one incident. Some time ago the dean of the medical faculty of the oldest university in the new world, the university of San Marcos, of Lima, made a visit to the Puno section of Peru, to there see the effects of our work among the Indian people where Brother Stahl has been working. Shortly after returning, I talked with him, and he said, "I am glad I made the trip up there; I do not hold any religion myself. I just believe in humanity. But I want to tell you that I believe you people have a religion that would be a good thing for all of this country. I believe you ought to have twenty men in Peru just like the man up at Lake Titicaca."

From the Australasian Union

C. H. Watson: The needs of a thousand million Christless heathen compel me to speak; the needs of a million cannibal people within my own union call me to say something. Now, it is said of the Christ, that He looked upon the multitudes, and had compassion upon them. I have seen these multitudes, dear friends.

As I speak to you this morning I see a picture of a cannibal chief throwing his arms around our courageous missionary out in the New Hebrides, 2,000 feet above the sea, and appealing that the Gospel of Christ be sent to his people; the tears streaming down his face, his cheek upon the shoulder of our missionary, his hands stretched out in agonized appeal. "Oh, do not leave us; the only hope that we have is to keep you with us to teach us of Christ."

And there is another picture, dear friends, in that cannibal nation of Solomon Islanders,—a picture of a church. They call it the house of God, and yet they know not God!—a head-hunting people dancing in cannibal festivities around that house that they have built, and appealing to us to send them some one to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ in that house.

The Australasian Union Conference that I represent is entirely in harmony with the spirit of this recommendation. Three years ago we had a surplus of \$50,000. The call of those millions of heathen from China, Korea, and Japan and elsewhere came to us.

We answered the call by giving \$48,000 to the work among those people. And we believe that God will help us more than ever before.

BOOK WORK

Inter-mountain Colporteurs' Institute

It has at last been definitely arranged to hold an institute for the training of colporteurs in the Inter-Mountain field. The date will be May 6 to 16; the place, Delta, Colorado. It is hoped that this opportunity will be fully improved by many in that conference who have felt for a long time that they ought to devote their time and energies to this "ministry of the word in the form of the printed page."

Utah and Western Colorado both present most encouraging fields for the sale of our books to be found anywhere. This is shown by the records of those who have been working there for some time. The demands for our literature seems to be on the increase, and there is abundant evidence that now is our great opportunity to give this truth speedily to the world while the doors are still open. One of these days it will be found that these doors have closed, and perhaps some of us will be made to realize that it is then too late,

and that some whom we might have rescued have passed beyond our reach.

Dear brethren and sisters of the Inter-Mountain field, do not permit anything to keep you from coming to this institute and getting a training for the great closing work which we have to do. The instruction given will be of a most practical nature, and will increase both your ability and your confidence that, with the blessing of heaven, you can succeed.

The president of the conference, the field secretary, the writer and possibly other conference workers, will be present at this meeting. Suitable arrangements will be made for the entertainment of those who attend. Those planning to come should at once correspond with the field secretary, Brother H. B. Meeker, 122 So. Eighth St., Grand Junction, Colo.

F. E. Painter,
Field Sec. Pac. Union. Con.

Teachers' Training Course in the "Sabbath School Worker"

(Continued from Page 15)

mothers.

Send 50 cents to your tract society for the books.

Subscribe for the "Sabbath School Worker." It contains lesson outlines and references for supplementary reading, the first lesson appearing in the February number.

Each superintendent should organize a Teachers' Training Class, if there is not one already formed. The lessons may be taken as a private reading course, if there is no class to join.

May the Lord's blessing be added as you "study to show yourself approved."

Sabbath School Department.

Book Report, Week Ending March 29, 1918

Agent	Book	Hours	Orders	Helps	Value	Del.
Arizona						
W. H. Spicer 1 Agent	P.G.	67	29	\$ 5.00	\$137.25	\$304.50
Northern California						
James Sims	D.R.	40	1	\$12.25	\$ 16.75	
W. S. Brown	G.C.	31	9	2.50	39.50	
2 Agents		71	10	\$14.75	\$ 56.25	
Inter-Mountain						
G. F. Green	B.R.	17	4	\$ 1.75	\$ 20.25	\$ 1.75
C. L. Roberts	B.R.	21	7	3.65	36.65	3.50
J. L. Sauder	B.R.	44	10		47.50	48.70
3 Agents		82	21	\$ 5.40	\$104.40	\$ 53.95
Totals		220	60	\$25.15	\$297.90	\$358.45

Pacific Union Recorder

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE OF
SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS

All matter for publication and correspondence relating to subscriptions should be addressed to Box 146, Glendale, Cal. Make money-orders payable to the Pacific Union Conference S. D. A., Glendale, Cal.

