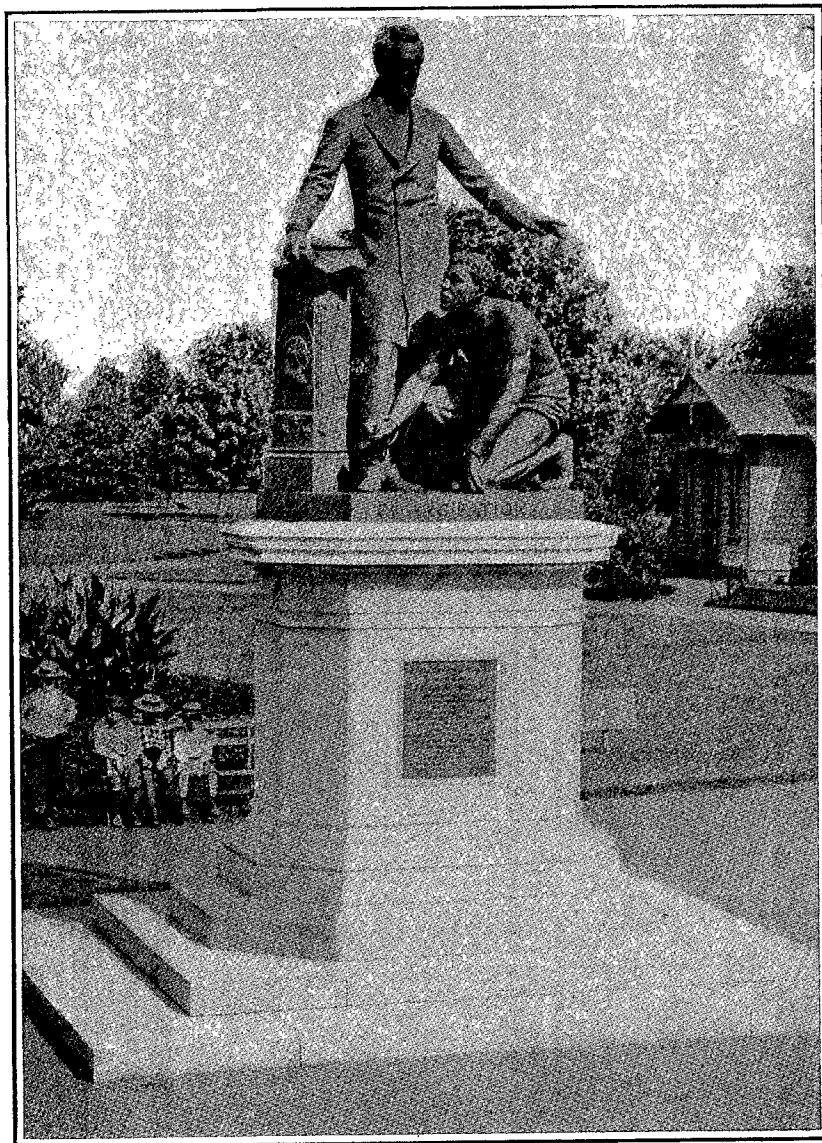


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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905



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THE REVIEW AND HERALD

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Editorial

A Uniform Testimony

IN another part of this issue of the REVIEW we present brief statements from brethren representing the work in different parts of the world, who thus give expression to their estimate of the recent conference and its influence upon the future of this advent movement. It will be seen that a decided tone of courage and hope pervades all these testimonies. The same is true of the many others for whose testimonies we do not have space in the paper. All are united in saying that this has been a harmonious and profitable gathering. Only once or twice has a discordant note been struck in the conference, and then there was practically no response to it. There has been a hearty and united purpose to rally conferences and individuals to the work of giving the original advent message to all the world in this generation, and this idea has dominated the whole conference. And it has been the uniform testimony of those in attendance that this trend of the meeting has brought blessing and confidence to all hearts. We have been passing through an experience which has confused many minds, and which has tended to discourage those who were not in a position to understand fully the significance of some movements, but the logic of events and a plain statement of facts hitherto unknown to many have cleared up the situation greatly, and plans and policies have been adopted at this conference which unmistakably indicate that this advent message is not to be perverted by a new philosophy, and this advent move-

ment is not to be side-tracked in favor of "another gospel." The settling of these questions by a positive and aggressive policy which in itself repudiates any new platform or any disintegrating methods, rather than by controversy over troublesome questions, has brought a sense of solidity into this movement, and has renewed the assurance of former days in many minds. This conference was needed. It has accomplished a good work. We can now settle down for four years of earnest effort for the spread of this message, with all parts of the world closely bound together in a common understanding and a common purpose. The outlook is most hopeful.

The General Conference

THE thirty-sixth session of the General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists has just closed. While it would hardly be proper to say that this has been the best conference we have ever held, it is safe to state that without doubt it will always be counted as one of the most important and valuable sessions we have ever held.

It was the first to be held in the capital of the American nation. It is the first we have held in summer and in camp since the conference has reached anything like large proportions. It was more truly a World's Missionary Conference than any preceding session. It was a practical, hard-working conference, and laid the foundation for a broad, progressive work.

The session opened and closed according to the advertised dates, and the general plan that had been arranged was carried out with very little change. The department committee meetings which had been appointed to be held from eight to nine each morning, were kept up every day from the beginning until nearly the last day. It was an inspiring sight to see large circles of leading workers in all the departments of our great cause, grouped in different parts of the camp, engaged in earnest, heart-to-heart discussions regarding the special lines of work committed to them. Many testified to the great value of these daily conferences and discussions.

What was called the "Ministerial Institute" was held each day at eleven o'clock. Many valuable papers were read by different ministers, dealing with

important subjects bearing upon the daily work and experiences of ministers, Bible workers, and church officers. It is intended that some of the most important of these papers will be given to our people through the REVIEW.

In harmony with the request of the General Conference Committee, the presidents of union conferences, the superintendents of mission fields, and the leaders of various departments of our work, brought to the conference very carefully prepared reports. The presentation of these reports occupied a great deal of time, but they were so full of interest and instruction that the more ordinary features of the conference gave way for these reports, and every one that had been prepared was given to the delegates. Many of these reports have already been printed in the REVIEW, and others will no doubt appear in the near future.

Two new departments of the conference were created. One was the Medical Missionary Department, and the other was the Foreign Department. Quite a full report of the Medical Missionary Department has already been given. The Foreign Department is designed to develop organized work in behalf of the foreign peoples of the United States. The members of this departmental committee will be composed of the leading representatives of the different nationalities among whom our cause has secured a foothold. Elder Irwin will act as chairman of the Foreign Department, while Elder Haffner and Elder N. P. Nelson, members of the committee, will devote themselves entirely to the German and Scandinavian nationalities. More will be said in the future regarding the work of this department.

The "surprise party" meetings formed a very interesting and cheering part of the conference. Three of these meetings were held, in which the delegates from all parts of the world publicly announced the contributions they had received from their fields in behalf of the Washington fund and the mission fields. It thrilled the hearts of all present to see the delegates come forward and hand to the treasurer thousands of dollars, sent in by our brethren and sisters, with messages of confidence, assurance, and good-will. We know of nothing in the history of our cause that has united the hearts of this people, and

bound them together in the bonds of brotherly love, like this effort to establish the cause of God in its present headquarters.

We might in this report speak of the defects and short-comings of the conference; but this would be of little benefit to the readers. It would perhaps be too much to expect to hold an absolutely ideal conference with our present limitations. After the conference convened, we soon learned that our time would be altogether too short to do all that we would like. This cause has grown to large proportions; it has many important interests. It requires a large amount of time to deal with these practical, everyday affairs in a practical way.

The conference just held was not an occasion for visiting and entertainment. It was not a time of much preaching. The delegates came together for earnest work, and they addressed themselves to their tasks from early morning until late at night throughout the entire meeting. We believe that the plans laid will result in a strong forward movement in all lines, and in all parts of the world. The general sentiment expressed by those who were present was that they were returning to their fields of labor with renewed courage to press the battle to the gates of the enemy. The Lord will surely bless his people as they put forth their best energies in his name to finish his work in the earth.

A. G. DANIELLS.

Coworkers With God

THE Almighty could, if he desired to do so, carry on his work in the earth independently of human agencies. He might, if he saw fit, cause his truth to be proclaimed without waiting for human councils to deliberate and lay plans for its advancement, or human messengers to cross the seas and conquer the obstacles of a foreign land. He might use agencies which are not subject to the frailties that beset humanity. All the forces of nature are at his command, and all the host of heaven perform his bidding. He might accompany his message to mankind with a manifestation of his power which no possible obstacle could for a moment withstand.

Yet he waits upon the decisions and movements of human beings, and when they err or fail from any cause to do their part, the work of God is delayed. It suffers from their lack of zeal and earnestness in his service. And thus for ages the work of God for the fulfillment of his eternal purpose in Christ has been delayed because of repeated failure on the part of his people, though there was never any lack of power at his own command.

It is because of the character of God

that this is so. His character, and not his power, is revealed in this method of carrying forward his work. Though the work is his, and all the means of its accomplishment are supplied by him, he gives to man a proprietorship in it all, just as if man were a copartner with himself. The will of God that the work should go forward is not enough; man must also will to the same end, just as he would do in a work of his own undertaking. Why pray to and plead with God to remove the obstacles, to supply men and means for the advancement of the cause of truth, when it is his own cause, in the success of which he has more interest than any other being can have?—Simply because God wills that men shall be proprietors with him of the interests and benefits of this cause, both now and hereafter, and they must act the part and manifest the interest of proprietors. They must importune God for help as if the interests and responsibility of the work belonged to them alone.

Let us therefore accept the high position to which we are called by the grace of God, and show all the interest in the advancement of this cause which should be awakened by the wonderful gift of a proprietorship in the greatest enterprise ever undertaken since the beginning of time.

L. A. S.

What the Conference Means

TRUE Christian life is ever manifest in normal growth. It is not the expansion of the balloon, which, in bursting its shell, collapses. It is rather the growth of the tree, deepening its roots, shooting out its branches, strengthening its fiber of limb and trunk, and fitting itself to bear, and bearing greater and better fruitage.

This thought has been constantly brought to mind at this conference. It is a conference of growth,—growth in knowledge, larger view of the field,—growth in plans,—great growth in the vast mission fields. As with no other conference, it is a world conference, a world's missionary conference. The spirit of the conference is the outflowing, expanding, life-giving Spirit of God. God is love, and the Spirit of God is the spirit of sacrifice, the spirit of labor, the spirit of giving, the spirit of life. And this is the dominant note of this conference. It is already manifest in some of our State conferences, which are dividing both tithe and laborers with the great fields beyond. Let the good work go on. Do not bind about the law of life and growth, but let it grow and expand and fructify, according to its own divine, well-balanced, living law.

The writer has attended most of the General Conferences since 1883, but he

remembers none where any such degree of missionary spirit has been manifest as in this conference, which marks a new era in our work.

It is a lining-up conference. In every reform work there have always come in principles and views over which there have arisen differences of opinion. This necessarily arises from man's limitations, from previous training, from present environment, from a circumscribed view of the message, and from selfish ambition. Sometimes the development of the message and its fuller inception demand a cross, and the human heart demands an easier way. The truth of God gives no glory to man; but those who seek their own glory are prone to adopt a theory more in harmony with the natural man. Moreover, the great deceiver is doing all in his power to delude, blind, and divide the people of God. But in this conference there is less of doubt, less of uncertainty, and more of a settling down on the great fundamental truths of the last gospel message than we have seen for years. There are doubtless those who are still in doubt, still in uncertainty, but they do not control, nor do they materially hinder, the message.

The trumpet call of the last Sabbath of the conference ought to abide with this people, and we believe will so abide. In the forenoon Elder Butler spoke upon unity in the home, in the church, among brethren, and pleaded eloquently that the Spirit of forgiveness and mercy might abound. In the afternoon, with wonderful vigor and clearness, Sister White called the people to the righteousness of Christ Jesus to save from sin and sinning, and to loyalty to the Bible, to a living religious experience manifest in the home, the church, and in our work everywhere. We were told that while our work should be broadened, while no narrow plans should compass it, we were to stand where we could discern that which is wrong and erroneous, and set our face against all false doctrine, all sophistry, all delusion, all false science, and under no circumstances compromise the truth of God as revealed in his Word. And this we believe will mark the future of this work.

M. C. WILCOX.

“ONE great value of thinking about others is that we thereby get a rest from thinking about ourselves, which is the chief cause of personal unhappiness. The less a man thinks about himself, the happier, mathematically and inevitably, he is bound to be. To love somebody, to help somebody, even to worry over somebody, is a far more cheerful business than to be shut up to ‘his Majesty, myself.’ Selfishness always means unhappiness.”

The General Conference

THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION MAY 11-30

Twenty-Eighth Meeting

THE twenty-eighth meeting was called at 9:30 A. M., May 28, O. A. Olsen in the chair.

Prayer was offered by W. C. White.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The finance committee rendered a further report, which was read by C. P. Bollman. On motion to adopt, the report was considered. The following recommendation was presented as subsection "g" in the first resolution of the committee's report, adopted in the twenty-seventh meeting:—

(g) Considering the importance of the question of the tithe as related to the prosperity of the third angel's message, we advise that in the election of conference and church officers, and in the choice of gospel workers, whether ministers or Bible readers, care be taken to place such responsibilities upon those who are not only theoretically sound in the faith, but who are ensamples to the flock in all matters that pertain unto life and godliness, including faithfulness in rendering to the Lord his own by the payment of an honest tithe.

Further recommendations were considered, as follows:—

Whereas, The growth and extension of our denominational work has become so varied and extensive that it is impossible for the General Conference, either in itself or through its committee, to familiarize itself with the needs of the cause in every place; therefore,—

6. *We recommend*, (a) That the General Conference assume no financial responsibility whatsoever in any institution, corporation, or enterprise planned and started in the various parts of the world without a direct action by the General Conference or by the General Conference Committee.

(b) That all parties loaning money to such enterprises should satisfy themselves as to "the security" before making such loans.

In reply to a question as to the aim of such action, it was stated for the committee that the growth of our work calls for a definition of financial relationships and responsibility.

E. W. Farnsworth referred to the impression sometimes given in local enterprises that because a thing is promoted by Seventh-day Adventists, the whole denomination is behind it. He believed the time had come to definitely serve notice that such enterprises can not be laid upon this body when financial pressure comes.

W. C. White referred to the many private enterprises, with good and benevolent aims, being started by members of our denomination. In years past it was considered that anything Seventh-day Adventists were engaged in was a safe thing, and almost without question people were ready to invest in it, thinking the denomination was behind it. It is time to give notice to all our people, and to others, that merely as a matter of common-sense business method, persons loaning money or investing in enterprises, should investigate for them-

selves, and know the nature of the organization, its responsibility, and its plans. He would rejoice to see brethren with a little capital that they desire to use in a good work, going into a needy field,—as the South,—starting benevolent enterprises, and sharing responsibility and gains or losses as individuals. But it must be understood that the name Seventh-day Adventist does not entitle any organization to lay obligations, moral or legal, upon the denomination.

A. G. Daniells: This resolution is most important. The discussion of it in this spirit gives hope and courage. It is fundamental that men should understand that when they assume obligations, they are the men who must meet them. It is impossible in any denomination that individuals or organizations should create obligations without definite authority, to throw them back upon the general body as a matter of legal or moral obligation. No union conference can go ahead with the creation of problems to fall back upon the General Conference. And no local conference can of right create obligations for the union conference to bear. Every man and every organization starting an enterprise must know the basis on which they are working, and carry the responsibility of that which they initiate. No union conference can bind the General Conference, and no local conference can bind the union conference. Before a body shall be held responsible for an obligation, it must have the opportunity of deciding whether or not it desires to assume it.

I. H. Evans: The object of the resolution, in the minds of the finance committee, was to put the General Conference on record as not responsible for any enterprises in any part of the world wherein responsibility is not specifically assumed by action of the General Conference or its executive committee. We want it understood that this General Conference declares before the world that, so far as this denomination is concerned, it will not be responsible for obligations that it has not assumed by its own action. It has been suggested that the whole denomination is responsible for anything done by any organization associated with the denomination. We ask the delegates to make it known in their local conferences that the responsibility rests upon those who are operating local enterprises to handle their business affairs in such a way as to take care of their obligations. This placing of local responsibility will develop local resourcefulness.

A. T. Jones was in accord with the resolution. And on the other hand, when individuals originate enterprises, and put their means into them, they are the ones to exercise ownership and control, and no conference can claim oversight and direction. There can not be denominational control in such a case, with, at the same time, local financial responsibility.

P. A. Hansen, of Scandinavia, was glad of the resolution. If it had been worked to years ago, we should have been saved much trouble. The Scandinavian Union Conference has taken such a stand as the resolution defines, and it has proved a great blessing, and brought confidence and courage to all.

W. J. Stone suggested that if a conference—local, union, or General—is financing and managing an institution, it is a denominational institution; but if private parties are operating it, no conference would suggest for a moment that there should be any conference control or direction.

R. A. Underwood spoke of good institutional work being done in the Northern Union Conference by private parties. He rejoiced in it, and welcomed all such development on sound Seventh-day Adventist lines. There had been a sentiment that any one doing such work on individual responsibility was not in the work, and was doing an irregular thing. He deplored this sentiment.

G. I. Butler favored the resolution, but desired it understood that this did not mean any lessening of the responsibility of the general body to give attention to needs in special fields.

R. C. Porter said that in connection with the idea of private enterprises, conference officers must guard one point. He had known enterprises to put names of conference officers on the prospectus of a corporation, in order to have the "influence" of the name in securing investments among the brethren. This should be carefully guarded against, and such use of official names be made impossible.

The next resolution was considered:—

Whereas, From the statistical reports of the General Conference, compiled by the statistical secretary, it appears that some of our institutions and various enterprises are losing money, thus creating a growing deficit, which ultimately means financial embarrassment; therefore,—

7. *We recommend*, (a) That each and every institution and enterprise operated among us as a people should be conducted on safe business lines.

(b) That each managing board should at once lay such plans that said institution or enterprise shall not run behind, but operate within its appropriations, or its earning capacity.

(c) In order to secure these ends in all our conferences and institutions, we recommend,—

(1) That a trial balance be taken from the books as often as once a month;—

(2) That an annual statement be made showing gain and loss, and present worth;—

(3) That a competent auditor be either elected or appointed to audit every set of books at least once a year, rendering a report thereof, to the responsible board.

W. C. White urged the need of training business men and managers. He said that auditors ought to be instructed not only to do the ordinary auditing work, but to report as to conditions found, making any suggestions possible as to financial leakages or ways of improving the situation, such reports to be made in triplicate—to the manager, the board, and the union conference office.

L. R. Conradi stated that following this plan in Europe had enabled them to turn losses into gains, and to strengthen institutional work, watching over it, even though conference officers were away in the field.

Action was taken on the entire report, which was unanimously adopted.

The committee on plans presented the following further report:—

North American Foreign Department

Whereas, There is in North America a large population representing the various foreign languages, to which people the third angel's message must be brought; and,—

Whereas, Under the existing conditions there is not sufficient organized work carried on in behalf of these various nationalities; therefore,—

68. *We recommend*, (a) That the General Conference create a North American Foreign Department, consisting of five members or more, operating under the advice of the General Conference Committee in behalf of these various nationalities in North America.

(b) That the vice-president of the General Conference for North America act as chairman of this department.

(c) That leaders be appointed by the General Conference Committee for the work among the German and Scandinavian nationalities in North America, and for others as necessity may demand, who shall form a part of this department, said leaders for the German and Scandinavian work to be under the pay of the General Conference.

(d) That all important plans of work be laid before the General Conference Committee for their approval, as in all other departments.

(e) That this department shall take the general oversight of the work of securing and circulating our literature in North America in all the various languages, and assist the organized conferences and mission fields in prosecuting the message among their respective peoples.

In reply to a question—

L. R. Conradi stated that it was the intent of the recommendation that each of the leaders in the German and the Scandinavian work should be active field men, ready to set laborers into needy fields, and help them into work by working with them—to be campaign leaders in active, aggressive work.

The report was adopted.

The meeting adjourned.

O. A. OLSEN, *Chairman*,
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

Twenty-Ninth Meeting

THE twenty-ninth meeting was called at 11:30 A. M., May 28, after a short intermission; O. A. Olsen in the chair.

Prayer was offered by C. H. Edwards.

The chair called upon L. R. Conradi to make a report for the German Union Conference, which was listened to with deep interest. (The report follows.)

Following this, the chairman, O. A. Olsen, presented a report for the British Union Conference, and again delegates were cheered by the news of progress in the fields. (The report appears in this issue.)

Adjourned.

O. A. OLSEN, *Chairman*,
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

The German Union Conference

By taking a brief glance at the map, you will see that the German Union is the largest union field in the world, occupying the eastern portion of Europe, the northwest of Asia, and German East Africa in the Dark Continent; its area is 9,140,000 square miles, two and six-tenths times as large as the United States, including Alaska. It contains over 260,000,000 people, or about three and one-half times as many as there are in the United States. While

there are probably one hundred different languages and dialects used in this field, thus far we are laboring in about twenty different tongues.

In July, 1901, the union conference was organized. We had at that time four organized conferences and six mission fields. During the biennial period just closed, three more conferences have been organized, also a union district, and two more mission fields, so that we have now seven fully organized conferences, a union district, and seven mission fields. Our membership has increased from 4,256 to 6,297; while during this period 2,104 were baptized, and 761 were added by vote, making the total membership received 2,865, with a net increase of 2,041.

Our tithe has increased from \$26,947 to \$43,597, a net gain of \$16,650. Our donations have also increased in like manner,—our Sabbath-school donations from \$2,423 to \$3,880, our First-day offerings from \$449 to \$1,525. This great increase is due to the starting of our German East African Mission, to which the First-day offerings are devoted. Our annual offerings have increased from \$998 to \$3,029, our book sales from \$39,150 to \$55,000. Thus our donations and tithes have increased from \$30,817 in 1902 to \$52,031 at the end of 1904, or a net gain of \$21,214 in our annual income. Truly the Lord has helped us throughout the field. Our churches and companies have increased from 160 to 273, and our workers from 82 to 122, giving us forty additional workers.