Subscription Price - Twenty-five Cents a Year

B. M. EMERSON - - - - - EDITOR
E. E. ANDROSS { - - - ASSOCIATE EDITORS
F. A. COFFIN }

Entered as second-class matter July 23, 1914 at the Post-office at Loma Linda, California, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1918

General Conference Sabbath School

No doubt the largest Sabbath School ever convened on earth, was held in the Civic Auditorium, April 6, 1918. It reminded one of the time spoken of in the prophetic word, "Call a solemn assembly: gather the people, sanctify the congregation, assemble the elders, gather the children."

The song, "Wonderful Words of Life," directed our thoughts to the blessed Word of God which we had assembled to study. Elder Charles Thompson read a psalm of praise, and led the congregation in earnest prayer for the divine blessing to rest upon this people. A special feature of the opening exercises was a well-rendered quartette by members from the Glendale Sabbath school.

A much larger number of children were present than on the previous Sabbath. They marched from the auditorium to the various rooms assigned for their use, and in each division the order and interest was all that could be desired. The wonderful story of how Abraham's servant journeyed to Haran, and was so miraculously led in his search for a wife for Isaac, the child of promise, taught the children how the great God in heaven leads those on earth who put their trust in him.

Elder E. W. Farnsworth reviewed that subject, dear to the hearts of the remnant people,—“Spiritual Gifts.” We have reason for rejoicing that the gifts of the Spirit were placed in the church by the Lord Himself, and divided “to every man severally as He will,” and not as we might choose. Since the beginning of the Advent message, the Spirit of prophecy has been with this people,

warning us of dangers, leading us on to victories, always unifying, strengthening, and encouraging in its influence.

Elder J. T. Boettcher served as teacher of the day's lesson. The subject was “The Fulfilling of God's Purpose for the Nations.” The hand of God in the affairs of men and nations is strikingly set forth in the promise to Abraham, “I will make of thee a great nation.” In the olden days, God designed that His name should be made known to the world through His people. Hezekiah failed to discern the call of God to him, and years later the young man Daniel carried captive to the court of a heathen king, fulfilled the purpose of God by exalting His name before all the world. The work before his people to-day is similar. To every nation, kindred tongue, and people must we who are sitting here to-day carry the message of the living God.

Elder A. G. Daniells gave the missionary appeal. An average of \$10,000 in cash are taken from the pockets of our people, and poured into the treasury of the mission board each Sabbath. In every country where there are believers, an offering for missions is taken every Sabbath. May the Spirit of the Lord impress our hearts to give with even greater liberality, that the work may be speedily finished.

The German brethren met as a separate division. Number present 74. Offerings \$35.16.

The Scandinavian division also met separately. Number present 62. Offerings \$22.19.

In the three children's divisions, number present, 476; offerings \$36.36.

Total number present in all divisions according to the count of ushers, 3,068. It is thought that at least one thousand more persons were seated after the count was taken.

The total amount of offerings: cash, \$1,024.64; one pledge, \$1,000.00; total, \$2,024.64.

By so many dollars, we have added to our bank account in heaven. The star-decked crowns awaiting us will reveal the souls saved by the use of the dollars.

Strange how “Innocent entreaties become oppressive Commands,” is it not? Have you read this article in “Liberty” magazine?

Teachers' Training Course in the “Sabbath School Worker”

What has been in the world since the days of Eden, but has been very little understood, though every human being knows it experimentally?—The child.

How many young men and women still cherish the root of bitterness in their hearts because of wrong treatment, unfair judgment, mistaken kindness, they received during the growing-up years, admitting, however, that parents and teachers intended to do the right thing, but failed through lack of insight into individual needs.

These same young people are beginning their duties as parents and teachers. Ask yourselves these questions seriously: What is my mental and spiritual equipment for knowing the young mind? for understanding the shy, brooding, yearning heart? for suiting training to the demands of each peculiar nature?

You, young teachers, are you putting all your pupils through the same educational mill, expecting each one to grasp on a fly what is suited to his nature?

You, devoted young father and mother, earnestly striving to give your children the best as they grow up, can you analyze each flash of personality, and adjust your discipline and training to each unusual temperament?

The Teachers' Training Course of the “Sabbath School Worker” for 1918 is planned to help teachers and parents to study their pupils and children in the home, in the Sabbath school and in the day school. We purpose to co-ordinate the available instruction on child study into a series of year's lessons. The two text books: “Thoroughly Furnished,” Part I, The Child, by Coleman, and “Talks to the Training Class,” by Margaret Slattery, are used to outline the subject and furnish topics. References from other works will be given, especially to those of the spirit of prophecy. Many hours are devoted to the planning of the lessons, and the result is offered to any and all who are interested in this mystery,—the child mind and how it should be trained for God.

The lessons are for Sabbath school teachers, secular teachers, fathers and

(Continued on Page 7)