The German Conference, organized in 1898, was in 1902 divided into the West German and East German Conferences, and several mission fields. At that time the West German Conference, with a population of 26,000,000 people, had a membership of \$1,053, and an annual tithe of \$10,006. The West German Conference was again subdivided in January, 1904, the Rhenish-Prussian Conference being separated from it; and in January, 1905, another division was made by taking out the large churches in Hamburg and Friedensau, where our union institutions are situated, as a separate union district. While its territory is only a little larger than the State of Washington, yet its population is nineteen millions, or twenty-eight times that of the State of Washington. The membership at the end of 1904 was 1,167, but since the union district has been formed, this has been reduced to 859. The tithe for the two years ending Dec. 31, 1904, amounted to \$22,528, and the offerings to \$3,815. There were thirty-four evangelical workers, and four hundred and seventy-three persons were added to the membership.

This conference, like all the rest, pays two tithes of its income to the general mission fields, and until the union district was created, also supported the Bible teacher in our missionary college.

Rhenish Prussia

This one province, which was organized in 1903, is about the size of the States of New Hampshire and Rhode Island, but it has nearly six million people—as many as there are in Pennsylvania. Here the work in Germany began. It is one of the richest manufacturing portions of Germany. The church-membership is 380; the tithe amounts to \$7,063, and the

donations to \$933. While they had only nine workers and one ordained minister (the president), yet they report two hundred and fifty additions in the biennial period. Though this field is largely Roman Catholic, yet they are raising up many faithful believers. The tithe averages over eleven dollars per capita.

South German Conference

Its area is about as large as Alabama, but it contains 13,200,000, or more than seven times as many persons as live in Alabama. It was organized in 1902, with a membership of 268. Now it reports 441; this gives 238 additions. There are nine workers. The tithe for the two years is \$8,484; the donations are \$1,548.

It is in this field that we have had so much difficulty about holding our meetings. By an old statute, only those societies that are recognized by the government are allowed to celebrate the Lord's supper, baptize, or even assemble for worship, in the State of Bavaria. Our church in the famous city of Nurnberg has had its meetings broken up by the police, and its members dragged before the magistrates, and fined. We have repeatedly tried to get toleration, but thus far have not succeeded. Our books have also been forbidden in this territory. This has caused us a great deal of trouble. There is a German law which makes it possible for any man on any local official committee in the empire to say that he finds a certain book contains sentiments that are distasteful to a certain class of people, and his unfavorable report, when accepted by the respective local committee, is carried up to the central government at Berlin. If no protest to his adverse action is raised inside of two weeks, the book is forbidden to canvassers throughout the whole German empire. Thus you can see how easily our enemies can make us trouble. We have had whole lists of books and papers, some of them the most harmless, as "Christ's Object Lessons," stricken by the government censor, and have been put to great annoyance and considerable expense to secure a reversal of the decision. When our privileges hang on so slender a thread, you can see what need there is of care on the part of our agents, and of constant watchfulness by our publishing department.

East German Conference

The area is the same as that of Georgia, with a population of 17,000,000. Berlin is located in this field. The membership is 1,031; the biennial tithe, \$16,880; donations, \$3,760. We have twenty workers in this field, and the additions reported are four hundred and twenty-five.

Prussian Conference

The youngest of our conferences in the German Union is the Prussian. It was organized in 1903, being cut off from the East German Conference. Its area is 24,120 square miles, and its population is 3,561,000. It is largely farming region, so that the income of the people is considerably less than in Western Germany; but the third angel's message is making good progress here. During 1904 they had, with only seven workers in the field, one hundred and five additions. The tithe amounted to \$2,629, the donations to \$538. The present

membership is 552. Thus far they have but one ordained minister, and he is the president. This, with the newly organized union district, gives, in the German empire, about 3,500 Sabbath-keepers, and \$31,754 tithe, or nine dollars per capita.

But we must remember that our brethren in Germany have by no means the wages which the brethren have in America. On the other hand, these churches are mostly in large cities, where we have to pay large rents — from one hundred dollars to one thousand dollars a year. In Berlin, where we have now three hundred Sabbath-keepers, we have to pay for a meeting hall in the center of the city, a thousand dollars rent per annum. But while our people have all these extra expenses, yet they pay a good tithe, and are also liberal in all their donations. We have only three chapels of our own throughout the whole field.

German Swiss Conference

This we separated from the rest of the Latin Union Conference as early as 1901. Its population is 2,320,000, somewhat smaller than New Hampshire and Delaware combined. We find that God's message is also penetrating the Swiss valleys, and he is gathering out a remnant, who are preparing to meet him. Our additions the last two years were 162; the tithe amounted to \$5,520, and the donations to \$1,150. This conference has six workers. The property at Basel is now sold, and the sanitarium removed to French Switzerland, and, naturally, a number of the members will move to that portion of the field. Taking in the French portion, we have now in Switzerland a membership of 3,800, as high a proportion as in any other portion of Europe.

South Russian Conference

This conference is altogether composed of German colonists in Russia who settled there many years ago, enjoying privileges and specified liberties granted them by the czar. Among these, the message first made entrance into Russia. The population here is about 1,500,000, scattered over the southeastern portion of European Russia. We have seven workers, and a membership of 887; they report two hundred and thirty-one additions. The tithe for the last two years has been \$5,660, and \$981 has been given as donations.

North Russian Mission

This field is composed of the Germans, the Esthonians, the Lettonians, and the Poles in the northern and western parts of the empire. It has a population of

about twenty million. It is here that we have successfully carried our appeal for more religious liberty to the Russian Senate, and it is through the rendering of that senate that we can work so much more freely here now than formerly. We have had an addition of two hundred and forty-four through baptism and by vote in the last two years, bringing our membership up from 280 in 1902 to 494 at the close of last quarter. We have nine evangelical workers here. Our biennial tithe was \$2,983; donations were \$722, and book sales, \$416.

Middle Russian Mission

This is by far our greatest mission, both in extent of territory and in membership. It includes all the native Russians — the White Russians, the Little Russians, the Red Russians, and the Great Russians. There are probably about 103,000,000 souls in this mission. The work among this class has moved forward very rapidly, though we have had less liberty here than in any other part of the German Union. We had 221

itself, much of their time has been devoted to the study of the Armenian and Russian. There are about six million people in this portion of the field. We have also some scattered believers now in Siberia, and in Asiatic Turkey in Central Asia. Calls are coming for workers to visit these fields. Thus an immense territory is opened up before us in that empire, in which we have over two thousand Sabbath-keepers. As the people generally are poor, the tithe averages only three dollars a member; and this accounts for the tithe in the German Union seeming low, when compared with Great Britain or America.

Austrian Mission

Here is a country containing 115,900 square miles, and twenty-eight million people. Vienna, the capital, is one of the great cities of the continent. German is the predominating language, but there are many others; the Czech is the language of Bohemia, the Polish is heard, the Ruthenian, which is a sort of Russian, is used, not to mention Italian,



AMONG THE KALMUCKS, RUSSIA

members at the beginning of 1903, and now we have 630. During the two years, we had 599 additions in this field; \$2,119 tithe was paid, and \$104 was donated; we have only four workers laboring in this vast territory. The people tell one another the glad news of the soon-coming Saviour, and thus our work spreads.

While this success has been attending the work among great difficulties, we are now receiving the glad news that religious liberty has indeed been granted in the Russian empire. A meeting is now called in St. Petersburg, where all the different denominations in Russia are to be represented to make known their desires.

Trans-Caucasian and Siberian Missions

Dr. Pampaian and his brother were located here in the latter part of 1903, to labor especially among the Armenians; but as he has a knowledge of only the Turkish, and not the Armenian

Servian, Croatian, etc. Formerly we worked this field in connection with Hungary, but the two were divided in 1902. As there are so many Romanists, this is a hard field. Because of unfavorable laws, we can not send out colporteurs into the country. We have six workers in Austria. Our membership is fifty-three; we have had thirteen additions, \$825 tithe, \$143 donations, during the last two years.

Hungarian Mission

This field has a population of twenty-one million. It is, in some respects, a more favorable field for our operations than is Austria. There is at least greater religious liberty here. The Hungarian language predominates, but there are many representatives from other countries, as Rumania, Servia, Germany, Italy, Croatia, etc. There are also a large number of Gipsies to be found here, as well as Slovaks, Slovenes, and Ruthenians. Among our believers in

Hungary, we have quite a number of Hungarians, Germans, and some Rumanians and Servians. Our additions the last two years were 99; the tithe was \$1,829; the donations were \$250. Our present membership is 193. We employ seven workers.

Balkan Mission

The Balkan field, as you may know, has ever been a great political storm-center in Europe. To-day, the Balkan holds the key to the great Eastern question of Europe. It is also one of our most interesting mission fields. It is composed of the countries of Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and has a population of 12,600,000 people. We have only one paid worker in this whole field. Our membership is seventy-three. Some of the former members have moved from the Balkan States to Germany, where they have settled upon the former farms of Polish noblemen, whose land the government has bought and opened up for German colonists. Our tithe for the two years was \$1,011; donations were \$116; additions, eighteen.

Holland and Flemish Belgium

After the great crisis in this field, which happened in 1902, had cut down our membership to thirty-seven, we began steadily to build up the work anew. We are glad that God has been with us until we now have one hundred and twelve members, among whom are laboring seven workers at the present time. Our accessions the last two years were fifty-seven; the tithe was \$983; the donations were \$160; book sales amounted to \$1,439. In Antwerp, which is in Belgium, our workers have had some very hard experiences, as this is largely a Catholic city. It has been no easy thing to secure a meeting hall here. The opposition of the clergy and of the laity has been bitter; their persecution has been felt. Still our workers have been of good cheer, and they have now a little company of seventeen in Antwerp. Belgium is one of the most densely populated countries of Europe, containing 8,860,000 people, living in an area of only 17,650 square miles, not quite half the size of Indiana.

The latest of our missions to be opened is the German East African Mission. This is truly heathen soil. It is a territory containing about as many square miles as the States of Texas and Colorado; or 368,830 square miles. Its population is 6,500,000. The Bantus and Suahelis are the leading tribes. The opening of this mission has had a wonderful, quickening influence on the work throughout the entire German Union. The First-day offerings have been dedicated to this field, and the fact that every week our members give for the heathen in Africa has had a great influence on their Christian life in general. We believe that one of the benefits of foreign missions is the reflex influence on the home churches.

It was my privilege to spend six weeks in German East Africa last spring. I was much pleased to be able to take part in planning for the work, and to assist in getting started in the erection of our

as one of these brethren married one of our nurses before sailing.

Our Institutional Work

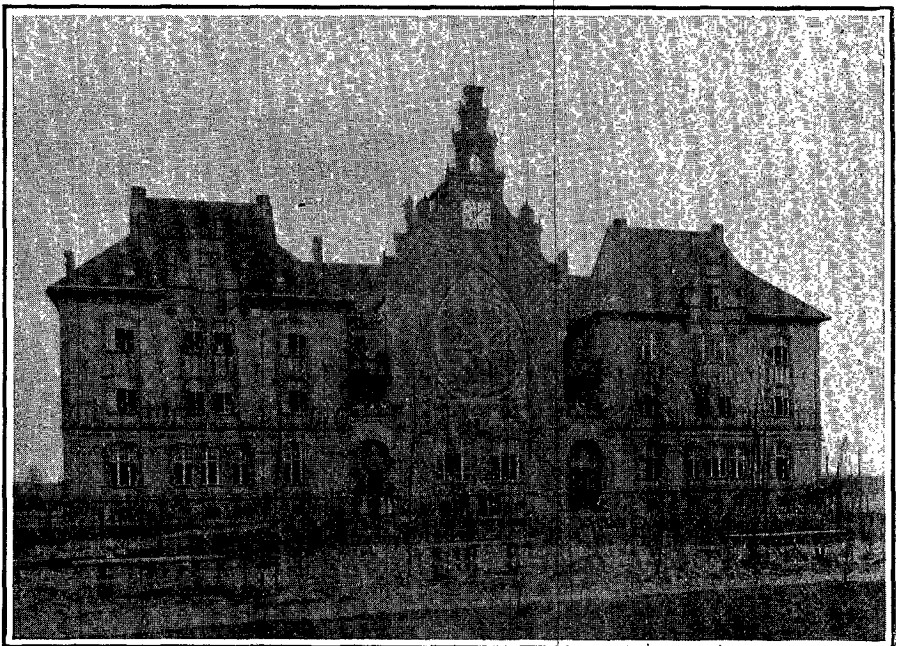
As early as 1891 the property in Hamburg was secured for the mission house, and later a chapel was built with sufficient room for a small printing plant. After the Basel house had been closed up, we transferred the printing to Hamburg, and the work has grown steadily ever since. When we transferred, the German paper had a semimonthly circulation of 2,000, now it has 30,000; our health paper has a monthly circulation of 10,000, our union paper a semimonthly circulation of 4,500, our children's paper a monthly circulation of 6,000, our Dutch monthly a circulation of 1,200. We have also begun to publish Russian and Hungarian periodicals. At present we publish in fifteen different languages. Our sales during the last two years amounted to \$105,000. We have lately put in two good presses for our periodical and small tract work; but our large books are still published in Leipsic. Our publishing house in Hamburg has gradually built up until its present worth is fifty-five thousand dollars. Last year our net gain was about seven thousand dollars. We have a small debt yet, which would have been paid off ere this had we not helped out other institutions. We have about thirty employees in the house. We carry on a branch at Basel. Our publishing house would not be so strong financially to-day had we to divide our gain with tract societies. While our people throughout the field all love church tract societies, yet all the canvassers and the churches order books and periodicals direct from the publishing house.

Our next institutional work was the starting of an industrial school at Friedensau, in the country about seventy miles from Berlin. We have here ninety



MISSIONARIES EN ROUTE TO GERMAN EAST AFRICA

buildings. We have made good progress in getting a beginning. Our workers are mastering the language. Indeed, they can already hold services in the native tongue. The past winter we have had two more intelligent young men preparing for this field, one of whom is



MAIN BUILDING OF THE FRIEDENSAU SCHOOL

a nurse, the other a teacher. The government is very anxious that the natives shall be educated. These workers sailed from Hamburg the fifteenth of this month, and are now on their way to this needy field. This will give us six evangelical workers in German East Africa,

acres of land, and gradually we have erected the necessary buildings as far as our means would allow and the needs seemed to necessitate. At first we had very small, inadequate school buildings. Then we put up one dormitory, and had our school there; but soon we found this

entirely too small, and the way the buildings were planned, we were forced to put up the school chapel and the other dormitory at the same time. We can now accommodate about one hundred and fifty students, and our last enrolment was one hundred. Our new buildings are neat and commodious. By the liberality of our American brethren, and the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons" in the German Union field, we have been able to do our building without increasing our indebtedness. The Hamburg house has also helped us by very liberal donations. We have strengthened our teaching force, and lengthened our courses. We train Bible workers as well as medical workers. Various nationalities of our field are represented here. Many of these are poor. In order to help them we have increased our education fund, which now amounts to nearly five thousand dollars. Our school is industrial in its nature, and the students can earn about one third of their way. Our tuition is very low, only about two dollars a week for board, lodging, and tuition. We have a large number employed in the health food factory and bakery and on the farm and grounds.

Our nurses are laboring in different parts of the German Union. Several have gone to the Orient and to German East Africa. While the school building has cost us about thirty-seven thousand dollars, we have now about twenty-eight thousand dollars of that covered, and a sufficient number of "Christ's Object Lessons" on hand to wipe out the debt. Last year our school showed a gain of over one thousand dollars, as the German Union treasury helped us with the paying of the teachers.

Our sanitarium and food factory work has also developed well. We have enlarged our buildings, so we now have room for about fifty patients. We have a good run of patients, especially in the summer-time. Our food factory is also steadily increasing its business, and our present worth is now about twenty-eight thousand dollars. As the health association owns all the property, and the buildings and inventories, etc., its investment is quite large, about seventy thousand dollars. It is now in a good condition, and we can gradually wipe out the debt.

We have every reason to be grateful to God for the many blessings which he has bestowed upon our large field, and for his prospering hand which has been over the field, as well as the institutional work. While we shall be glad to receive more help in the way of men and means, yet we see the pressing needs of the fields beyond, and as we know that God blesses the liberal soul, our great desire is to be where we are willing both to help and to be helped. While we all have to reach out to secure assistance in our work from our brethren, we, above all, reach out to Him who is over all, and implore his aid and blessing to be with the work in this field.

L. R. CONRADI, *President.*

"God calls us to duty, and the only right answer is obedience. Undertake the duty, and, step by step, God will provide the disposition. We can at least obey. Ideal obedience includes the whole will and the whole heart. If we can not begin with that, we can begin with what we have. It is better to obey blunderingly than not to obey at all."

The British Union Conference

THE British Union Conference embraces the territory of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. It has an area of 120,960 square miles, with a population of over forty-two million.

The British Union Organization

An interesting event in the history of the message in Great Britain was the General European Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, which was held in London, May, 1902. At this meeting there was a larger gathering of representatives, not only from the different countries of Europe, but also from America, than at any previous gathering in Europe in connection with this work. It was indeed a missionary conference, and the work all over Europe received a new inspiration and impetus from that occasion. At this time we were favored with the presence and faithful labor of Elder Daniells, president of the General Conference.

At the annual meeting of the British Conference, in the month of August, the same year, the British field was reorganized, by dividing England into two divisions, to be known as the South England Conference and the North England Conference. Scotland, Ireland, and Wales were made three separate mission fields. The whole was united in one organization, to be known as the British Union Conference. The object and purpose of this was for the better and more rapid extension of the message in all parts of the field. The utility of this move has been fully demonstrated, as shown by the more rapid growth of the work since that time.

Survey of the Field

At the time of the reorganization, and at the end of 1902 and the beginning of 1903, the British Union had nine ministers, five licentiates, thirteen Bible workers, and forty-seven canvassers—seventy-nine in all, thirty-seven of whom were on the conference pay-roll. There were nine churches, having a membership of seven hundred and eighty-nine, with sixty-nine isolated and not organized, making a total of eight hundred and fifty-eight; twenty-six Sabbath-schools, with a membership of seven hundred and twenty-six. The tithe amounted to \$12,287.75, annual offerings to \$432.66, and Sabbath-school offerings to \$239.93, and book sales to \$41,101.87. Of institutions, we had the International Tract Society, doing a noble work in publishing the truth, and the Duncomb Hall Training College, which opened early in 1902.

Now, at the end of another two years, we are privileged to record eighteen ministers, seventeen licentiates, twenty-eight Bible workers, one hundred and ninety-five canvassers, including those who sell our papers as well as books; twenty-nine churches, with a membership of 1,080; twenty-one unorganized companies, with a membership of one hundred and ninety-six; and eighty-eight isolated Sabbath-keepers, making a total membership of 1,364; and fifty-three Sabbath-schools, with a membership of 1,419. The tithe for 1904 amounted to \$15,010.25, the annual offerings to \$986.09, Sabbath-school offerings to \$770.31, First-day offerings to \$132.24, the tithe per capita to \$13.62, and offerings to missions to \$1.62 per capita. Our book sales for the two years

amounted to \$64,618, paper sales to \$64,515.68, tract sales to \$1,811.48, total sales to \$130,945.16. In the British Union we have five houses of worship.

Thus during the two years, there has been seen an encouraging growth in all the departments of the work, with an increase of nine ministers, twelve licentiates, fifteen Bible workers, and one hundred and sixteen canvassers, a total increase in the number of laborers of one hundred and sixty-two. There has been also an increase of twenty churches, and of five hundred and six in the total membership; twenty-seven Sabbath-schools, and in the Sabbath-school membership, 693. The increase in the tithe was \$3,622.50; in the Sabbath-school offerings, \$533.38; and annual offerings, \$554.43.

While making note of this increase and growth, we acknowledge with gratitude our indebtedness to the General Conference for the liberal appropriation of \$16,813.67, and to various State conferences, such as California, Vermont, and Wisconsin, for sending ministers and supporting them in the field; otherwise, it would not have been possible to employ and support so many laborers. In this connection I would also acknowledge the liberal gift of \$12,279 for the establishment of our sanitariums. I would also mention that the results of this earnest effort are only beginning to appear. The prospect is that the near future will show more rapid progress and growth, especially in the matter of additions to the number of believers in the truth, and consequently a corresponding increase in tithes and offerings.

Our Institutions

During the biennial period, we have also witnessed the blessing of God in our institutional work. The International Tract Society has been prospered. Our facilities have been improved by exchanging worn-out presses for new and improved machines, by which more and better work can be done, and still we are not able to keep pace with the increased demands of the work.

Our Periodicals

At the present time the *Present Truth* has a weekly circulation of more than twenty thousand copies; the British *Good Health*, a monthly circulation of 50,000 in England. Besides the British edition, there are three small editions published—for India, the West Indies, and South Africa—totaling about three thousand copies. There is also our union conference organ, the *Missionary Worker*, whose circulation is confined to our own people. The large majority of these magazines are sold in England from house to house.

Educational

The Duncomb Hall Training College has been greatly blessed and prospered. Beginning very small, and without a permanent location and the usual facilities and equipments so helpful to a school, we have had to move from time to time from one place to another. Still with all these drawbacks, which would seem disastrous to a school, the college has prospered, and has done most excellent work.

The membership of our school the first year was thirty; the second year brought fifty-four to attend it; last year we had fifty-six students; while our enrolment

has reached ninety this present year, the students representing South England, North England, Ireland, Wales, Scotland, America, India, Central Africa, Switzerland, Russia, Holland, and Natal — one student for every fifteen Adventists in Great Britain. Fifty-five of the students this year are paying all or a part of their expenses by canvassing in London. Spiritually the school has been greatly blessed. Those who had not done so before coming to the college have since given themselves to the Lord, seventeen having been baptized this year. During the past two years we have sent out thirteen into the nurses' course, eight into the ministry, two into educational

magazine. The charity work of the institution during the past two years has probably exceeded five hundred dollars.

The Caterham Sanitarium

was formally opened in May, 1903. The institution is located at Caterham, Surrey, seventeen miles south of Westminster Bridge, London. Caterham is a little town of about nine thousand inhabitants. The cost price of the sanitarium, including legal transfer, amounted to about fifteen thousand one hundred dollars, and of this amount ten thousand dollars was contributed by the General Conference, and \$1,716 for equipments was given by friends in America, and

citizens of the place, a business man, offered us the free use of a large double-fronted house for a period of ten years, and also offered to build suitable bath rooms in connection with the place, provided we would run it on the lines of our developed sanitarium work. This offer was presented to the General Conference in April, 1903, and was unanimously accepted, the General Conference Committee generously voting an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars to assist in establishing the institution. There was some delay in fitting up the bath rooms, so that the institution was not formally opened until Feb. 8, 1904.

We have reason to believe that good work is being done at this institution, not only in relieving the afflicted, but that a decided influence in favor of the truth is constantly exerted.

Our Needs and What Is to Be Done

What shall I say, or how can I express it better than in the oft-repeated phrase, "Arise, and finish the work"? For this men and means are needed.

While the territory covered by the British Union Conference may not comprise so large an area or so dense a population as some fields, yet its needs are numerous and urgent. We have millions of people who have never yet heard the message. The work that remains to be done is exceedingly great, and the laborers are very few. It should be remembered that in past years Great Britain has been foremost in sending missionaries to heathen lands and to the islands of the sea. Such missionaries as Carey, Moffatt, Mackay, Livingstone, Morrison, Martyn, Burns, Marshman, Heber, Narsden, Williams, and others too numerous to mention, have gone from this kingdom to all parts of the world as light-bearers.

We are also indebted to England for the first translation of the Scriptures into the English language, and to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and other similar societies, which have since published and distributed millions of copies of the Scriptures in a multitude of languages in all parts of the world. The British field is in possession of tremendous resources of men and means for use in this closing work. And just now is the time when they should be developed and brought into service. Laborers must be multiplied, and it seems to us that at this conference facilities must be provided for spreading the truth to all parts of the British empire. We feel very grateful for all that has been done, and for the interest manifested in advancing the work in this important field. Without the assistance given, we should be far behind what we are; and we earnestly ask that due consideration be given to this important field.

Just now is the time for a decided forward movement in the British Union, and the effect and result of this will be a mighty inspiration that will reach to the utmost bounds of the vast British empire, and hasten the day of the finished work.

O. A. OLSEN,
President.

ALL through life I see a cross
Where sons of God yield up their
breath;
There is no gain except by loss:
There is no life except by death.

— John Ruskin.



FACULTY AND STUDENTS OF THE LONDON TRAINING-SCHOOL

work, fifteen or twenty into the canvassing work, and eight into the publishing work. Ten of the young men in the school are doing active work on Sabbaths and Sundays, holding meetings in different parts of London. Financially the school has also been prospered, having been able to pay its own way this year.

The Good Health Association

This association was organized and incorporated in August, 1903, with its headquarters and office in London, for the purpose of carrying on sanitarium and medical missionary and health work in the United Kingdom. At the present time there are three small sanitariums in the British Union, carried on under the auspices of this organization, with an asset of \$21,345.58.

The Belfast Sanitarium

was opened in Belfast, Ireland, through the generosity of the Irish friends, who raised \$1,216.50, and a gift of eight hundred dollars from the General Conference in America in the fall of 1902, the formal opening taking place in January, 1903. In the beginning of our work there we ran behind in our expenses; but during the last six months of 1904 there has been some little gain. Thus far three patients and three others who were not patients have accepted the truth through coming in contact with the sanitarium and the *Good Health*

the remainder was raised in the home field.

Since then, three additional villas have been secured, two of which have been leased under a three-years' agreement, so that the present capacity is forty bedrooms for guests, besides ample room for the workers. The sanitarium is situated about four hundred and fifty feet above the level of the Thames, and is on the outskirts of the town, and still within five minutes' walk of the railway station on the Southeastern Railway. The house thus possesses all the advantages of a beautiful country situation, and at the same time is within easy reach of London, the express trains making the trip in about half an hour.

During 1903-04 about five hundred and fifty patients were treated. We know of at least eight patients who, through coming to the sanitarium, have accepted the truth and joined the Seventh-day Adventist Church; and there is a large number who have accepted the principles of healthful living as taught at the institution, and are carrying them out in their homes with great benefit. Our net gain for the two years was about eight hundred dollars.

Leicester Sanitarium

This institution is located at 82 Regent Road, Leicester, in the heart of a city of about two hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants. One of the leading

Thirtieth Meeting

THE thirtieth meeting was called for a brief session at 5 P. M., May 28, O. A. Olsen in the chair, the regular afternoon hour having been occupied by Sister White. In closing her remarks, she spoke of the work among the colored people in the South, and an offering of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars for the Southern Missionary Society was made by the congregation. J. E. White also spoke of the society's work.

At the opening of the conference, W. D. Curtis led in prayer.

The report for the British Union Conference, not quite finished at the last adjournment, was completed.

The chair then called upon P. A. Hansen, to present the report of the Scandinavian Union Conference, which occupied the meeting to the time of adjournment.

Adjourned.

O. A. OLSEN, *Chairman*,
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

Scandinavian Union Conference

THE Scandinavian Union Conference consists of the organized conferences of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and the mission fields of Finland, Iceland, and Greenland. The population is about thirteen million. This union conference was perfected at our last meeting, held at Jonkkoping, Sweden, June 20-24, 1904. We have 72 organized churches, divided as follows: Sweden, 30; Norway, 22; Denmark, 19; Finland, 1. The total membership is 2,416,—Sweden, 809; Norway, 708; Denmark, 716; Finland, 64; Iceland, 12. Number baptized during the year, 288.

Educational Work

The Scandinavian Union has three missionary schools. That at Nyhyttan, Sweden, has an enrolment of thirty-three. The larger number of these are not of Sabbath-keeping parents, but some have been converted as the result of instruction, and are now engaged in the work of the Lord. This school is located out in the woods, far from any large city, on a farm bought for the purpose, containing about five hundred acres, mostly timber land. At Friedenstrand, Frederikshavn, Denmark, is a school with twenty-four pupils. It will be remembered that a building was erected here for a high school some years ago, with the idea of providing a union school. But after three years of experience, this plan was abandoned, leaving a heavy debt. Sweden and Norway drew back from the enterprise, and then it was that our Danish brethren found that it takes more than a building to make a school. When the plan was laid to redeem our schools from debt by the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons," we hoped that it might bring relief to Friedenstrand. We were disappointed, however. Then the Skodsborg Sanatorium began using the building for sanitarium purposes, tiding over the situation for a time. Recently, after careful consideration, the Danish Conference purchased the building, and in January, 1905, the General Conference Association deeded the property over. That conference is now carrying on school and sanitarium work there.

The conference has paid all the in-

debtedness, except about four thousand dollars remaining on a first mortgage. We rejoice at this, and new courage has been stimulated throughout the union. We have learned the lesson that the tyrant, King Debt, has wrought great evil to the message, and we are now proceeding strictly on the basis of paying cash as we go. We are having four thousand copies of "Christ's Object Lessons" printed for sale in behalf of our educational work. Our hope centers in the training of workers, so much needed in the field. These steps bring new energy and life to our souls. We pray that this spirit may possess hearts in every department of our work in all the world.

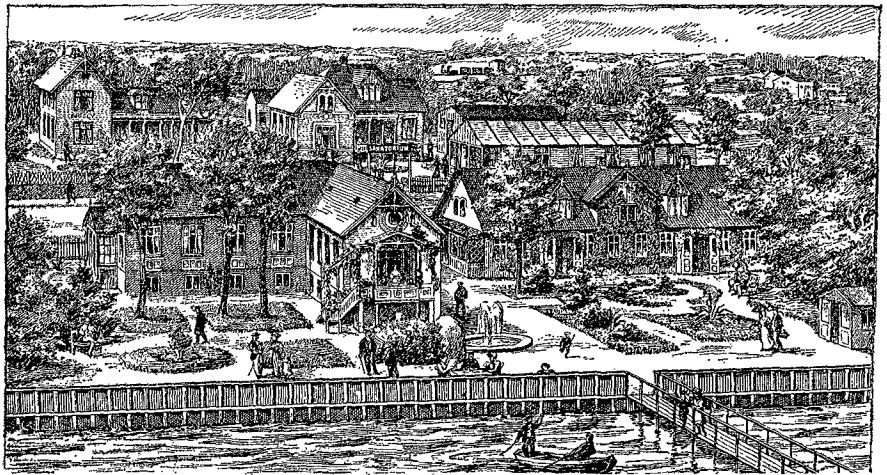
In Bergen, Norway, we have a mission school with twenty-four pupils. A school was also held in Christiania during the past winter. From the three last mentioned schools, sixty-four workers have gone out in the canvassing and other departments of the work.

Medical Work

Last, but not least in our institutional work, we call your attention to the Skodsborg Sanatorium, near Copenhagen, Denmark, which is reaching out

given for the Skodsborg Sanatorium work at the time when the delegation of our beloved union conference brethren visited the European field three years ago. It was agreed that to supply the needs we should ask the believers in America to give two dollars for each dollar that Denmark raised. The same year, Denmark gathered in nearly two thousand dollars, which means that between three thousand dollars and four thousand dollars is needed from this side. If we could get this, it would enable us to relieve our present embarrassed situation. For the benefit of the cause, as well as for keeping good the assurances of the General Conference, we beg that steps be taken before this assembly is over, to provide some means of raising this amount. We shall not cease to work for freedom from debt in our union conference until we are out of debt. We believe the Lord is tarrying until he has redeemed the last mortgage of the world, through his chosen people. Surely the outpouring of the latter rain awaits this deliverance.

It is well known to the majority of you that Scandinavia is one of the oldest missions. Much seed has been sown,



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SKODSBORG SANATORIUM

its arms of influence and help throughout northern Europe. I need not speak at length of the great and good work this institution is doing, or of the earnest spirit prevailing in it. Thousands of sufferers have been relieved, and bear witness of God's love to suffering mankind. The institution has had the patronage of many of the higher classes, as bishops and ministers of the state church, and even members of the royal family have patronized it. Our beloved and highly respected King Christian IX, with his family, visited the institution in 1903, and manifested great interest in its work.

We have a large force of young people in training in this institution every year. The number of helpers averages from fifty to seventy-five in Skodsborg, and with those at Friedenstrand, about one hundred young people are engaged in this branch of the work.

I would add here that the same spirit of winning the victory over debt that has taken possession of the conference, has taken hold of the sanitarium work, and before I left the country, steps were taken to put the sanitarium on a cash basis, for we realize that in this there is victory.

We would respectfully ask the General Conference to remember the pledge

but we have not seen as much fruit as we desire, but we cling to the promise that "the last shall be first."

We have treatment rooms in the old city of Rander, the influence of which is reaching the higher classes, as well as helping many of the poor and afflicted.

In the city of Orebro, Sweden, we have a health home, under the management of Brother Kahlstrom, which has been the means of quenching some of the sparks of persecution. Many will remember that it was at Orebro where the children preached the first angel's message. It was here also that Brother Rosquist was imprisoned for proclaiming the third angel's message.

About June 15 treatment rooms will be opened at Nyhyttan, in connection with the industrial school. We have also treatment rooms in the old city of Gotteborg, Sweden. Norway has treatment rooms at two places. One is located in the old building belonging to the publishing house. So we are not only helping the people, but placing two hundred kroners rent in the hands of the publishing association each year. The other is located at Hammer, and is self-supporting. Many interesting cures have taken place there during the last three or four years. For the Lord's blessing in this work we feel grateful.

Publishing Work

We would not neglect to mention the successful work done by our health journal, *Sundhedsbladet*. Through energetic efforts, the list has been raised from three thousand to ten thousand.

Our publishing house at Christiania, Norway, is turning out a large amount of literature on the last message, and, under the management of our faithful brethren, is prospering as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

It is a well-known fact that literature in any language can be best prepared in the motherland. Therefore, we would earnestly request that some plans be laid during this conference by which our brethren in America may co-operate with us in preparing literature for the Scandinavian people. Our hearts were greatly stirred as we passed among nearly four thousand immigrants in Castle Gardens, who were eagerly receiving reading-matter from the hands of a noble lady missionary. I am sure that our Redeemer wants us to share in this work without delay. We ought to have a



CATHEDRAL, BORGA, FINLAND

missionary there with literature for the people of every nation who come to America.

Instead of criticizing, against which the spirit of prophecy warned us years ago in Scandinavia, we have joined together in seeking God, and he has blessed us. We are anxious to place ourselves where he can fulfil his good pleasure through us. We see a rift in the dark cloud which has hung over Scandinavia for years, and streams of blessing are being poured out. Some of these blessings have come to us in the form of money. I could talk for hours about some of the experiences we have had in practising economy. My brethren, our Father is rich; and as soon as we are prepared to use the means in the fear and wisdom of God, the money is ready for us.

There is a great change in the financial condition in Scandinavia for the better. Our brethren are looking toward the foreign fields, as Finland and Iceland. We are also planning to open a mission in Greenland. Steps have been taken to print tracts for the Lapps in the northern part of Finland and in northern Norway. We are also planning to open a ship mission in Oresund, as soon as we can. Vessels pass through this port to every part of the world.

Before leaving Scandinavia, I had the privilege of visiting most of the churches in Norway and Denmark. They are all of good courage. I am sure their prayers are ascending for the blessing of God

upon this gathering. We are thankful to God's people in America for their great sacrifices in sending the light of present truth to us. We will do our part to pass it on to our neighboring countries.

P. A. HANSEN,
President.

Thirty-First Meeting

THE thirty-first meeting was called at 10 A. M., May 29, the earlier hour being given to association meetings.

H. W. Cottrell was in the chair.

A partial report from the committee on the distribution of labor was presented, and, as amended, adopted, as follows:—

Distribution of Labor

Your committee on distribution of labor would respectfully submit the following partial report:—

We recommend,—

1. That Elder L. A. Hoopes make Australia his field of labor.
2. That D. C. Babcock and wife, of British Guiana, make the Gold Coast, West Africa, their field of labor.
3. That Elder F. H. Conway and wife, of Oklahoma, labor in the Canadian Northwest, the Oklahoma Conference to continue his present salary for one year.
4. That Elder J. J. Westrup and wife, of Oregon, make Inland China their field of labor.
5. That Dr. Law Keem and wife, of California, make China their field of labor.
6. That Elder W. A. Colcord hold himself in readiness to assist in the religious liberty work in England as occasion may demand.
7. That Elder C. McReynolds take the presidency of the Wisconsin Conference, made vacant by the action of the Lake Union Conference Committee in calling Elder Covert to take the presidency of the Northern Illinois Conference.
8. That Elder A. J. Haysmer make Alabama his field of labor.
9. That Iowa send two Bible workers to England, and provide their support while in that field.
10. That Elder Clarence Santee take the presidency of the Texas Conference.
11. That Elder F. M. Burg, of western Oregon, make Great Britain his field of labor, under the support of his home conference while there, or until the Mission Board or the local field shall assume such support.
12. That Dr. Emma Perrine labor in Japan, under pay of the Iowa Conference.
13. That Elder W. W. Steward, of the Upper Columbia Conference, labor in Georgia, under pay of his home conference until recalled, or other arrangements shall be made.
14. That Elder S. G. Huntington spend some time in southern California, doing manual labor with a view of regaining his health.
15. That Brother J. S. James, of West Virginia, take the position of general field missionary secretary, under the direction of the executive committee of the Northern Union Conference.
16. That the Oklahoma Conference send Brother Bernard Voht to labor in Greater New York, under the direction of the executive committee of that conference, and that Oklahoma support him there.
17. That Elder W. A. Westworth make the Southern New England Conference his field of labor.
18. That Amanda Van Scoy labor in China, under pay of the Nebraska Conference while there, or until other arrangements shall be made by the Mission Board.
19. That Brother A. J. Kennedy, of Ohio, join Dr. Miller in China, and labor there under pay of the Ohio Conference.
20. That George Casebeer labor in South America, under pay of the Upper Columbia Conference, the Mission Board paying transportation of himself and wife.
21. That Brother John Isaac make the

Northern Illinois Conference his field of labor.

22. That Brother C. J. Herrmann, of Wisconsin, labor in New Jersey under pay of the Wisconsin Conference until other satisfactory arrangements shall be made for his support, or until he shall be transferred to some other field.

23. That Elder Wm. Cubley, of Texas, take the presidency of the Mississippi Conference.

24. That Elder H. J. Farman make North Carolina his field of labor.

25. That Elder G. E. Langdon make northern California his field of labor.

26. That Elder John Holbrook make Great Britain his field of labor.

27. That Sister E. E. Prescott be accepted as a self-supporting worker in India.

28. That Jacob Hofstra, of West Michigan, make Holland his field of labor, the West Michigan Conference to provide six hundred dollars to apply on expenses and salary.

L. A. Hoopes suggested that fifteen years ago a report like this was much discussed, and there was considerable romance about it. Now these transfers to distant fields are more common. For his own part, he felt it a responsibility for the conference to send him and his family to Australasia for such service as he could render; but while he had no desire to leave this field, as he thought of the growing work in Australia and the vast field of fifty millions in darkness to be reached from Australasia, he felt a deep burden to help where he might do something for them.

W. J. Stone stated that Indiana had hoped to send a man to Africa, and they invited the Mission Board to look over their workers, or to select some other worker, and let Indiana help to sustain him in Africa.

The report was voted upon and adopted.

A. G. Daniells stated that Indiana has made a splendid offer, and he—

Moved, That this General Conference gratefully accept the offer of the Indiana Conference to support a laborer in South Africa, and that the Mission Board take immediate steps to secure the laborer.

At this juncture the following letter from the Central Union Conference Committee was presented:—

TAKOMA PARK STATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1905.

At a recent meeting of the Central Union Conference Committee the question of rendering assistance to some of the home field work was considered. While the members of the committee felt to appreciate the needs of these fields, yet they felt that the appeals that come from the many millions in far-away lands where there are so few laborers with scarcely any foothold at all, were appealing more loudly for the assistance that our conference could render than some of these home fields where there are many laborers and a large constituency.

The Central Union Conference having some few hundred dollars of tithe funds on hand, voted to appropriate five hundred dollars for the Japan Mission field, and five hundred dollars for the Chinese Mission. It was further voted to support a proper missionary worker in the Philippines.

After this vote was taken, there was a general expression by all members of the committee present that the right step had been taken. The blessing of God rested upon the move. All felt glad that we were so situated that we could render this kind of assistance. The committee has in mind a person that they would like to recommend for your favorable consideration for the work in the Philippines. That, of course, would be a matter for your consideration, as we do not wish to bind the Mission Board to any iron-clad rule. Our sincere desire is that the

blessing of God may continue to attend this movement. The support of this worker in the Philippines is one of indefinite duration, realizing, as we do, that this is an important step, and that large amounts will yet be expended before the mission is put on anything like a paying basis. The committee therefore made the recommendation that they did.

We feel that in taking this step we have linked with the institutional work in our union conference—namely, the college, the intermediate schools, the sanitariums, and the publishing work—a new tie, a new inspiration for all connected with these institutions to rally to the support of the work in the needy fields in the regions beyond.

Yours for the committee,
(Signed) L. A. HOOPES,
Secretary C. U. C.

A. G. Daniells did not wish to make all the motions, but he felt he must again submit a motion in recognition of the liberal spirit toward the great fields manifested by the conferences. He thanked God for this—the resources are flowing out toward the needy fields, State lines are vanishing, and there is a determination to put our strength where it is most needed. He therefore—

Moved, That this General Conference express its gratitude for this spirit of co-operation and liberality manifested by local and union conferences, of which this expression from the Central Union is another evidence, to reach out into the great fields where millions are perishing without a knowledge of Christ and this truth.

E. T. Russell spoke of the great pleasure the Central Union Committee had felt in this action. After they decided to turn these funds into dark fields, a feeling came over all that could hardly be described. The influence of the Spirit of God filled the tent, and all realized that God had accepted the gift, and approved of the offering. They felt for the ten millions of the Philippines, and desired this offer to be a permanent blessing to this field.

The motion was put, and adopted by a rising vote.

The following resolution was reported from the committee on plans, and adopted:—

Whereas, There is a pressing need for carefully kept vital statistics of the denomination; therefore,—

69. *Resolved*, That we approve of the plan of the Medical Missionary Council, for the collection of such statistics, and earnestly recommend that our ministering brethren co-operate with this plan by filling out and returning the required blanks when they send in obituary notices.

A further resolution on "Christ's Object Lessons" was presented, and action deferred to a later meeting.

The meeting adjourned.

H. W. COTTRELL, *Chairman*,
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

Thirty-Second Meeting

THE thirty-second meeting was called at 4:15 P. M., May 29; H. W. Cottrell in the chair.

Prayer was offered by C. C. Lewis.

Minutes of previous meeting were read.

The nominating committee presented a further partial report, as follows:—

Members of General Conference Committee: G. F. Haffner, N. P. Nelson.

Transportation Agents: I. H. Evans, Washington; C. L. Kilgore, Graysville; I. A. Ford, Nashville; H. A. Morrison, College View; C. M. Everest, Minneapolis; Jas. Cochran, Kansas City; C. N. Woodward,

Keene, Tex.; C. H. Jones, Mountain View; A. Bacon, London; George Fischer, Sydney; H. W. Decker, Mt. Tabor, Ore.; W. Ising, Hamburg; J. M. Calvert, New York City; Wm. Covert, Chicago; Mead McGuire, Denver; O. O. Fortner, Cape Town; N. Z. Town, Buenos Ayres.

Trustees of Emmanuel Missionary College: A. Moon, L. H. Christian, S. E. Wight, W. J. Stone, A. T. Jones, J. M. Rees, all for four years.

On motion to adopt, the report was discussed.

G. F. Haffner understood that in accordance with the resolution on the North American foreign department, this report nominating him as a member of the General Conference Committee meant that new responsibilities were to come to him in the German work. He felt his insufficiency and need of special help in these duties. He asked that he might have earnest counsel and help from conference presidents and union officers in the way of information about the needs of the fields, and the means of reaching the German people. He desired to work in harmony with all the conferences in the interests of this work.

A. G. Daniells stated that the brethren had been giving much consideration to what could be done among the multitudes of foreign-speaking peoples in this country. As to the German work, it was evident that our German brethren desired an aggressive field policy, and as so large a per cent of the German people resided in the Eastern States and the great cities, it was desirable to form close connection between the German believers in the Middle West and the unoccupied fields in the East. It is understood that Brother Haffner will have to leave his conference, in order to give himself to general work. We expect all conference officers will heartily join our German brethren in an aggressive policy in behalf of the German people in our midst. Elder Shultz, who has been the leader in the German work, is now living on the Pacific Coast, which is a long way from these Eastern cities that are calling for German laborers. The brethren thought that during the camp-meeting season and the summer, Brother Shultz could go through the Central West, laboring for the German brethren, and then that Brother Haffner might continue the campaign, especially here in the East, endeavoring to develop work in new fields. In addition to the German and Scandinavian members on the foreign department committee, he believed there should be representatives also of the French- and Spanish-speaking peoples in this country to endeavor to supply literature. We must reach out to help the millions of foreign-speaking peoples in this land.

Action was taken on the report, which was unanimously adopted.

M. C. Wilcox stated that he believed a further representation of the educational, publishing, and medical work should be provided on the General Conference Committee, and made the motion,—

That article IV, section 2, of the Constitution be so amended as to read, "fifteen other persons," instead of "twelve other persons."

The motion was carried unanimously. It was further,—

Voted, That we request the Emmanuel Missionary College and the Lake Union Conference to so amend the Articles of Association of the college that its business in the matter of the appointment of constituency and board

of trustees shall be wholly within the Lake Union Conference.

The committee on plans presented the following further report:—

70. *We recommend*, That the regular term of departmental committees, so far as appointed by the General Conference Committee, be understood to be two years.

71. *We recommend*,—
That section 2, article IV, be amended by striking out the word "and" in the last line, and inserting after the words "religious liberty" the words "and North American foreign."

That article VII, section 1, of the constitution be amended by substituting the word "three" for the word "two" in specifying the number of months' notice to be given before the date of a conference session.

The Chair called on the secretary to present an item of business from the General Conference Committee, as follows:—

The General Conference Committee recommends, That Elder O. A. Olsen make Australasia his field of labor, taking the union conference presidency in the place of Elder G. A. Irwin, detained in this country.

On motion to adopt, this recommendation was unanimously accepted.

The committee on plans presented a further report, as follows:—

"Ministry of Healing"

Whereas, We have many sanitariums that are burdened with indebtedness, and are needing better facilities, which, if aided by the benevolence of our people, would be able to do more efficient work; and,—

Whereas, "The Ministry of Healing," an illustrated book of about five hundred and forty pages, has been offered by Mrs. E. G. White as a gift to our people, to be used by them for the help of our medical work, as the book "Christ's Object Lessons" was used to assist our educational work; therefore,—

72. *Resolved*, That we express appreciation of the gift, and proceed at once to organize a strong and continuous effort for its circulation, and for the reduction by every legitimate means of the debts resting upon our sanitariums.

Whereas, The economical and effective prosecution of this work for our sanitariums, and the continuous sale of "Christ's Object Lessons" in behalf of our schools, and of the "Story of Joseph" in behalf of our colored mission schools, and the prosecution of other relief efforts which may be instituted, should go hand in hand; therefore,—

73. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee organize a relief bureau for the promotion and supervision of this work.

74. *Resolved*, That we suggest to the bureau the following plans:—

(a) Let the book be handled through our regular channels for the handling of publications, the publishing houses to be the custodians of the funds.

(b) Let the General Conference bear the initial expense,—the expense of illustrating, typesetting, and plate-making, and translating into foreign languages.

(c) Let our conferences and sanitariums unite in training workers to go forth and teach the principles contained in the book, and encourage our people to engage in its circulation.

(d) It is estimated that the book can be placed in the hands of conferences at a cost not to exceed seventy-five cents a copy. This expense to be made up as follows:—

Initial expense, including illustration, translation, typesetting, and plates; printing and binding; also freight and handling	\$ 55.
To the General Conference, to be used in liquidating obligations in medical lines as the General Conference Committee may deem advisable	.20
For medical institutions	.75

(e) It should be understood that these estimates apply to the sale of the book in the United States, and that the bureau and the General Conference Committee be advised to make such adaptation of the plan and estimates as may be advisable to adjust them to local conditions in other fields.

W. C. White explained the general plan of the book as adapted to the needs of our own and other people. It deals with the life of the Master Medical Missionary, and shows that the worker today may have the same grace for daily service. Several sections are devoted to Christian Help work, care of the sick, principles of hygiene, the home, the essential knowledge the workers need. It is just the kind of helpful instruction that all need. As to appearance, the book will be a companion to "Christ's Object Lessons." It is hoped it will be ready in ten weeks.

Brethren E. R. Palmer and H. H. Hall spoke of the book from the bookmen's point of view. Its method of illustration is unique, and, altogether, it would seem that it must sell as well or better than any book we have put out. They thought it would make a grand subscription book, but at the same time heartily agreed to the plan on which the book was to be handled.

It was stated that the book was being set up in German at Hamburg, and it is hoped it will soon follow in Danish and Swedish.

W. C. White believed that conferences and sanitariums should earnestly take hold of this plan. Nurses could help churches to work with the book. He believed such a work would lead to a revival of interest in health principles, and work with this book must bring patients for the sanitariums.

F. M. Wilcox, as a sanitarium man, wished to express the gratitude he felt at the proposal regarding this book. He had read a portion of the book in proofs, and regarded the subject-matter most highly, and looked for the book to be not only a financial aid and a means of bringing increased patronage, but a spiritual blessing to sanitarium workers.

W. C. White stated further that the author did not place the book fully out of her hands as to just how it should be used, having light that some reservation was to be made. It was not to be used in such a way or for such purposes as to stultify the Testimonies given regarding medical and institutional work and organization. Yet no doubt the bureau in charge of the general campaign would gladly receive counsel and light which may be given in the matter. He hoped conferences would be liberal in planning for this work for the good it will do the churches, and that our denominational sanitariums will be broad-minded in the training of workers to help in the campaign for the sake of the good that will come to our sanitarium work. It was, of course, understood that the use of the book would not be available for private enterprises. As to just how territory should be divided where possibly State or union enterprises are in the same territory, the union conference should make a study of the matter, and the burden of counsel and decision should rest with them in counsel with the bureau. It would be necessary for the bureau to develop details as to plans of working, as it would be impossible to state these here. We can trust this

matter with the bureau to work out, in counsel with the author who has made the gift.

It was unanimously voted to accept the report, and the meeting adjourned.

H. W. COTTRELL, *Chairman*,
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

The Mexican Mission

The Beginning of Our Work in Mexico

THE missionary work of Seventh-day Adventists was begun at Guadalajara by Elder D. T. Jones, who was assisted by a physician and some nurses. The medical work begun by them prospered till more room and better facilities were thought to be imperative, and the Guadalajara Sanitarium was built under the auspices of the Foreign Mission Board.

A church was organized at Guadalajara, which was the headquarters of our work in Mexico for some time. In 1899 Professor Caviness, who had been living at Guadalajara, was advised to move to Mexico City, where Brother Alfred Cooper and his wife had previously located.

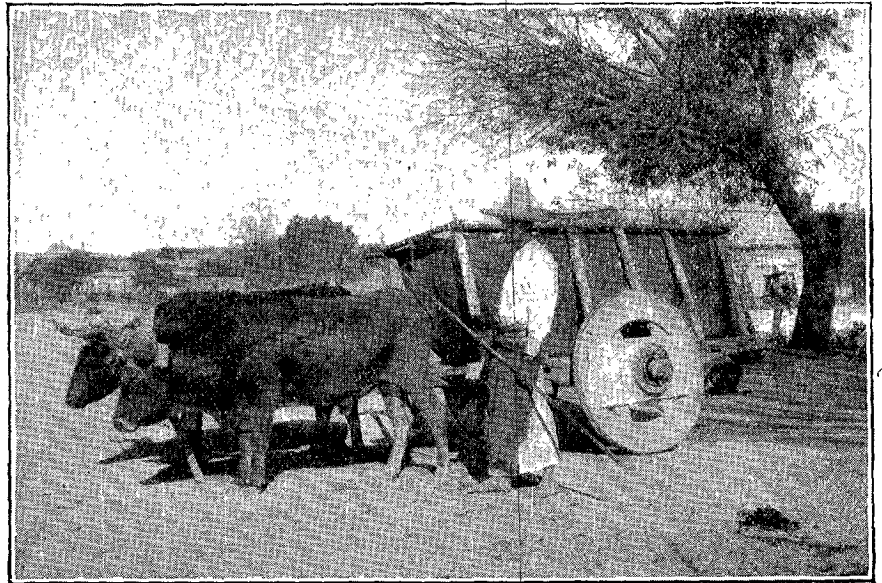
In July, 1901, the evangelistic paper

Bodwell, Harzman, Placencia, and Erkenbeck have been engaged, and the sales and subscriptions have amounted to about \$1,116.15. Hundreds of thousands of pages of literature have been given away, and many Bible readings and visits have been held with the people. While the cash received may seem small, it must be remembered that it was mostly from the poor people, and came in small amounts made up of Mexican centavos, which are worth only half a cent.

Elder Leland's time was principally spent in Guadalajara. He was pastor of the church there, worked with the patients at the medical mission, and held some services at the sanitarium.

Professor Caviness has had charge of the church at Mexico City, and edited the *El Mensajero*, besides doing some translating. Six members, all new believers, have been added to the Mexico City church. Five of these were Mexicans. Three were brought to the light through the faithful work of Brother F. C. Kelley, who has been engaged in self-supporting work since the last General Conference.

Through the efforts of Brother B. B. Blachley, another Bible colporteur,



MEXICAN CART

El Amigo de la Verdad (Friend of the Truth), which had been printed at Guadalajara, was moved to Mexico City, its name being changed to *El Mensajero de la Verdad* (The messenger of the Truth). Other workers were added to the force from time to time, and a little church of twelve members was organized.

At the time of the last General Conference there were fifty-four church-members and seven isolated Sabbath-keepers in Mexico.

As the mission work was not fully organized nor records kept prior to the time that Elders Daniells and Knox visited the field just before the last General Conference, it will not be possible for me to institute comparisons between the work done and offerings made during the last two years and the preceding biennial period.

Our Work Since the Oakland General Conference

The greater part of our aggressive work has been done in the circulation of our literature. In this work Brethren

Brother A. N. Colunga came to see the Sabbath truth, and has been calling the attention of the people wherever he has been to the importance of studying the Bible and heeding its plain teachings.

Now Brother Colunga writes me that the colporteur who worked with him after Brother Blachley went home is convinced of the Sabbath, and will keep it. A man who subscribed for the *El Mensajero* when Elder Leland and I were at Gomez Palacio last year, began to keep the Sabbath, and others there have joined him. I have recently spent some time in San Luis Potosi, where two men began to observe the Sabbath through reading the paper. They gave it up, however, before I went there, on account of the teachings of the other missionaries, who told them that the law, Sabbath and all, was abolished, and that if they were Christians, they did not need to keep the Sabbath. With the Lord's help I was able to show them the fallacy of these sophistries.

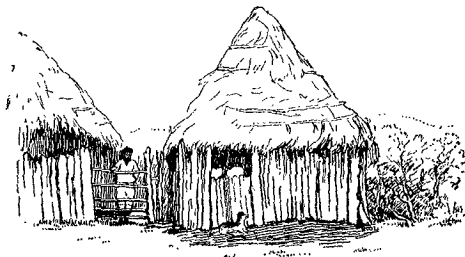
This experience, and some others which we have had, demonstrate the importance of personal work with these

people, in order that, being once convinced, they may be rooted and grounded in the truth.

Publishing Work

During the last two years we have raised about \$2,037.93 for the establishment of a printing-office. Of this sum the Mission Board kindly donated three hundred dollars, and the remainder was given by our brethren in Mexico and a few friends in the United States.

As religious bodies can not legally hold property in Mexico, it was necessary to organize a corporation for this purpose. Accordingly a corporation known as "La



A NATIVE HOUSE

Compania de Publicaciones La Verdad" (The La Verdad Publishing Company) was formed. A small printing outfit, consisting of a lightning jobber, Gordon press that will print a form ten by fifteen inches, a twenty-three-inch Peerless Gem paper-cutter, a Brehmer wire-stitcher, and an assortment of body and display type was purchased, and we began to print the *El Mensajero* on our own press in December, 1903.

Later a lot in Tacubaya, one of the principal suburbs of Mexico City, was purchased, and as soon as we had the means, we built a brick building eighteen by thirty-six feet. The machinery, which up to that time had been occupying some rooms in the house of Professor Caviness, was moved into this in July, 1904.

We keep one man busy all the time, and part of the time have two employed, paying them by the piece. Each month we print two thousand copies of the *El Mensajero*, which has sixteen pages and a cover, and two thousand copies of *La Esperanza del Christiano*, an eight-page paper. Each quarter since January, 1904, we have printed from two hundred to two hundred and fifty copies of the Sabbath-school Lesson Pamphlets in Spanish. We have also printed the following tracts: two thousand copies of "Second Advent," thirty-two pages, a translation of Elder James White's tract by that name; two thousand copies of "Is Man Immortal?" eight pages, a translation of our well-known English tract by that name; two thousand of "The Sabbath in the New Testament," sixteen pages, also a translation; five thousand of "The Virgin Mary," ten pages, which was prepared by Brethren Harzman and Caviness.

We have found our little printing outfit a great convenience, and more than that, it has enabled us materially to reduce the cost of our literature, thus enabling us to accomplish more with the money at our command than we could if we had to hire our work done.

We have no debt on this enterprise, and while we need more type and a few other things to enable us to do the work to better advantage, we have gotten

along without these things in order to avoid incurring debt.

Medical Work and Institutions

The medical work at Guadalajara has had a fair degree of prosperity, and considering the circumstances, financially and otherwise, in which they have been placed, the workers there have done nobly.

Dr. Erkenbeck, the physician in charge of the sanitarium, has heartily co-operated with us in every way, and is a member of the Mexican Mission Advisory Board. He reports that one Mexican patient began to keep the Sabbath while at the sanitarium, and after going away, he showed his faith by his works, in that he refused to continue the sale of tobacco and liquor in his store.

During 1903 and the first three months of 1904 the doctor in charge of the medical mission was paid by the mission funds. We also paid the traveling expenses of Dr. Gaston, who came to take charge of the work when Dr. W. J. Erkenbeck resigned. Formerly the mission was paying eighty-five dollars Mexican each month for rent, but last fall rooms were fitted up on the sanitarium ground for the use of the mission, and thus the rent is now being saved, and the mission is more conveniently situated than formerly.

As the Guadalajara property is owned by the Michigan Sanitarium and Benevolent Association, the corporation which owns the Battle Creek Sanitarium, the institution is under the control of that Board, instead of the Mission Board, and

which has been made in another place.

Some of the brethren in our mission field have been very liberal in making offerings to the cause, and we believe that this is a substantial evidence of their interest in the work, and also of the fact that a good degree of love and harmony exists among the believers in Mexico.

Workers

The present force of workers in the employ of the mission is very small, Professor Caviness, Brother John Harzman, Pedro Godinez, and myself being the only ones who are paid from mission funds.

Sister A. G. Bodwell left the work here on account of ill health in the spring of 1904. Elder J. A. Leland and his family returned to the States early in January of this year, and Elder Bodwell a little later. These changes were made necessary by the financial condition of the Mission Board treasury, which seemed to demand retrenchment. I am sure, however, that if we do any aggressive work, we must employ some additional workers who can do colporteur work, and locate at different points where interested persons are waiting to receive instruction in the present truth. If we could have the means to place about three such workers where they are needed most, I feel sure that in a very short time we should have two or three companies of believers ready for organization.

Brother Harzman will soon locate at San Luis Potosi, making that his headquarters, and while working the sur-



A CHURCH FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

therefore can not properly be considered as an enterprise for which the Mexican Mission is responsible.

Finances

The tithe from the field during 1903-04 was \$5,236 Mexican, which is equivalent to about \$2,618.12 in United States money.

The annual offerings and other donations, including those made to the literature fund, amounted to \$587.22 Mexican, or \$293.61 United States money.

The Sabbath-school offerings over and above what was used for the running expenses of the schools amounted to \$150.16 Mexican, or about \$75 in United States money. It is to be remembered that these funds are in addition to the amount raised for the printing work, report of

rounding towns will instruct the interested ones in San Luis.

Brother Blachley, who is still in the employ of the Bible Society as a colporteur, has moved to Torreon, and will make that the center of his work, but of course while in the employ of the Bible Society he can not devote his time to our work.

We are made sad to record the death of Sister Lillie E. Froom Cooper, one of the first medical missionary workers in the Mexican field. She died in March, 1904, after a long illness, which she bore patiently and with Christian fortitude. Though not engaged directly in the work for some time prior to her death, she was an efficient officer in the church, and did all she could to advance the cause that she had always loved.

The Present Situation

We now have American Sabbath-keepers living at Cuautla, Morelos; Montecristo, Tabasco; Tuxpan, Veracruz; San Luis Potosi, S. L. P.; Torreon, Coah.; and Ameca, Jalisco, besides those living at Guadalajara and Mexico City, where our two churches are located.

There are Mexicans who have recently begun keeping the Sabbath at San Luis Potosi, S. L. P.; Monterey, N. Leon; Gomez Palacio, Dgo.; Los Reyes, Jalisco, and the city of Durango, besides those who are connected with the churches at Guadalajara and Mexico City.

The interest in our work is constantly growing, as is evidenced by the frequent reception of letters like the following, of which I give a free translation: "Having seen a copy of *El Mensajero de la Verdad*, I desire that you will kindly accept my subscription, payment for which I enclose in stamps." This letter was from a gentleman connected with the firm that is digging the great canal from Tampico to Tuxpan. Our paper circulates in nearly every State in the republic, in the southwestern States of the United States, in the West Indies, Honduras, and Peru, Chile, and Argentina, in South America. While the circulation is not so large as it ought to be, we feel that it is very good, considering the amount of work that we have been able to do to extend it. There are interested persons in many cities, and some have already begun to keep the Sabbath through reading the paper alone.

Brethren, the seed sown in Mexico is bearing fruit, and what we are now beginning to see is but an earnest of what we shall see if we prayerfully and perseveringly push the work. You have placed us in that field to do this, and by the grace of God we expect to do it, but we beg that you hold up our hands with means, which will enable us to employ consecrated men to gather in the harvest and continue to sow the seed.

Our Imperative Needs

We should have the funds necessary to employ at least three men, whom we could locate at strategic points, such as Torreon and Monterey, where there are interested persons now keeping the Sabbath. These men could instruct the new believers, and extend the influence of the truth by working near-by towns. For this we will require a monthly outlay of about one hundred and fifty dollars United States money, or about eighteen hundred dollars a year, which is about what other denominations pay one missionary.

We need at once about four hundred dollars United States money to enable us to publish the matter prepared on Daniel and the Revelation. Our brethren in the field will supply at least a third of the funds required for this work, but we must have help. We do not ask much, for we know that there are heavy demands on the treasury. Neither are we asking for more than we expect to receive, for we have asked for only that which is absolutely necessary to hold the ground that has been gained.

Summary

There are now two churches in our mission field, with a combined membership of fifty. There are about fifty Sabbath-keepers in the republic, in addition to the members of churches.

The tithes and offerings have amounted to about three thousand dollars during the last two years. In addition to this \$1,737.93 has been raised in the field for the establishment of the printing-office. A large amount of literature has been circulated in all parts of the country. The receipts for that which has been sold amount to \$1,116.15.

We now have Sabbath-keeping Mexicans at four different places outside of Mexico City and Guadalajara, all of whom have recently come to the light. Besides these there are interested ones in many other places, who are helping to circulate our literature, and are waiting for some one to teach them the way more perfectly.

The progress of the work has aroused opposition from the advocates of Sunday sacredness, which we accept as good evidence that there is real progress.

Institutions have their place in the great work of God in these days. But institutions without a constituency can do but little to build up the work.

I believe, after careful study of the field, that if the efforts and means which have been spent in institutional work in Mexico had been spent in carrying the truth to the homes of the people, more would have been accomplished. But we are not to dwell upon the mistakes of the past. We are to learn lessons from past experiences that will enable us to improve present opportunities.

Now, brethren, we ask that you hold up our hands while we go to the Mexican people with the third angel's message. And if we do not have some churches of sturdy believers in present truth to show for our efforts, then we have greatly misjudged the power of the message and the character of the people.

GEO. M. BROWN,
Superintendent.

Thirty-Third Meeting

THE thirty-third meeting of the conference was called at 5:30 A. M., May 30: A. G. Daniells in the chair.

Prayer was offered by W. H. Thurston.

The Chair expressed the regret all felt that, with so many things pressing for time, more time could not have been found for talks and addresses from workers. It would have been very satisfactory if, in addition to reports, our missionaries could have given further accounts of experiences in their fields. The special order this morning was a memorial to our American brethren which our foreign delegates desired to present.

In behalf of the delegates, G. A. Irwin presented the opening part of the memorial, and called the roll of the great mission fields,—Europe, Africa, India, China, Japan and Korea, South America, Mexico and the West Indies, and Oceanica. Brethren from these fields responded with greetings, and a statement of the needs of their fields.

Then, again, Brother Irwin read the closing words of the memorial, in which the delegates from abroad asked that their fields be visited during the next four years by some members of the General Conference Committee for the study of local problems and counsel with workers in the field. In behalf of the believers in their fields, they thank the churches in America for sending to them the third angel's message.

A. J. Breed: It gives me great pleasure to stand on my feet and move,—

That we accept the memorial presented by these delegates from abroad, and that we assure them of our prayers and sympathies, and pledge them our hearty support in the great fields which they represent.

S. N. Haskell gladly seconded the motion. He could remember the time when we did not have a mission outside of America, and did not expect to have, as it was thought that all nations would hear of the truth through those of different nationalities who come to this country. If any have questioned whether or not God is in this message, what we have seen on this ground ought to convince them of it—missionaries from all these fields telling of the progress of this message. When in the early days Sister White was shown that this truth would go to all countries, all were astonished. Now we see it fulfilled. Everything goes to show not only that God is in the work, but that the work of the third angel's message is closing. When the gospel of the kingdom is preached as a witness to all nations, then shall the end come. I thank God for it. We need not be fearful or disturbed. Suppose there are difficulties? If, because we are nearing the shore, we get among the breakers, why should we not thank God and take courage?

J. N. Loughborough: My heart is stirred with gladness because the message is going to the ends of the earth. When I embraced this truth, we had three preachers, all told, and a few tracts. We had the REVIEW as a little paper, sometimes published once in two weeks, sometimes once in three. I have been thinking since I have been on these grounds that something has happened; and something more is going to happen. We are on the eve of the loud cry of the third angel's message and the time of the latter rain. It is for us to keep our cups right side up.

The Chair called upon H. F. Ketring, who was present from Chile and Peru, to speak a few words.

H. F. Ketring's heart was full this morning. On the west coast of South America is a territory over four thousand miles long, stretching from north of the equator to Cape Horn. The Lord has blessed in the work. When the truth gets hold of these Chileans and Peruvians, they are as loyal and true to it as any in America. We have a little printing-press in Valparaiso, and print three thousand papers each month. The paper pays its way, aside from the editor's work, who also labors otherwise. God is working in these lands, and is opening the way for the truth.

W. H. Wakeham spoke of Cairo, Egypt, as the great Mohammedan educational center. We ought to have an evangelistic worker studying Arabic here, and another studying Persian. It is a difficult task to learn such tongues as these, and it is time, we feel, that some plans were being laid to enter the vast Moslem territory.

The motion to accept the memorial was adopted by a rising vote.

Voted, That the memorial presented by our delegates be used as the reading in the churches on the occasion of the midsummer offering, for missions, the first Sabbath in July.

The meeting adjourned.

A. G. DANIELLS, *Chairman*,
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

The Latin Union Conference

THE fall of mighty Rome, whose walls had for centuries contained the power of empire, left free the tide of civilization and progress to roll northward and westward. While the north was awakening to accept its new-found privileges, those nations of southern Europe whose languages and civil existence had been nourished by Latin influences, were exerting a mighty influence upon the world. These are the countries embraced in the Latin Union; namely, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, French Belgium, French Switzerland, Algeria, and Tunis.

At the time of my arrival, July 4, 1901, the entire number of Sabbath-keepers in that field was 451. The Latin Union was definitely organized July, 1902, the number of Sabbath-keepers being 531. During

of God has been breathing upon the dead bones, and they are awakening to newness of life.

France

The inauguration of the French camp-meetings last year marked a new era in the work in France. They gave birth in the hearts of the brethren to a definite determination to move forward as one body in the advancement of the truth among the people of this language. In France, to-day, with its forty millions, there is but *one* ordained minister, and only four other laborers. In addition, the great French colonial empire of some forty-two million people, has absolutely no worker whatever.

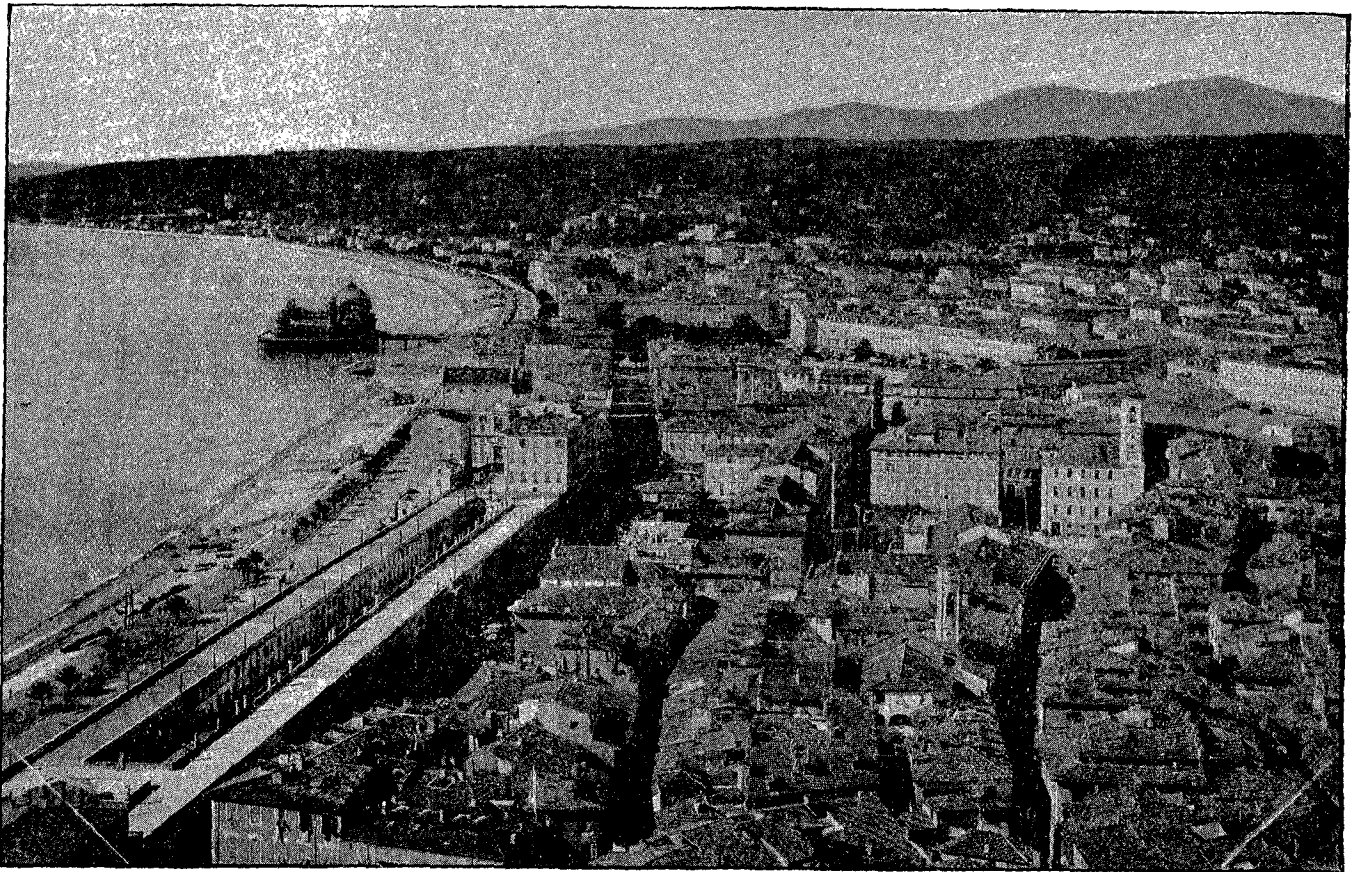
Here is a great nation; and she is struggling toward the light. Shall she go unaided? Shall we make no effort

you come and teach your faith to my household and my people?" But the opportunity to return never presented itself. It would be impossible to enumerate the calls for workers which now arise from all sides in France. It is imperative that something be done for that field.

Italy

More simple-hearted and more religiously inclined than the French are the people of Italy. Though lying under the dark shadow of Rome, yet perfect freedom for the preaching of the gospel exists. This country is a stronghold yet to be won from the enemy.

Even as early as 1877 there were Adventist churches and believers in Naples. This work was neglected, and these lights have gone out. But in the



CITY OF NICE, FRANCE

the General Conference period just past, the membership has risen from 575 to 683 — an increase of 108. If such a gain was made in the last two years, with small beginnings and few workers, what a golden appearance would that field now present if work equally aggressive had been carried on since the death of Brother Andrews. Thus wrote Sister White in 1885: "We must have books and pamphlets in the French and Italian languages. We are moving altogether too slowly in this respect. Time is passing. Workers who are willing to enter these foreign fields, either as evangelists or translators, should be selected at once." — *Mission Sketches*, 249.

Teeming with one hundred and six million inhabitants, the Latin Union is the second largest of the union conferences. Though seemingly bound in the chains of Rome, the nations of the Latin Union have been, in the last four years, turning toward the light. The Spirit

to augment the force of the devoted workers who are now standing one laborer to eight million? In this stretch of territory, covering over two hundred and seven thousand square miles, five laborers would be barely enough to give even a little time to visit and comfort the seven hundred and fifty-four Sabbath-keepers in this country. In one thriving manufacturing city of the south I stopped to speak words of encouragement to a few who were investigating the truth. Having preached, like Paul, till midnight, I was conducted to the home of a wealthy Catholic widow, who was waiting to show me to my room. "Shall we pray before retiring?" I asked her. She consented. Next morning, upon leaving early, she stopped me. "Sir," she said, "won't you pray as you did last night?" and she threw herself on her knees, raising her clasped hands before my face. As I finished, she said, "Sir, you must be a prophet. We don't hear such prayers as those in our church. Won't

ancient city of Rome Brother Everson found a regularly organized church of Italians who observe the Sabbath. These have a number of points in common with Seventh-day Adventists, though their origin and present organization have no connection with Adventists. They are a banner of encouragement hung out by God, to convince us that the truth can break the undisputed control of Satan over this land.

After the organization of the Latin Union, a call was made for a gospel worker for Rome, who would develop Italian interests. Brother C. Everson and his wife and sister-in-law, Mrs. Schell, were sent in response to this call. They have been engaged in the study and acquisition of the language. Their work has already developed many items of encouragement. Some canvassing work has been started, but hardly enough even to be called a beginning; yet what has been done is encouraging.

The total number of Sabbath-keepers

to-day in Italy is forty-five. These are mostly in the north, among the descendants of the ancient Waldenses. Of these children of the noble past, there are some 40,000. The total population of Italy, however, is 32,475,253; while the number of laborers is five. Two of these are young French brethren, just sent to join Brother Everson in the work. One is a pupil of the Paris school. Thus into the city of Rome itself, in possession of that great Antichrist, whose power is seasoned by time and fortified by the wisdom of ages, a little band of workers has pushed its way. There they are standing, one laborer to six million people. But He who can save by many or by few has heard the prayers of his people in behalf of this land, and he will yet grace his courts with those from this land who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

Spain

What little had been accomplished by gospel workers in this benighted nation, until the time of our coming, reads like the story of the miracles of dark heathendom, in the days of the apostles.

Spain was first entered in the early spring of 1903, when a committee, composed of J. Vuilleumier, J. Roberts, and B. G. Wilkinson, was chosen to visit the land and secure information looking toward taking possession.

One year later, Brethren Frank and Walter Bond, who were in London as canvassers, and who had a working knowledge of the Spanish, were selected to go to Spain. They were immediately put in relation with a gentleman whose acquaintance we had made in Barcelona. They arrived in Barcelona in July, 1903, and two months later moved to Sabadell. Here a small school for the youth was opened. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse, the only possible place, as under the influence of the Roman Church the people refused to rent any available place for Protestant meetings. The result of their labors was that a number became interested in the truth, and three or four decided to obey. About this time Brother and Sister Robinson, who were laboring in Wales, and who also knew the Spanish, were invited to come to help. A little later I was called to administer the rite of baptism to three of the converts. It was a day of joy on earth, as well as in heaven, when three believers humbly stepped into the water to be buried to this world. And it was a night of spiritual fellowship, when, on the cement floors, and in the dim light of the lamp, the proud Spaniard stooped to wash the feet of his American brother, with tearful eye. The Spanish friends and brethren arose with the request that, wherever I should go, I should give Christian greeting from them to their brethren in the faith. To you, therefore, of like precious faith, I bring these greetings from your brethren in Spain. These first-fruits are precious in the eyes of the Great Shepherd of the sheep. May he guard them with his tender care, until they can behold a large company of redeemed from this nation, and say, "Not man, but God, this work hath done."

Portugal

God did not forget Portugal, if we did. In 1755 his message of approaching judgment was clearly seen and read in the great Lisbon earthquake. That

generation passed away, and still we did not go to explain to them these things. The next generation had grown gray before the messenger of the truths of the third angel landed upon their shores. Last fall Brother and Sister Rentfro were directed to turn their course from Spain, whither they were journeying, and go to these unwarned and judgment-bound Portuguese. It was not because Spain's need was small, for the departure of the Brethren Bond had left Brother Robinson alone in Spain—a single worker for seventeen million people. We pray that the blessing of God will greatly rest upon this newly entered country, in the southwestern corner of Europe.

Algeria and Tunis

Before I leave the Mediterranean basin, there is one other part of the world that God so dearly loved which I ought to mention. That is Algeria and Tunis. With an area larger than France itself, and a population of 6,639,300, or about as much as the combined population of the Pacific and Northern Union conferences, this field still waits to receive the

French Belgium

Lying to the north of France is the small kingdom wherein the French race shades off into the German. This is Belgium. Its French-speaking population numbers over three million. A very difficult field is this. The vast coal-mines, the large number of glass works, have operated to diminish the morality of the country. The inhabitants themselves call it "the black country." Only one Seventh-day Adventist worker in this country! If they only had some loving messengers, who would teach them how, by faith in God, to live a different life, what a brazen serpent might be lifted up, upon which the wounded, agonizing, and dying might lift their eyes, and be healed.

The country has for centuries been enveloped in the thick cloud of Catholic superstitions. It was to draw the people from their miseries that our beloved Brother Grin laid down his life amid them. The Lord has blessed the effort in the large city of Liege, wherein sixteen have been baptized and added to



COAL SORTERS, BELGIUM

messengers of truth. Yet it is a favorable field. Years ago we had a company of believers at Orau, on the northern coast. But these poor brethren were left like sheep without a shepherd, and now they are dispersed, and gone.

Algeria is well supplied with railways, which bring all points of the country in touch with one another. And now that Morocco, its gigantic neighbor to the west, with its eight millions, has come under French influence, the importance of Algeria may be seen at once. This important country stands with friendly hands held out to all. Here is a splendid opportunity to reach the great Arabic race, which stretches eastward across Tunis, Egypt, and into the great Mohammedan lands of Asia. Starting in the south of Africa, God has gradually drawn the truth northward, until all that is needed in order that the messengers of the third angel may clasp hands from Cape Town to the blue Mediterranean, is the entering of the countries of the north. We trust that Egypt will secure all the help she calls for. And while ambassadors of light are hastening to the land of Ham, let us speed on the day when the Libyans to the west may hear of Him who waits to bless them with his grace.

the church. After the work in Liege, Brother Grin went to Charleroi, another large city. Here our brother labored day and night, pleading with the people to turn. He gathered around him a number of interested ones. But his health was failing rapidly. His wife and friends urged him to flee to Switzerland, at least for a rest. He resolved to do so, but tarried yet a while, for some souls seemed trembling in the balance. When at last he took the train for Switzerland, it was too late. He passed to his final rest at Basel, leaving behind in Belgium a wife and two children. Though his death has been reported before, yet we stop a moment to pay a tribute to his memory. He was a noble man. By his death the church lost a devoted worker, the home a loving father, and Belgium a needed missionary. Among those whom he interested in the truth were a prominent railroad man and his wife. This lady was quite wealthy. And dying last year, she left express provision in her will that money should be placed aside sufficient to purchase land and build upon it a stone chapel for Seventh-day Adventists.

A year ago last summer, Elder Curdy was sent to Belgium to take up the work of Brother Grin. Last year he reported

aggressive work could be entered upon in many fields.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Further resolutions were introduced and adopted, as follows:—

Whereas, The Washington Training College has freely granted the use of its buildings to the General Conference during this session; therefore,—

80. *Resolved*, That we express our thanks to the Washington Training College for their generous help in this respect.

81. *Resolved*, That we express our thanks to the railways for their courtesy in the granting of reduced rates to delegates attending the conference.

82. *Resolved*, That we extend our thanks to the various conferences which have supplied tents for the use of the conference, paying the freight as well as loaning the tents freely.

Whereas, The book "Christ's Object Lessons" contains truths of vital importance for this time,—

83. *We recommend*, That the book be studied anew by our people, and sold on its own merits, that our ministers do their utmost to renew the interest in this work, and that it be carried forward steadily and continuously; and further,—

84. *We recommend*, That our schools be urged to lead out in this revival.

The nominating committee made a further and final report, as follows:—

For members of the General Conference Committee: H. R. Salisbury, C. H. Jones, J. E. Froom.

Legal trustees of the Mission Board: A. G. Daniells, W. A. Spicer, S. N. Curtiss, H. W. Cottrell, I. H. Evans, G. A. Irwin, G. M. Chaffee, W. W. Prescott, C. H. Edwards.

The finance committee made a further report as follows:—

Whereas, The General Conference, the General Conference Corporation, and the General Conference Association, each are in need of funds with which to meet obligations; and,—

Whereas, There are so many calls upon our people for donations for various enterprises that we do not feel to lay this burden directly upon them; therefore,—

We recommend, That the treasurer of the General Conference be instructed to place to the credit of the General Conference Corporation, the General Conference Association, and the indebtedness of the General Conference fifteen per cent of the general funds, with the exception of the tithes, that come into the treasury of the General Conference.

In reply to a question, A. G. Daniells stated that the General Conference indebtedness was on old obligations incurred years ago in the employment of laborers and the general conduct of the work. These deficits had been carried by the legal body, the General Conference Association. These should be gradually wiped out by current funds, so that interest may be saved. As to the General Conference Association indebtedness, it was contracted in the years when the association was helping to establish and finance missions and institutions. We do not operate on this basis now, and do not launch mission work or new enterprises with borrowed money. We have all seen a better way, and faced about in our policy. He liked this plan of setting apart a percentage of regular income to wipe out these deficits.

I. H. Evans: This does not imply that one dollar given for any specific purpose shall be affected by this action. All such funds go exactly as specified. But there is the regular income from weekly offerings, Sabbath-school offer-

ings, and general offerings, from which, in the interests of safe and progressive policy, a percentage is recommended to be applied on the past indebtedness. The Washington council, in October, 1903, recommended that this plan be followed. But the officers felt that they would not act upon it until it was before the brethren generally, so that all would understand it. As we clear away this interest-bearing deficit, there will be all the more money flowing into the fields.

The following resolution was presented from the General Conference Committee:—

Whereas, It has been arranged that the Review and Herald Publishing Association shall make a credit to the General Conference Corporation of fifteen thousand dollars on the account owing to the Review and Herald by the International Training-school Association; and,—

Whereas, Said Review and Herald Publishing Association was prepared to make this credit to the General Conference Corporation only with the understanding that said General Conference would endeavor to assist said Review and Herald Publishing Association if they came to need the same; and,—

Whereas, Said Review and Herald Publishing Association have now requested said General Conference to provide a plan whereby this fifteen thousand dollars can be returned to said association; therefore,—

We recommend, (1) That our people everywhere be requested to continue their contributions to the Washington Fund so that there may be an overflow in excess of the one hundred thousand dollars for the Washington work.

(2) That the first fifteen thousand dollars received on the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund above one hundred thousand dollars be turned over to the Review and Herald Publishing Association.

Motion was made to adopt, and the following explanation was made of the recommendation:—

I. H. Evans explained that for many years the Review and Herald had carried large obligations for the old Battle Creek College, representing money advanced, on which the Review Office had paid interest. He explained the efforts the college had made at various times to reduce the amount owing the publishing house, which had given credits to reduce the account, and had entered into various arrangements to favor the college. All this simply amounted to the publishing house granting favors and making transfers until there was a balance of fifteen thousand dollars coming to it. At the College View council last September propositions were brought forward as to handling the college property. There it was proposed that the Review and Herald of Washington, should forgive the balance of the debt. But they could not give away their assets unconditionally. It was agreed that if the taking over of the business by the new association could be handled so that they would be able to build in Washington, they might be able to forgive the fifteen thousand dollars against the college property. But this was doubtful, they felt. The brethren in the council then said, Let us encourage all to make an overflow of contributions to this Washington fund so as to help the publishing work if need be, and then have the Review and Herald carry out the suggestion of giving the credit of fifteen thousand dollars to the General Conference Corporation, which has taken over the title to the college property. The college obligations would have to be paid anyway, and by this

means the overflow on the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund will not only help to establish the new publishing house in Washington, but by just that amount reduce the sum to be raised on the old college obligations.

A. G. Daniells was sorry for the necessity of the recommendation. He had hoped the new association would get on its feet without having to call for any help; but the difficulties in realizing on the old properties had hindered. The printing-office must somehow get its business established in quarters where it can work to advantage, and we must stand ready to help it get a start. He still hoped the matter would turn more favorably, and felt assured that the Review and Herald would not take a dollar more than is necessary.

W. W. Prescott called attention to the fact that the move of the publishing house was but a part of the general move to establish the headquarters in Washington, under the guidance and counsel of the spirit of prophecy, and he further wished all to see that this was not really proposing to give the publishing house anything to help it out of any hole it had fallen into. It is simply to pay over to the publishing house what they have allowed on a *bona fide* debt due to them from the conference. And if the General Conference raises this fifteen thousand dollars, it will actually pay *bona fide* obligations due from the General Conference to the publishing house on account of its claim against the college.

The recommendations were adopted. The committee on distribution of labor made the following further partial report:—

- We recommend*,—
29. That Elder C. McVagh, of Pennsylvania, make Ontario his field of labor.
 30. That Elder B. F. Stureman, of East Michigan, labor in Quebec, under support of the East Michigan Conference.
 31. That the Kansas Conference support an Italian laborer in Greater New York.
 32. That Elder C. A. Hansen, of West Michigan, labor in India, the West Michigan Conference contributing one thousand dollars toward his support in that field.
 33. That Elder E. E. Andross return to England, taking the presidency of the British Union Conference, made vacant by the removal of Elder Olsen.
 34. That Elder Eugene Leland, of Ontario, be invited to take the presidency of the Vermont Conference.
 35. That the Colorado Conference provide a Bible worker for Great Britain, with support.
 36. That Brother Homer Carr, of New York, be invited to connect with the educational work in Ontario.
 37. That Elder C. N. Sanders, of East Michigan, make the Cumberland Conference his field of labor, the support to be provided by the East Michigan Conference.
 38. That Edward Collier, of West Michigan, labor in Ontario.
 39. That Elder W. R. Andrews, of the Maritime Conference, go to the New York Conference, and that the New York Conference send a man to the Maritime Conference, with support.
- E. R. Palmer, in behalf of the special committee appointed earlier in the session, presented a memorial and appeal, which was unanimously adopted by the conference.

At this point, Sister E. G. White came into the conference, and read and spoke with reference to dangers abroad to-day in the specious deceptions and sophistries of spiritualistic philosophy. Cheering

five baptisms at Liege. The believers in Belgium number twenty-two.

French Switzerland

or the French-speaking part of Switzerland, is the last, but not the least, of the Latin Union fields. In population it scarcely numbers a million, yet it is in this field where the first work was done in Europe. The present membership is 454, distributed in thirteen companies. The total number of Sabbath-keepers is 457. The amount of tithes paid for the last two years is \$7,250.50.

Though its population is nearly equal to that of some of our more important State conferences, such as Nebraska, West Michigan, etc., yet it has only one ordained minister, against their ten or fifteen. All along the shores of Lake Geneva are many places which have never heard the sound of the message. This small, fruitful, yet unworked conference would be very grateful if additional help in the form of experienced laborers could be furnished them.

The great need of this field is new, fresh French literature. The canvassing work here has long been a successful branch. But the territory is small, and easily covered. Consequently, the ground has been worked and reworked with such French literature as we have. The few workers, answering to so many calls, have been already quite overburdened. But new literature is now in process of preparation, and it is hoped that more can soon be prepared.

In fact, the distribution of our literature throughout the whole extent of the Latin field is a matter over which consecrated souls should seriously ponder. The vast republic of France ought to be bristling all over with the arrows of our literature, shot in by faithful canvassers and colporteurs; and the kingdom of Italy should receive the same treatment. This will require financial aid at the beginning, but later these expenditures will be repaid tenfold by the devotion of converted souls. The retail value of publications sold in 1903 was \$5,785.16; in 1904, \$3,322.28; a total for the two years of \$9,107.44. This, it will be noted, was encouraging for the Latin Union. But we are confident that with more agents for our publications, and with careful management, this can be materially increased.

Educational Work

The educational work in this field is second to none in its encouraging outlook. From the moment of my arrival, the young people took courage, basing their hopes upon the fact that I had formerly been connected with the educational work. Two short schools were held in Geneva, the city of Calvin, and also in Paris. From these schools seven young people went out to conference employ, in work other than canvassing. Nearly all of these are being blessed in their labors. But the time having come for a permanent school to be established, diligent search was made throughout France and Switzerland for a suitable location. A desirable place presented itself at Gland, upon the banks of Lake Geneva, about twenty-five miles north-east of the city of Geneva. One hundred acres, with about forty acres in fine oak timber, overlook the beautiful blue sheet of water known as Lake Geneva. Four large buildings, with a number of smaller ones, are on the place. Their adapta-

bility gives us room for a school, a handsome sanitarium, and a health food factory. A school has been carried on there this last year, with about twelve or fifteen students in attendance. Thus the educational work has been solidly planted in the Latin Union. We earnestly pray that our Heavenly Father will guard it from all dangers, that he will water it, and cause it to so grow that its branches may bend over and let their rich fruit fall upon all fields.

Medical Work

The medical work has an older history. Hitherto the medical center of the Latin Union has been in Basel, a German city. With the exchange of the Basel property for the property at Gland, however, the medical work removes its seat to a French-speaking center. This work has one need, which has been repeatedly recognized, but which still waits to be met. That is the need of a legally qualified physician for the growing French work. Four years ago, upon my arrival in that field, the General European Conference passed a resolution asking for a medical worker who would legally qualify as a doctor to work in France. This resolution was re-passed the following year, and its justice recognized by the brethren in America. Still nothing has been done, and this crying need still exists. There are many noble souls in France who would gratefully receive our treatments for the relief of their maladies.

Dr. De Forest is in Switzerland; but Switzerland is a charge large enough to swallow up all his effort. Moreover, occupied since his arrival in acquiring the languages, and in developing the present work, he has not received the legal qualifications as yet. And so France is still waiting.

In closing, let me lay once more upon your hearts the burden of these great fields. Not only in themselves do the dense areas of drooping grain, with but few husbandmen to gather them in from loss, piteously speak to our souls, but vast colonial extensions silently wait, unnoticed and unseen, until some sympathizing helpers hasten to the rescue. Spain has sent out her thousands of colonists, and Italy as many more. From the islands of the sea a repeated and urgent message has been sent into mission headquarters for a French teacher. Argentina appeals for a French evangelist. Canada needs French workers.

Madagascar, that great island of French dominion, with its four millions of souls, has heard nothing of a returning Saviour. Outside of France lies the great colonial empire of the French itself, with over forty million people. I appeal to the delegates of this conference if this work should not receive serious attention. "Destroyed for the lack of knowledge" must be the sad decision pronounced upon the fate of these peoples, unless soon they will be blessed by receiving shepherds to lead them to the fold. May God bless his people with a deeper consecration to the missionary work. May his power overshadow and fill the lives of his workers until the abundant fruits of the various countries shall proclaim, across the separating frontiers, that the time has come for God to arise and declare, "It is finished."

B. G. WILKINSON.

Thirty-Fourth Meeting

THE thirty-fourth meeting was called at 8:30 A. M., May 30, L. R. Conradi in the chair.

M. C. Wilcox led in prayer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

F. W. Field presented the following resolution:—

Whereas, The Lord has gone before us into Korea, leading souls to accept the truth in that new field; and,—

Whereas, Korea is, geographically, commercially, and politically, closely connected with Japan; therefore,—

Resolved, That the Korean field be attached to the Japan Mission under one management.

The resolution was adopted.

A. G. Daniells asked Brother Field to convey to our Korean brethren our greetings, and to tell them how the progress of truth in Korea had thrilled our hearts with new hope. It has shown what the Lord can do in a little time. One day with him is as a thousand years, and he can do as much in a day as we might naturally look to see accomplished in many years.

The committee on plans presented a further report, as follows:—

75. *We recommend*, That the International Tract Society of Hamburg and the Pacific Press Publishing Company of California arrange for the publication of the larger Spanish books, and that we encourage authors, agents, and societies to co-operate in centralizing this work in these two places.

76. *We recommend*, The publication of the manuscript by Professor Caviness on Revelation, if approved by the representatives from the Spanish fields.

77. *We recommend*, That a committee consisting of J. W. Westphal, G. M. Brown, and H. F. Ketting, be asked to select portions of "Great Controversy" for translation into the Spanish language.

Believing the Scriptures thoroughly furnish us unto all good works not only in spiritual themes, but also in financial matters,—

78. *We recommend*, To the favorable consideration of our ministers and people, the study and adoption of the second tithe; the funds thus obtained to be used in educational, philanthropic, charitable, and missionary work.

Whereas, The public press of the city of Washington, both during the sessions of this convention and for several months preceding, have given full and impartial reports of our work and principles, thereby demonstrating their spirit of fairness and liberality; therefore,—

79. *Resolved*, That we extend to these papers our hearty thanks for their courteous consideration.

On motion to adopt, free discussion was had of recommendation 78. Brethren N. P. Nelson and O. A. Olsen spoke of personal blessings in following the plan. C. Santee reported it as being followed with good results in southern California. The first tithe had increased also. Brethren Farnsworth and Irwin testified to the good results derived from the plan in Australia. Brethren Underwood, Wilcox, and Andross favored the recommendation as to study of the plan, yet felt that stress should be laid upon the obligation of the first tithe. Other brethren spoke to the recommendation, the sentiment being that we must remember that it will take all to buy the field, and that very definitely and systematically we must bring into the Lord's treasury in tithes and offerings all that he enables us to bring. Thus needed funds would be provided for all branches of the work at home and abroad, and

words were also spoken. Our people were urged to put on the whole armor of God, and having done all, to stand.

Following this talk, the committee on credentials and licenses presented its report, which, as amended, was adopted, as follows:—

Credentials and Licenses

Your committee on credentials and licenses would respectfully submit the following report:—

For credentials: J. N. Anderson, H. Armstrong, G. I. Butler, D. T. Bourdeau, A. C. Bourdeau, Geo. M. Brown, G. W. Caviness, W. A. Colcord, B. E. Connerly, A. G. Daniells, I. H. Evans, F. W. Field, H. C. Goodrich, S. N. Haskell, G. A. Irwin, A. T. Jones, H. F. Ketring, I. G. Knight, J. N. Loughborough, H. W. Miller, W. W. Miller, J. A. Morrow, G. K. Owen, C. E. Peckover, E. Pilquist, W. W. Prescott, K. C. Russell, A. C. Selmon, J. L. Shaw, L. C. Sheafe, W. A. Spicer, Geo. B. Thompson, E. W. Thomann, H. H. Votaw, Luther Warren, J. W. Westphal, F. H. Westphal, Mrs. E. G. White, W. C. White, J. S. Washburn, B. G. Wilkinson.

For ministerial license: A. J. Bristol, W. D. Burden, W. C. Hankins, Mrs. H. H. Haskell, J. M. Hyatt, Carlos Krieghoff, J. W. Lawhead, J. C. Little, H. B. Meyers, E. R. Palmer, Wm. Steel, Damaso Soto, G. A. Stevens.

For missionary license: A. N. Allen, Mrs. Emma Anderson, W. A. Barlow, F. E. Braucht, Mrs. Mina Braucht, Mrs. W. D. Burden, L. J. Burgess, Mrs. Georgia B. Burgess, Della Burroway, Mrs. G. W. Caviness, Della Coates, Mrs. B. E. Connerly, C. C. Crisler, T. H. Davis, Carrie Erickson, J. W. Erkenbeck, Julio Nerio Espinoza, Mrs. F. W. Field, Mrs. A. M. Fischer, Mrs. A. M. Fleming, Mrs. W. C. Hankins, L. F. Hansen, Mrs. L. F. Hansen, Maggie Hare, Maude Harvey, John Harzman, A. J. Hetherington, R. S. Ingersoll, Mrs. Olive Ingersoll, Daisy Jewett, F. C. Kelley, Mrs. F. C. Kelley, Law Keem, Mrs. Edith M. Keem, Annie Knight, Mrs. I. G. Knight, Mrs. J. C. Little, S. A. Lockwood, Mrs. Myrtle Lockwood, Thelka Black-Mackey, Sara MacEnterfer, Mrs. Ruth M. Miller, A. C. Mookerjic, Grace Kellogg-Mookerjic, Mong Mong, I. E. Moore, Mrs. Laura Moore, Mrs. J. A. Morrow, Mrs. J. S. Olney, Anna Orr, H. A. Owen, Emma Perrine, Ida Pilquist, May Quantock, H. E. Rogers, Mrs. A. C. Sheafe, Mrs. Bertha Selmon, James G. Smalley, Ella D. Smith, Charlotte Simpson, Mrs. J. L. Shaw, Miss L. M. Slocum, Victor Thomann, Ida Thompson, Mrs. H. H. Votaw, Samantha E. Whiteis, E. H. Wilbur, Mrs. Susan H. Wilbur, Helen A. Wilcox, Effie Willson.

That George Casebeer, H. Kuniya, and T. H. Okahira be ordained and receive credentials.

That the name of P. T. Magan be referred to the Southern Union Conference for credentials.

All other cases are referred to the General Conference Committee.

We recommend, That in case of laborers supported by their home conferences, the credentials or licenses be issued by the field in which they are laboring, or by the General Conference in unorganized mission territory.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. GATES,
A. J. BREED,
O. A. OLSEN,
J. W. WESTPHAL,
W. A. SPICER,

Committee.

A report from Brother L. N. Muck, in charge of our paper for the blind, was presented to the conference, and ordered printed in the minutes.

O. A. Olsen, in behalf of delegates from abroad, stated that he desired to move a vote of thanks to the General Conference and the Lake, Central, and Pacific Union Conferences for the free entertainment furnished delegates from

abroad. They had received great blessings, would carry away with them happy memories of the grand meeting, and would return to their fields with fresh courage for the battle.

It was heartily voted, Brethren Andrews, Hyatt, Conradi, and Brown, briefly speaking to the question.

The meeting adjourned.

A. G. DANIELLS, *Chairman*,
W. A. SPICER, *Secretary*.

Memorial and Appeal

The Delegates of the World's General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists Assembled in its Thirty-sixth Session at Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., to Those of Like Precious Faith in All Lands; Greeting:—

We have now reached the closing days of this conference, and it is our desire, before we scatter to our several fields, to unite as a body in a communication to all our brethren and sisters throughout the world concerning matters that involve the prosperity of this cause and the advancement of the message, in that strong way which should characterize the closing work of this glorious, everlasting gospel.

This General Conference session has been a precious season; and had it been possible for all our people to have enjoyed this privilege, we are confident that every heart would have been overwhelmingly convinced upon matters which we will set before you in this appeal. But, believing that the Spirit of God, which works alike upon the hearts of his people in all lands, has visited you, and feeling assured that the reports of these meetings, which have reached you through the papers, have kindled your hearts anew with the same resolve which we feel in ours, we take pleasure in addressing you; and we do this with confidence, believing that God will lead you all in the way which he is opening up clearer and clearer before his people.

The strongest features of this conference have been, first, a spirit of union and drawing together; second, a deep, settled conviction that the time has come to preach the third angel's message as it was first delivered to this people, and to rally as a united body around the pillars of our faith; and, third, a universal conviction that the time has come for a more substantial foundation for the support of missions.

It is concerning this third feature that we particularly address you. This conference has been, as it were, a great telescope, drawing nearer to our vision the needs of foreign fields. We stand amazed before the opening providences of God which are preparing the way for the third angel's message in countries where barriers in the past have seemed almost insurmountable.

Professor Field, from Japan, has told in glowing words how the Spirit of God has kindled a fire in Korea, and how in a few months eighty native Koreans have accepted the message, and fifty or sixty more are deeply interested. He has told also of the providential openings in Japan, and the integrity and faithfulness of young men who have accepted the truth.

Elder Anderson brings good news from China, telling of the openings for our work in different places, and in lan-

guages which pave the way for reaching a large per cent of the people in that dark land of Sinim, from which, the prophet has said, some shall come in the gathering day.

Professor Shaw related remarkable instances of how the message is gaining fresh recruits among the one hundred dialects of India.

Elder Hyatt spoke with confidence of the wonderful openings in the Dark Continent, and how the truth is now "spreading like wild-fire among the native Kaffirs."

Elder Conradi tells again, as he has done at so many past conferences, of the almost unnumbered millions of Europe and the Orient, who must be reached by the gospel message. Reports of equal interest are brought from the great "neglected continent" of South America, from the East Indies, and from the islands of the great Pacific. And while God has been opening doors in heathen lands, he has been moving upon devoted men and women in the United States to offer themselves for foreign mission work.

But thus far no adequate means have been provided by us for carrying the gospel in foreign fields. In the United States the regular tithe is sufficient to place the support of the ministry upon a solid, reliable basis; but when we send our workers to foreign lands, which contain nineteen twentieths of the population of the globe,—when we send them to the frontier, far from home, amid dangers and privations, we ask them to depend on the ever-shifting base of donations for their support. This is not right, and we wish to bring about a change. While donations have accomplished a blessed work in foreign lands, yet these great countries should not be left to depend upon donations alone, which amount to only about one fourth as much as the tithe consumed in the United States.

And yet there does not appear to be an overprovision of funds for the work here in this country. This being true, what must be the shortage and the privations in foreign lands, where the receipts are so very small?

We believe that in the system of tithes and offerings, God has instituted an abundant provision for carrying the gospel to all nations. In the spirit of prophecy we read as follows:—

"God's plan in the tithing system is beautiful in its simplicity and equality. All may take hold of it in faith and courage, for it is divine in its origin. . . . If one and all would accept it, each would be made a vigilant and faithful treasurer for God; and there would be no want of means with which to carry forward the last message of warning to the world. The treasury will be full if all will adopt this system, and the contributors will not be left the poorer."

During this conference many plans have been suggested, and several resolutions have been discussed looking toward a better financial basis for the support of missions; but in the discussion of all these plans and resolutions, we have come back again and again to the proposition that if all God's people would pay a tithe of their entire income, there would be an abundance of means in the treasury for carrying the gospel to the world.

It is not designed, however, that there

shall be any lessening of our offerings; God calls for these as well as tithes. Arrangements for these offerings have already been set before you in resolutions which have passed the conference. Our object in addressing this communication to our people everywhere is to invite every child of God to unite with the delegates who have been sent to this conference, in a determined resolution that, in the future, God shall receive from our hands his own.

We are confident that God has been preparing his people for such a forward move as this. During the past few years our hearts have been turned with strong yearning toward foreign lands. Our weekly donations have increased; the annual offerings have very largely increased; and in State conferences there has been a growing desire to divide the State income from the tithes, with foreign lands; and many laborers have been sent from State conferences to needy parts of the world, and have been supported there by the home conferences. And again, just before this conference convened, a blessed wave of liberality swept over the United States in the form of a "surprise party" to the General Conference, and many thousands of dollars have already come to the treasury from this source, and large gifts are coming in every day. All these splendid moves in the right direction are an indication to us that God's Spirit is working with his people, and, while preparing the fields for the harvest, he is preparing reapers to gather in the harvest, and means for their support.

An examination of the statistics from all parts of the United States indicates that, on a conservative estimate, our people are paying less than fifty per cent of a full tithe. These facts will be fully placed before you in other ways; but we wish, dear brethren, to invite you, in harmony with God's arrangement, to look carefully into the question of your regular income, and conscientiously and in the fear of God, place in his treasury a tenth of all that he gives you. Do not spend time in questioning the exact ways in which this money will be spent. If you are faithful in returning to God his own, he will take care of the funds, and will bring glory to his own name.

Further: God speaks through the blessed Book to the remnant church. After bringing against his own people the great charge of robbery, our covenant-keeping God thus exhorts and assures his people:—

"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

In what a mighty twofold way this scripture should appeal to us! One of the strongest elements of success in the building of eternally righteous character is loyalty,—a sense of duty. How this was demonstrated in the character of our Lord! "It behooved him" to do the work God gave him to do; and therefore he did it because duty, or loyalty, demanded it. If the eternal Son of God was moved to duty on our behalf, how much more should we be moved in whose behalf he suffered; for "they that are with him are called, and chosen, and faithful."

But more than this: God appeals to us by his blessings, by his own note of hand,— "I," the great Jehovah, will "pour you out a blessing." All the universe is his; the heavenly storehouse is full of blessings waiting to be poured out upon a people who are prepared to receive them. There is the word of him in whose hands are all the resources of eternity. He can not go back upon his word; he will not "disgrace the throne of his glory." Duty demands that we shall render to God his own. Our need of his blessing demands that we shall place ourselves in the *channel* of his blessing. "Blessed are they that do."

But some may ask, How will the faithful paying of our tithes into the treasury increase the funds for the support of foreign missions? This brings us to one of the grandest features of our conference. For several years there has been a growing desire in State conferences to divide the regular tithe with foreign missions, and this spirit of liberality has gained wonderful momentum during the conference session, and several thousand dollars have been voluntarily turned over by State and union conferences during this meeting for foreign mission work; and a resolution has been unanimously adopted to the effect that each conference generously divide its tithe with foreign missions.

Therefore, if our people everywhere pay faithfully a full tithe into God's treasury, and each conference generously divides its tithes with foreign fields, there will be no lack of funds for the world-wide work.

E. R. PALMER,
M. C. WILCOX,
A. T. ROBINSON,
J. O. CORLISS,
Committee.

Work for the Blind

To the General Conference Assembled.

BRETHREN: While we are considering the world-wide field, let us not overlook the needs of our friends who are in double darkness. Let us consider, briefly, the publishing work for the blind,—what it has done, what it is doing, and what can be accomplished with the aid of the leaders.

First, the work was begun in a small way about six years ago. Those in charge of the publishing work for the blind at that time began by publishing a few tracts in the language of those without sight. These tracts were welcomed by many of the blind throughout the United States; and some accepted the third angel's message by reading the truths brought out in these tracts; and those who accepted the message by reading these tracts, have remained steadfast till this day. The General Conference Committee, seeing the result of these tracts, was persuaded that something more must be done. And the committee, led by the Spirit of God, decided to publish a monthly journal, and called it the *Christian Record*. Thus the work of giving the last-day message to the blind in their own language was begun. And thanks be to God, the work has steadily increased. The first issue of the journal was sent out in January, 1900. While the tracts are full of instruction pertaining to the truths of the third angel's message, the magazine sent out in advance of the tracts paved the way for them. And thus the message due the

world at this time began sounding to the blind in greater power than it did through the tracts.

Seventy-five copies were issued the first month; and the two workers entrusted with the work at that time, thought they were getting out a large number. This small edition seemed large from the fact that the work had to be done by hand. Motor or steam power could not be applied. Neither do we now have the advantage of the modern improvements in connection with our work to-day. The work and workers have been handicapped, and they have labored faithfully under great difficulties; but notwithstanding this fact, the warning message has been given, and many souls, blackened by sin, have been washed in the blood of Christ, and are now uniting their voices with us in giving the everlasting gospel to those in like circumstances.

The circulation has slowly increased, so that instead of sending out seventy-five, we are at the present time mailing between six and seven hundred monthly. Our progress has been slow, and we regret that we have not been able to do more for the thousands of blind men and women in this country and across the waters, who are ready to hear what we have to tell them. But to reach these perishing souls, the leaders of this denomination must co-operate with us. We need your support. We need your sympathy. We need your prayers.

We believe that it is time the work among blind people should be given its place in the message. We are convinced that each State conference, tract society, church, and individual should consider the awful condition of the blind, and quickly unite with us in holding out to them that which will feed their souls, and point them to the "Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world."

This quarter of a million of neglected, cast aside human beings are isolated, they are scattered here and there throughout America and other countries. But the ones we especially invite your attention to are right here in the United States. They are our neighbors. The blind are waiting, hundreds of doors are open in each State, and the fields are white unto harvest. But there is no one to give this eternal truth. There is no one to tell them that Jesus is coming again. The blind are easy to reach. They need your sympathy; and once the confidence of a blind person is won, there is no difficulty in presenting the message, and in most cases it is welcomed.

The *Christian Record* is the avenue through which God desires us to give the blind this wonderful truth. They are ready. Are you? The blind have but little reading-matter on religious subjects, therefore we should give this work special attention. The Bible is about the only literature in raised-letter type that can be had to-day; and it costs so much that only a few of the blind are in a position to get it. So you will clearly see the importance of taking advantage of this great opportunity. The blind welcome any kind of reading-matter. While the way is open, let us enter this great harvest-field; and endowed with power from on high, we shall be able to prepare souls for the kingdom.

We have about fifteen tracts in raised

type, besides the *Christian Record*—enough literature to give the blind a fair knowledge of the third angel's message. God has established his branch of his work, and he is anxious to see the work succeed, and to bring the last-day message before the minds of this multitude of dying souls.

The *Record* work is in a better condition financially and spiritually than it has ever been before since it first started. Men and women are accepting the truth, and we feel that our efforts have been successful; and souls have been given to us as fruit for our labors.

Hundreds are calling to us for literature, and unless we have the co-operation of Seventh-day Adventists everywhere, we must turn these hungry souls away without even a taste of the good things found in the third angel's message.

We would recommend that each State conference or tract society assume the responsibility of paying for at least two copies of the *Christian Record* to be sent to each institution and public library where literature is kept for those without sight. Each State has from one to four institutions for the blind, and as but few of these institutions are prepared to pay for literature sent them, I urge the members of each conference assembled here, to take such action at this great meeting as shall give character to the work among blind people; and open the way through which the blind in each State can hear the message. This can be done with only a small outlay of means. Each State has hundreds of blind people; they are everywhere.

The three angel's messages found in Revelation 14 are to go to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people; then will the end come, and the Lord be seen coming in the clouds of heaven and bringing his sheaves with him, and the harvest is the end of the world. As this threefold message is to encircle the earth, who then will be overlooked?

We have access to nearly a quarter of a million souls who are thirsting for the everlasting gospel. I fear that we as a people have forgotten the blind in our anxiety to give the message to our seeing brethren and sisters. The door is open. Let us enter while we have opportunity to rescue these perishing ones.

Some have written to the editor stating that they have not been to a religious service for months. Hundreds of persons are in this condition. The only religious reading we have for them is the *Christian Record*. "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature," said Jesus. This dear old gospel brings to the soul, thirsting and ready to perish, the water of life from the springs of life. And from these souls will spring up new wells of living water, which will flow into the lives of others. Souls are perishing to-day; souls are dying to-day, and yet we can not give them the message because we are limited for means. Many are appealing to us for the message, and they are crying out, "What shall we do to be saved?"

In every State in the Union there are hundreds of blind men and women to whom the future is dark and cheerless, to whom the future holds out no gladdening promise. Heart strings are snapping, and thousands are continually under the heavy weights of sin and disappointment. There is no help for these thousands of unfortunate beings save in the gospel of

Jesus Christ, and this gospel must be made known to them in this generation. The message must go through the avenue which God has provided, the *Christian Record*.

It seems to me, brethren, that it is time for us to pause a moment and consider the needs of the blind. Hundreds of them are willing to study, and I believe they are ready for the last-day message. Shall we turn them away? or shall we bring them to you? I urge the Seventh-day Adventists of each State to see that all the blind in their State are provided with at least one year's subscription to the *Christian Record*.

L. N. MUCK, Editor.

Thirty-Fifth Meeting

THE thirty-fifth meeting was called at 4 P. M., May 30; L. R. Conradi in the chair.

Prayer was offered by R. A. Underwood.

The final report of the committee on distribution of labor was presented and amended and adopted as follows:—

40. That Elder M. Shepard, of East Michigan, make Ontario his field of labor, and that Elder W. H. Spear, of Ontario, make East Michigan his field of labor.

41. That Elder W. H. Smith, of Pennsylvania, go to Prince Edward Island.

42. That Elder J. W. Watt make western Pennsylvania his field of labor.

43. That Elder H. F. Ketring, of South America, make Kansas his field of labor.

44. That, in view of the various calls for Elder E. W. Farnsworth's services, his place of labor be referred to the General Conference Committee; and, further, that all other cases pending be referred to the General Conference Committee for definite assignment.

The finance committee made a final report as follows:—

8. Resolved, That we recognize the Seventh-day Adventist Mission Board as the proper custodian of all our general mission funds, and we recommend that all such funds be forwarded monthly, through the regular channels of churches and local and union conferences, to the treasurer of said Board.

9. That whenever a special call is made for donations, care be taken to give a concise and definite designation of such fund, and that all local and union conference secretaries be requested to make use of the designation so given, in forwarding such funds through the regular channels to the Mission Board.

10. We recommend, That the forms and blanks for collecting funds, and the forms of our report blanks, be so revised and modified that all funds which are to be used for one and the same purpose, and which enter into the same account on the books of the Mission Board, be given a definite designation, to the end that fewer designations shall be made use of, thus saving a large amount of unnecessary and useless labor in making our church, conference, and Mission Board records. We nominate as a committee to prepare said blanks, the following-named brethren: I. H. Evans, W. A. Wilcox, R. H. Cadwalader, W. H. Edwards, C. M. Everest, J. J. Ireland, C. N. Woodward.

11. We recommend the adoption and use of such revised and modified blanks as shall be adopted by this committee, by all church and conference treasurers.

12. Resolved, That we approve of the action of the officers of the General Conference in using their influence in opening the way for the financial agent of the Southern Union Conference to solicit funds from our people generally for the work in the Southern field, and recommend that this be continued wherever satisfactory arrangements can be made.

This report was considered and adopted.

Smith Sharp wished, as Southern Union financial agent, to thank the brethren for the last resolution particularly. He always desired to work by arrangement with the conference presidents in any effort to lay the needs of the Southern field before the people. This resolution so generously adopted opened the way, and he wished to say to the presidents, to save time, that he might be expected at any of the meetings this season, without waiting for their invitation or arrangement.

Elder A. G. Daniells asked permission to introduce a recommendation which some one had prepared on church letters. It was considered and amended and adopted as follows:—

Whereas, For some years there has been a tendency on the part of many of the members of our churches to remove from the church to which they belong without transferring their membership, thus causing confusion in the matter of keeping accurate records of membership; therefore,—

We urge all the members of our churches everywhere to be more careful in respect to the transfer of their membership to the church where they reside.

And, further, we believe it would be advisable in cases where members do not report to their home church for a period of two years, and their whereabouts and standing can not, after due efforts, be ascertained, that their names be dropped from the church record; and, further,—

That we advise persons traveling or visiting to carry letters of recommendation from their home churches, and that, when visiting distant fields, this letter be indorsed by the president of the local conference, with date.

A resolution introduced regarding the preparation of a manual, giving instruction on church order for the help of church elders, was referred to the General Conference Committee.

Before adjournment, I. H. Evans, the treasurer, announced that the Washington fund stood at \$96,703.79. The "surprise party" movement had stimulated the flow, so that since May 1, \$27,486.35 had been received, of which \$10,637.68 was for missions, the rest for the Washington work.

It was voted that Elder G. A. Irwin be requested to report on his visit to the East Indies and the Philippines, at the closing evening service.

The conference adjourned.

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

The Young People

At the eleventh session of the ministerial institute held at eleven o'clock, May 26, M. E. Kern read a paper upon the question "How to Save and Utilize Our Young People," the larger portion of which is given herewith:—

The Problem

The young people's work in its broad sense is, to my mind, the greatest internal problem facing the church. We are living in a time of special peril to the young, and how to save them to the kingdom of God, and for the service of this message is, indeed, a mighty problem.

We are face to face with the fact that the great army of young people among us is melting away; that there is a tremendous tendency for them to leave the truth; that young men and young women who have been brought up in the

truth are seeking their pleasure and their work in the world. What shall we do to remedy the existing conditions? Shall we be able to turn our dear youth from the allurements of the world to God? Can we lead them to fill their minds with the Word of God, rather than the trashy imaginations of modern story writers, and quit weeping over imaginary tragedies, and weep with Jesus over a lost world? Will they turn from things temporary to things eternal, suffering affliction with the people of God, rather than enjoying the pleasures of sin for a season? Will the church arouse to the needs of these youth? Do we realize the truth of the statement that "very much has been lost to the cause of God by lack of attention to the young"? "No other work," we are told, "is so important as the training of the youth."

As individuals and as a conference, what can we do to assist in the solution of this great question? We desire most earnestly to see these boys and girls give themselves to God; and the cause needs the youthful ambition, energy, and fresh enthusiasm of these young men and women.

The Schools

The schools are inseparably connected with this young people's problem, and in many respects hold the solution to it in their hands. If our parents realized that the most important work committed to them is the work of training their children; if all the teachers, from the primary to the training-school, had one purpose, and one only, before them,—namely, the restoration of the image of God in the souls of their pupils, and the preparation of workers for the proclamation of the message of Jesus' coming,—we should, I am sure, see a different state of things to-day.

Our people should be taught to appreciate the value of education, and our schools should be strengthened year by year, and should be manned by men and women who understand young people, and whose whole hearts and lives are in this message, and who are willing to spend and be spent in its service.

Organization

The young people's work as usually spoken of does not include the school work, but is an effort for the youth and by the youth in the churches. More than a decade ago we were instructed to organize companies of young people for such service as they can perform. It was said that "those who really love Jesus should organize, something after the order of the Christian Endeavor Society, for the purpose of doing what could be done for the salvation of souls. The reference to the Christian Endeavor Society is probably to their spirit and energy, and to the faithfulness, alertness, and devotion of these young people.

"Young men and young women, can not you form companies, and as soldiers of Christ enlist in the work, putting your tact and skill and talent into the Master's service, that you may save souls from ruin? Let there be companies organized in every church to do this work."

"Will young men and young women who really love Jesus organize themselves as workers, not only for those who profess to be Sabbath-keepers, but for those not of our faith?"

"Let young men and women and children go to work in the name of Jesus. Let them unite together upon some plan and order of action. Can not you form a band of workers, and have set times to pray together and ask the Lord to give you his grace, and put forth united action? You should consult with men who love and fear God, who have experience in the work, that under the movings of the Spirit of God you may form plans and develop methods by which you may work in earnest and for certain results."

I believe that upon the following of this instruction depends the salvation of thousands of our young people. "The law of service is the connecting link which binds us to God." "Those who reject the privilege of fellowship with Christ in service reject the only training that imparts a fitness for participation with him in his glory."

In the effort to carry out the instruction of the Testimonies and in the organization of societies many perplexities have arisen. Societies have sometimes been organized simply because it seemed to be the proper thing to do, but with little thought of the objects to be sought. Some such societies have become strong companies by proper instruction, while others have drifted with no proper guidance until they became a great perplexity to the church. In this way some church officers have been turned against the young people's work. But we must never turn against that which the Lord has directed us to do. On the other hand, we should set to work by earnest prayer and study to rectify our mistakes. I believe in order and organization, but form and organization are by no means the most important thing. That which is emphasized especially in this call to organize is soul winning, and without this thought to guide and control, nothing but failure can result.

Personal work has been emphasized as the work to be done by our young people. "All should realize that we are to seek counsel of God, that by well-directed personal efforts, we may save souls for whom Christ died."

The church has been directed to form small companies as a basis for Christian effort, and when there are only two or three, they should be united as a band of workers. If our young people would work in this way in earnest and for definite results, no harm could result from their coming together in larger companies to relate their experiences; but such a meeting would serve as a place where further instruction and inspiration might be received.

The Need of Suitable Leaders

This brings us to one of the great questions in connection with this work,—the need of suitable leaders. To be able to do the work for our young people that should be done, they must be "directed and encouraged." Of all people, the youth need wise guidance. They start well, but too often lack good judgment and stick-to-it-iveness to make a continual success. The almost universal cry from the local societies is the need of suitable leaders. In some cases well-meaning but misguided persons have utterly failed. From page fifteen of the "Testimonies on Sabbath-School Work" we read: "Who will take the youth separately and talk with them and pray

with them, and make personal appeal to them, beseeching them to yield their hearts to Jesus that they may be as a sweet savor to Christ? As we view the magnitude of the work, and see how little it is appreciated, we feel like groaning in spirit, and exclaiming, 'Who will accept these great responsibilities, and watch for souls as they that must give an account?'"

Conference Leaders

In view of the special importance of the work for this class, it becomes necessary that some one should be chosen in every conference who has a burden for this work, and can find relief only in faithful, earnest labor for the lambs of the flock,—some one to study and plan and instruct others, as well as labor for the young people. The work should also be strongly organized in the General Conference and in each of the union conferences.

Educational

There is need, it seems to me, of a great educational campaign in behalf of our young people. Our people, from parents to ministers, need to be aroused to the dangers that threaten the young, and to the necessity of earnest labor in their behalf. "Much has been lost," we are told, "for lack of attention to the young." "The members of the church will have to settle with the Master for their indifference and neglect of duty." The overseers of the church, the older members, and the ministers have been instructed to give attention to the young. But many, perhaps the majority, do not know how to take up this work. They need instruction by those who make a careful study of the problem, and know how to succeed with young people. This educational campaign should be carried on through our papers, and by means of leaflets on the salient points of this work, and through the aid and co-operation of General, union, and State conferences.

The young people's work presents problems peculiar to itself, which demand most earnest prayer and study. It is my opinion that not every one can be a successful leader in this work. We need special workers, and we must develop them. The State takes the matter in hand, and requires a certain proficiency of those who would administer to the bodies of men. Shall we be careless and indifferent in the preparation of soul-physicians? "Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord negligently."

This brings us to another line of educational work. It has occurred to some that we must educate and train young people for this line of work. In "Testimonies for the Church" we read, "We should educate the youth to help the youth, and as they seek to do this work, they will gain an experience that will qualify them to become consecrated workers in a larger sphere."

In our missionary work in Union College this year we divided the young people into bands, each band studying and doing a special line of missionary work, such as branch Sabbath-school work, periodical work, ministerial work, Dorcas work, etc. One of these bands took up the study of the young people's work, and, although broken into considerably by various hindrances, several of the young people are quite well pre-

pared to go out into the churches surrounding their homes, and do earnest, faithful work for the young people. This has opened before us a new line of thought and effort. If we can only get all our young people to do something in working for their fellow youth, what a blessing it will be!

To recapitulate: (1) we have a mighty problem to save our young people to the kingdom of God; (2) the schools should be operated by men and women whose whole hearts are in this work, and who understand the young people's problem, and the preparation of workers for these lines of work; (3) the young people's organization should be simple, and its central thought should be soul winning; (4) one of the greatest needs is that of suitable leaders; (5) the adolescent, of all persons, needs wise leadership and patient love and direction in his work; (6) the young people as a special class need special effort adapted to their needs; (7) there should be one or more in each conference to give their whole time to this work; (8) there should be some one in the General Conference and in each of the union conferences who will spend his time and energy in the study and direction of this work; (9) there is need of a great educational campaign in behalf of our young people, that parents and workers may understand better the problem, and how to labor for the young; (10) every well-directed effort for the young will pay in the souls of young people, and in the advancement of the message.

"With such an army of workers as our youth rightly trained might furnish, how soon the message of a crucified, risen, and soon-coming Saviour might be given to the world." What a thought, that the right training of the army of young people among us would bring this work to a speedy close! Let us do something more than we are doing.

"With such preparation as they can gain, thousands upon thousands of the youth and those older in years should be giving themselves to this work." And we have the assurance that "already many hearts are responding to this call of the Master Worker, and their numbers will increase."

There is much pent-up energy in the lives of the ten thousand youth among Seventh-day Adventists, which, like the power of harnessed Niagara, will turn the wheels of this message if once brought into line. Shall it not be our privilege at this conference to take such steps as to direct the energy and enthusiasm of our youth into the channels of the world's need for this time? Brethren, has not the time come for the message of Elijah to be fulfilled? Is it not time for the hearts of the parents and children of this people to be melted together in love, and for them to go forward a united host to victory and to the kingdom of God?

F. Griggs: It has been clearly set before us that one of the great hopes of our work is our young people. We all recognize the fact that as we grow older, we do not have the enthusiasm and power that we had when we were younger. Youth is a time when the ambitions and the purposes of life are largely formed. If the purposes and ambitions then formed are those pertaining to the cause and work of God, that work will be uppermost in our minds.

And in the formation of these ambitions and purposes our schools have a very important relation.

Character is said to be the sum of all our habits. If this be true, and it is, how necessary it is that we form right habits. But habit is formed only after many repetitions. If we place our young people where there is continual repetition of right principles, and fixed ideals, and where they themselves repeat over and over again these same principles and ideals, we have them in a channel where a right character is formed, and where right purposes are before them.

I can call to mind many young men and women who have come to our schools as very crude material, who have been polished and refined, and established in the work of the Lord. Our schools are ordained, under God, to do exactly this work. Every church-member has laid upon him a sacred commission to see to it that every young person has the benefit of these schools. I believe that when our people rise as one, and see that our young people are trained and educated for the work of the Lord, they will then be doing one of the most important works that God has given them to do in connection with the young people.

It is often said that the duty of educating young men and women rests upon parents, and there it is allowed to rest. I grant that the primary duty of educating young people does rest upon parents; but I grant also that one of the primary duties of the church is to see that these young people are educated.

When we take hold of this work for our young people and children and train them for the cause and service of God as he has ordained that we should, the work in foreign lands will be greatly advanced. We want the enthusiasm of the young people, and they need our counsel and help. We want the energy of the youth to be trained and directed as a mighty factor in the closing of this work.

G. B. Thompson: There are two things that to my mind are fundamental in this whole problem: one is that our young people need to know the third angel's message, for unless they are acquainted with the great fundamental pillars of this truth, their work for life will be a failure; and the other is that they need something to do, and the Lord calls upon leaders, laborers, and church-members everywhere to plan work for our young people who are consecrated to God.

Concerning the Conference

The Testimonies of Brethren From Various Fields

In a few words some of the delegates give their estimate of the recent conference as follows:—

Elder A. E. Place: I look upon this session of the General Conference as a most interesting and important one, whose influence and inspiration must reach to all parts of the field. It is emphatically a missionary conference. The presence of our missionaries from distant lands, with hearts burdened for darkened millions, with reports showing deliverances, victories, and remarkable providences, has been a daily inspiration to us all. Never have I heard the

message for this time presented more pointedly or with more power. The third angel's message is the climax of divine truth, and to go forth to finish the mystery of God is the one ambition before us as delegates and people. We have abundant evidence that God has gone out before us.

Elder R. A. Underwood: It has been the most harmonious conference that I have attended for many a year. I expect to see, from the advanced moves that have been taken, a speedy accomplishment of the work, and I look for a large increase in our resources in tithes and offerings.

Dr. A. J. Hoenes: I find this one of the most important meetings that I have ever attended, and I have found it especially helpful to me personally with regard to my relation to the work as a physician and my relation to the Lord. The reports of the various missionaries were given with remarkable clearness, and the missionary spirit was thereby stimulated to a very high degree. I am sure all will return to their various fields better prepared to meet the duties that devolve upon them.

Elder J. N. Loughborough: It is the best General Conference that I have ever attended, and I believe I have attended nearly every conference since they were first organized. It has gone on without any reflection on any member, and my faith is greatly increased as I see the missionary spirit that is manifested.

Elder J. O. Corliss: I am glad to bear testimony to the blessed experiences I have had at the present General Conference. It has given me comfort and encouragement to see the missionary spirit that has prevailed all through the meeting. I thoroughly believe that the work accomplished at this meeting will prove to be permanently beneficial.

Elder W. B. White: The conference just closed in Washington should, and will, mark a new era in the history of this work. I never saw so many weighty questions considered with more Christian kindness and consideration. We are sure that its influence will tell for good upon the Pacific Coast.

Elder J. W. Westphal: The missionary spirit that has been in evidence in many ways during the General Conference has been an omen of good to those who long to see the work closed up soon. There has been no excitement, and but little ordinary revival effort, but there has been a manifest growing interest in the speedy proclamation of the message given to us, and a practical settling down to the work before us. With this spirit, carried throughout our entire ranks, growing in fervor and activity as time passes, the work must soon move with great power; and this, I believe, is the meaning of the conference just closing. It is sure to bring good cheer to our missionaries in all lands.

Elder S. H. Lane: I consider this convention one of the best missionary conferences ever held by our people. Its influence will certainly be far-reaching, so much so that it will affect the progress of our work to earth's remotest bounds. I have admired the spirit that has characterized the delegates, and I

believe that this conference will mark a new era in the progress of the precious cause in whose interest it has been held.

Elder F. W. Field: I consider this conference the most important meeting we have ever had in its relation to work in foreign fields. Delegates from all our foreign lands have been in attendance, and many questions concerning the work in these fields have been considered, and broad plans are being laid for the foreign work, and I believe this conference will mark a new era in our work.

Elder N. P. Nelson: I feel that this has been one of the most spiritual conferences I have ever attended. I believe we shall see good results from this meeting, and I believe there will be more accomplished from now on until the work is finished.

Elder A. T. Robinson: Three things have especially impressed themselves upon my mind during this great world's missionary conference: first, an earnest feeling after the foundation pillars of the truths of the message, which has made us a people; second, addressing ourselves intelligently to the task of finishing this work in this generation; third, the responsibility of every individual member of the church to stand in his lot and place, and bear his share in this closing work.

Elder W. C. White: This General Conference has been the most hopeful of the kind that I ever attended. It has led me to realize more than ever before the privilege of service, and to look for advancement in our work along all lines at home and abroad.

W. C. Sisley: I have enjoyed the conference very much, especially that feature of it that has a wide influence on our mission work in distant fields. I am much pleased with what has been done in establishing our institutions here. I believe that when the work begun on the present site has been accomplished, we shall have headquarters that will rightly represent our work. I have been helped very much spiritually by the meetings.

Elder J. N. Anderson: I have greatly enjoyed the spirit of work in this conference. I regard it as marking a new era in the work of this people. I feel deeply impressed that this denomination has now reached a full majority, and far-reaching consequences are sure to follow this important conference. The history of the next quadrennial period must inevitably mark triumphs in the work of this last message, and I am confident that it will furnish the most interesting chapter in the experience of Seventh-day Adventists.

Elder E. E. Andross: I have greatly enjoyed the conference, and from first to last it has increased in interest, and I fully believe that the influence of the meeting will be very far-reaching, and that the work of the third angel's message will be greatly advanced throughout the world as a result. The movement in behalf of the work in the more distant regions of the earth has been very marked at the conference, and is one of the most hopeful omens of the steady triumph of the message that I have ever witnessed. My courage was never better, and I fully believe that we have now

entered upon the closing work of this message, and soon we shall see it triumph in all the earth.

Elder W. J. Stone: I believe that the conference which is closing will mark a new era in the history of our work throughout all the world. It can be truly said that it is a world's conference, and the keynote in all the meetings, whether the speakers were from distant fields or from the home field, has been the carrying of the message to regions beyond and constantly extending our borders. I was much pleased to see the spirit manifested by the presidents of our conferences throughout the United States to abolish all set lines and divide their means and laborers with the needy fields. I have attended nearly all the General Conferences for the last quarter of a century, and I can truthfully say that this has been the most encouraging for the full accomplishment of the work of any conference I have yet attended.

Elder R. M. Kilgore: I have greatly appreciated the privilege of attending this World's Missionary Conference. It has extended my view of the message, strengthened and increased my faith in its foundation principles, given me greater confidence that God has led and is still leading his servants in this great movement, and that it will soon close with certain victory to all who are loyal to it. Its influence on both the home field and the regions beyond will certainly awaken our ministers and people to greater activity in finishing this closing work in this last generation. The consecration and devotion which have been so manifest during this meeting are testifying to the fact that God is working for his people, and preparing his servants for the final conflict.

Prof. C. C. Lewis: It gives me pleasure to say that I like the location of our institutions at Washington very much indeed. The elevated site, the rural surroundings, the pure and abundant water-supply, and the beautiful natural grove shading all, combine to make an ideal location; while convenience to street-car, post-office, and railroad, with the prestige which must attend the issuing of our publications from the capital of the nation, must make the moving of our headquarters to Washington of incalculable advantage to the cause of the third angel's message. My heart has been much encouraged by the meetings of the General Conference. Especially cheering is the missionary spirit which pervades all the exercises and animates all hearts. Surely this General Conference will mark a great forward movement into the unentered missionary fields.

"We get a thought by giving it away. We secure our hold on it by letting it go. We never really know a truth until we have told it to another."

"Do not refuse to bear responsibilities because you have a sense of your weakness and inefficiency. God can give you strength and wisdom if you are consecrated to him and keep humble. Let none through slothfulness refuse to work; and let none rush ahead, urging his service when not wanted."

Conference Resolutions and Recommendations

FOR the convenience of those who would like to preserve for further study all the recommendations adopted by the recent General Conference, we reprint herewith such resolutions of the conference as do not appear in the minutes found elsewhere in this issue.

Words of Thanksgiving

1. *Resolved*, That we express the sentiments of this conference in the language of the psalmist in Ps. 107: 1-8. "O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good: for his mercy endureth forever. Let the redeemed of the Lord say so, whom he hath redeemed from the hand of the enemy; and gathered them out of the lands, from the east, and from the west, from the north, and from the south," etc., to verse 8.

Removal of Headquarters

2. *Whereas*, At the General Conference held in Oakland, Cal., in 1903, it was recommended that our denominational headquarters, which for many years had been located in Battle Creek, Mich., should be removed to some place in the East, and,—

Whereas, This task, though surrounded with many difficult and serious complications, and attended with far-reaching consequences, has, through the blessing of the Lord, been successfully accomplished; therefore,—

Resolved, That we most heartily approve of the steps taken thus far in establishing our work in the city of Washington, and that we recognize and acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude the guiding and prospering hand of the Lord, through the many perplexities with which this work was attended; and, further,—

Resolved, That we pledge to those on whom the responsibility rests of completing this work, our loyal support until such headquarters and institutions are established in the capital of this nation as have been outlined in the spirit of prophecy, and which will properly represent our work before the world.

Fallen Workers

3. *Whereas*, Since the last General Conference divine Providence has seen fit to permit twenty-nine of our workers to fall under the hand of death; and,—

Whereas, Some of these were in distant lands, leaving their families in very trying circumstances; therefore,—

Resolved, (a) That we extend to the families of the deceased the sincere sympathy and deepest sorrow of the delegates assembled in General Conference; (b) that we appreciate the loyalty and faithfulness of those who have fallen at their post, and have done what they could for the cause of their Master; (c) that we request the secretary of the General Conference to write a letter of condolence and sympathy in behalf of the General Conference assembled, to each family of the deceased, enclosing a copy of these resolutions, expressing to them our sympathy and sorrow in the afflictions through which they have been called to pass, by the loss of their loved ones.

Four-Year General Conference

4. *Whereas*, The organization of union conferences has taken burdens of local administrative work in nearly all the field, both in America and abroad; and,—

Whereas, The wide-spreading growth of the work in all the world renders it essential that a conference really general shall be attended by representatives of the organized union conferences and leading fields abroad; and,—

Whereas, The calling of a General Conference every two years means a large expense for transportation, the expenditure of much time on the part of representative laborers, and a really frequent partial interruption of the work in the fields in these times when means and time and continuous effort are so important to the closing work; therefore,—

Resolved, That the regular sessions of the General Conference be held once in four years, and that the constitution be changed to accord with this action; and further,—

Resolved, That these quadrennial sessions shall be truly representative world's missionary conferences which experience has shown are of the greatest value and importance in shaping the work, and in giving fresh impetus to the hastening forward of the message committed to us.

Sharing Laborers With Mission Fields

5. *Whereas*, The movement among the conferences to share laborers and tithes with mission fields has brought new strength into the work, and great blessings at points where otherwise help could not have been placed; therefore,—

Resolved, That we express appreciation and approval of this policy, and urge our churches to stand loyally by the local conference officers in this effort, inasmuch as the conferences can do this work only as tithes are faithfully brought into the local treasury; and further,—

Resolved, That we urge the continuance and extension of this plan of sharing paid laborers with needy fields by arrangement through the General Conference Committee; and further,—

Resolved, That a determined effort be made to place experienced laborers supported by their home conferences in the needy field of the South, also remembering the Canadian north, as well as the fields abroad, so that this message may quickly be carried throughout all the earth, and the time hastened when believers in the home land of this movement and in the regions beyond may rejoice together in the triumph of the one great work of the third angel's message.

6. *Resolved*, That a deputation consisting of from fifteen to twenty or more members be appointed by this conference to wait upon the President of the United States to pay our respects to him, and to express to him our views respecting, and attitude toward, civil government.

The Sabbath-School

7. *Whereas*, The Sabbath School Worker, has been re-established, and is the organ of the Sabbath-school Department; therefore,—

Resolved, That we give this journal our hearty support, and that we endeavor to increase its circulation by placing it not only in the hands of all Sabbath-school officers and teachers, but in the homes of our people generally.

Whereas, We believe that the primary object of making contributions in our Sabbath-schools should be to carry the message to the regions beyond, and save souls in the kingdom of God; therefore,—

8. *Resolved*, That all our Sabbath-schools be urged to plan to increase their donations, both by exercising proper economy in their local expenditures and by more liberal giving.

9. *Whereas*, Sabbath-school conventions, wherever properly conducted, have proved very helpful, not only in an increased interest in the work of the Sabbath-school, but in the deepening of personal piety and in the salvation of souls as well; therefore,—

Resolved, That the holding of conventions in the various conferences be encouraged, embodying the various lines of missionary work, and that conference officers and laborers assist in these important gatherings, not only in counsel, but in providing talented help, that they may be made a strong educational factor in the important work of the Sabbath-school, and assist materially in building up the work of the gospel.

Religious Liberty

10. *We recommend*, That Religious Liberty departments be organized, and secretaries appointed in each union and State conference in North America, in counsel with the general Religious Liberty Departments.

11. *We recommend*, That religious liberty institutes be held in the conferences as may be arranged.

12. *We recommend*, That the petition and remonstrance work be diligently followed as occasion and circumstance may require.

13. *We recommend*, That suitable religious liberty literature be prepared, and that it be diligently and extensively circulated.

14. *We recommend*, That "American State Papers" be republished, with appropriate corrections and additions, thus bringing it up to date.

Deputation to the President

15. *Resolved*, That the following-named persons constitute the deputation to wait upon President Roosevelt:—

A. G. Daniells (President), Washington, D. C.; W. W. Prescott (Vice-President), Washington, D. C.; W. A. Spicer (Secretary), Washington, D. C.; I. H. Evans (Treasurer), Washington, D. C.; S. N. Haskell, General Missionary; G. A. Irwin, Australia; O. A. Olsen, England; G. I. Butler, Tennessee; A. T. Jones, Michigan; L. R. Conradi, Germany; H. W. Cottrell, Massachusetts; J. N. Loughborough, California; R. M. Kilgore, Georgia; A. J. Breed, Washington State; R. A. Underwood, Canada; W. S. Hyatt, South Africa; J. O. Corliss, California; E. T. Russell, Nebraska; Luther Warren, Chicago; J. E. Jayne, New Jersey; W. H. Thurston, Canada; N. P. Nelson, Texas; E. E. Andross, England; W. J. Stone, Indiana; W. C. White, California; W. A. Westworth, Scotland; M. C. Wilcox, California; E. W. Farnsworth, England; C. H. Edwards, New York; J. N. Anderson, China; J. L. Shaw, India; F. W. Field, Japan; J. W. Westphal, South America; W. H. Wakeham, Egypt; A. J. Haysmer, West Indies; K. C. Russell, Washington, D. C.; W. A. Colcord, Washington, D. C.; J. S. Washburn, Washington, D. C.; G. B. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; S. B. Horton, New Orleans, La.

Malay Mission Territory

16. *Resolved*, That we include the Straits Settlements, the federated Malay States, and the kingdom of Johore in the territory of the Malaysia Mission field, under the Australasian Union Conference.

Medical Missionary Work

17. *Whereas*, True medical missionary work is an essential principle of the gospel as set forth in the threefold message of Revelation 14; and,—

Whereas, We have been repeatedly counseled by the spirit of prophecy that medical missionary work should not be separated from the other lines of gospel work of the conference, the church, and the people; therefore,—

We recommend, (1) That this branch of our work be made the Medical Missionary Department of our conference organization.

(2) That the medical missionary work in all its features receive the same fostering care and financial support from the conference organization, churches, and people that are given to other branches of our work.

(3) That the general advisory work of this department in the General, union, and local conferences be placed in the hands of departmental committees of suitable size and experience to properly develop the medical missionary work.

(4) That the General Conference Medical Missionary departmental committee consist of the chairmen of the union conference medical missionary organizations, or where there are no medical missionary departments in the Union, that a representative from the union conference be chosen by the union conference or its executive committee, and eight persons to be appointed by the General Conference Committee.

(5) That the departmental committee be authorized to appoint standing committees either of their own number or others, to supervise definite phases of the work.

(6) That each conference institution be placed under the management of local Boards elected by the conference, or by such arrangement as the conference may provide; that said local Boards be chosen with reference to

securing the best possible attention to the current needs and direction of the work of the institution; and that said local Boards be responsible to the conference which they represent.

(7) That owing to the difference of the local corporate laws and existing conditions in various parts of the world, the question of holding the property be left to local conferences and fields.

18. *We further recommend*:—

(a) Name: Medical Missionary Council of the General Conference.

(b) Territory: The field of the General Conference.

(c) Duties: To assist in advancing medical missionary interests in all parts of the field.

(d) Relationship: (1) To the General Conference, departmental and administrative; that is to say, the Medical Missionary departmental committee is responsible to the General Conference for doing the work of the conference in medical missionary lines; (2) to union and local medical departments, institutions, and enterprises—advisory and co-operative.

19. *Whereas*, There is great need on the part of our people, and the world as well, of fuller knowledge of the principles of healthful living; therefore—

We recommend, That there be inaugurated a vigorous health and temperance educational campaign throughout the world:—

(a) By the circulation of an efficient and up-to-date health and temperance literature.

(b) By encouraging those conducting sanitariums, treatment rooms, hygienic restaurants, and food stores to continually endeavor to make their work educational gospel enterprises.

(c) By aiding in making all our sanitariums, treatment rooms, hygienic restaurants, and food stores centers for the circulation of our health and temperance literature.

(d) By encouraging our physicians and nurses who are doing independent, self-supporting missionary work to make their work evangelical, and to be active in the circulation of our health and temperance literature.

(e) By inviting all our ministers to heartily unite in this campaign by preaching more frequently on health and temperance subjects, and encouraging all our churches to engage in this work.

(f) By holding conventions for our physicians, nurses, and other medical missionary workers, where practical questions on all phases of medical missionary work may be considered, and plans of work laid.

(g) By conducting schools of health as opportunity may make it advisable.

20. *We recommend*, That our people be encouraged to utilize medical missionary and health publications as far as possible in their missionary work.

21. *Resolved*, That provision be made for systematic instruction in medical missionary lines, including simple treatments, general hygiene, physical culture, and dietetics, in our schools and our general gatherings as far as consistent.

22. *We recommend*, That a standing committee of seven on medical literature be appointed by the Medical Missionary Council, who shall encourage the preparation of manuscripts, examine and pass upon such manuscripts as are submitted, and make recommendations to the General Conference Publication Committee and the publishing houses.

23. *We recommend*, That the publishing houses be requested to give the same attention to the publication and circulation of health and temperance literature as is given to other lines of publications.

24. *We recommend*, That the literature committee be requested to make a careful study of the most pressing needs in these lines, and of the special qualifications of individuals to meet these needs, and that those whose experience and other qualifications are suitable be requested to prepare and submit manuscripts for the use of this department.

25. *Whereas*, The work of the nurses' training-school is fundamental to good medical missionary work,—

Resolved, That we approve of the effort that is being made to bring our training-schools for nurses to the highest possible standard.

26. *Resolved*, That everything possible be done to increase the missionary spirit, zeal, and efficiency of our nurses' training-schools.

27. *Resolved*, That the course of study, requirements for entering the schools and for graduation, be referred to a standing committee on training-schools for nurses, and we recommend that this committee consist of the General Conference medical missionary secretary and the superintendents of organized nurses' training-schools.

28. *Whereas*, The work of nursing is an important part of the great work of introducing and carrying forward the gospel of Christ, therefore,—

We recommend, That our nurses' training-schools seek a closer co-operation with their respective conferences, with a view of enlisting as fully as possible the services of nurses in missionary work; and further,—

29. *We recommend*, To our union or local conferences the establishment of nurses' agencies for the purpose of securing suitable employment for all our graduate nurses.

On Educational Work

30. Recognizing the kind and favoring hand of God in our educational work, we hereby express our deep gratitude for his mercy and help, and further express our determination to work unitedly for more efficient co-operation and unification in this work for the future.

31. *Resolved*, That the Department of Education of the General Conference consist of twenty-five members representing all portions of the world, to be appointed by the General Conference Committee, and that five members, of whom the chairman or secretary shall be one, shall constitute a quorum.

32. We advise those in charge of our schools of all grades to seek for a higher standard of education in the Word of God, the sciences, and literary attainments, so as to prepare workers of sufficient education and culture to meet all classes of society.

33. *Resolved*, That we adopt sixteen grades as the standard of our educational system, with general divisions as follows:—

(a) Primary schools, grades one to seven.
(b) Intermediate schools, grades eight to ten.

(c) Colleges, grades eleven to sixteen.

34. *Resolved*, That our training-schools be advised to so plan their work that the State examining boards, such as the Regents of New York, can give credit for any work done in these schools.

Whereas, In some of our schools there has been observed a lack of discipline, tending to militate against the ideals of our work, and to counteract much of the good which the schools are designed to do; therefore,—

35. *Resolved*, That the attention of the managers and teachers of our schools be hereby called to these important matters, and that they be urged to maintain a high standard of discipline and a pure moral atmosphere in all our schools, and that a special effort be made by the teachers to do heart-to-heart personal work for their students.

Whereas, The strength and efficiency of any department of the Lord's work depends upon unity of spirit and harmony of action on the part of the workers; and,—

Whereas, The nature and character of our educational work in a special sense requires well-laid plans and the most hearty co-operation in the carrying out of these plans; therefore,—

36. *Resolved*, That we urge our educators to put forth earnest and well-directed efforts to unify the educational work,—

(a) By completing a simple and effective plan of organization in the General, union, and State conferences, the organization of each being a part of a harmonious system of education which will develop Christian character, and prepare our children and youth for the various lines of denominational work.

(b) By formulating courses of study for our primary, intermediate, and training schools, which shall be uniform in the subjects taught, and in harmony with the character and scope of work to be done by these three classes of schools.

(c) By the Educational Department, in counsel with the General Conference Committee, appointing a representative Text-book Committee, whose work shall be to examine manuscripts, text, supplemental, and reference books, and recommend those that are suitable for use in our various schools.

(d) By uniform adoption and use of the books and helps prepared by our people which have been approved by the Text-book Committee, and also, as far as practicable, the uniform adoption of books secured from other sources.

(e) By preparing a school manual which shall be used as a guide in our schools, and which shall contain,—

(1) A brief but comprehensive statement of the principles underlying the work of Christian education.

(2) The plan of organization.

(3) The courses of study.

(4) The lists of text, supplemental, and library books to be used, with the price of each, and where they may be secured.

(5) Suggestions as to the best methods to be employed in teaching the various subjects in the courses.

Inasmuch as there is a great responsibility, not generally understood, resting upon the members of our churches in the education and training of our youth,—

37. *Resolved*, That a vigorous educational campaign be carried on by the General, union, and State conferences,—

(a) By the publication and circulation of literature on primary-school work.

(b) By holding educational conventions, and by such other means as may seem advisable.

Whereas, There are great numbers of our young people who ought to be obtaining the benefits of a Christian education who are not in our schools,—

38. *Resolved*, That the teachers in our training-schools, as well as all our workers, take a more active interest in getting our young people into our schools; that a systematic correspondence be carried on by these schools throughout the year, and that as far as possible, the teachers labor in the field during vacation.

Whereas, It appears that one cause of weakness in our schools, particularly those of the primary and intermediate grades, is due to the lack of sufficient supervision; therefore,—

39. *We recommend*, That each conference provide for the schools within its territory to be closely supervised by a competent superintendent or visiting board, who shall visit these schools as the needs require.

Whereas, The conducting of our primary schools is an action requiring careful planning and good counsel; therefore,—

40. *We recommend*, That no schools should be established or discontinued without advice or counsel from the conference officials.

41. *We recommend*, That intermediate schools should not be established without the co-operation and counsel of the union conference.

Whereas, In almost every church where schools are located our teachers are called upon to aid in church work which requires experienced workers; therefore,—

42. *We recommend*, That the corps of teachers in our primary and intermediate schools be strengthened,—

(a) By encouraging more mature persons to engage in the work; and,—

(b) By each conference committee encouraging many of our young men who are preparing for the ministry to spend a part of their time teaching primary and intermediate schools.

Whereas, There is a dearth of thoroughly qualified teachers in our schools of all grades; therefore,—

43. *We recommend*, That our training-

schools make provision for a more thorough training of our prospective teachers, and that a thorough knowledge of the common branches of study and of the Bible and Testimonies should be obtained by these teachers, together with the best methods of conducting and teaching our schools.

44. *We recommend*, That the union conference educational secretary, together with the State superintendents, shall constitute an examining board to provide questions and conduct examinations for the promotion of students and the granting of certificates to teachers.

45. *We recommend*, That, as far as advisable, conferences provide employment for teachers when not engaged in school work, placing them at work selling publications, giving Bible readings, assisting in tent-meetings, etc.

46. In order to guard against the improper use of the word "professor," we express it to be the understanding of the Department of Education that this title should be limited in its use to those who are or who have been engaged in advanced lines of education.

47. *Resolved*, That a uniform system of examinations in each union conference be provided to be given to our teachers, and that regular courses of reading and study be required, and that certificates or credentials be given all such teachers as are considered properly qualified.

48. *We recommend*, That the conference authorities who are charged with the duty of licensing teachers for our denominational schools give due recognition to the work of schools accredited by the Educational Department of the General Conference by exempting graduates from the normal departments of such schools from literary examinations for two years after graduation, and longer, if they deem best.

49. *Resolved*, That the Department of Education, in conjunction with the General Conference Committee, be authorized to call conventions at such times and places as they think the needs require, and, that a general convention be held next year.

Appeal on Tithes and Offerings

Whereas, The Word of God makes great promises of both spiritual and temporal blessings to those who "bring all the tithes and offerings" into the Lord's storehouse; and,—

Whereas, The servant of the Lord says that if all would pay a faithful tithe, there would be no lack of means with which to carry forward the Lord's work in the earth; and,—

Whereas, There is at the present time a great dearth of means, which is crippling the advancement of the Lord's work; therefore,—

We recommend,—

(1) That this General Conference make an earnest appeal to all our people everywhere to "bring all the tithes into the storehouse," that the promised blessing may be possessed;—

(2) That this appeal be carefully prepared and read before this body for its approval; and—

(3) That if this appeal be accepted, it be printed, (a) as a part of the conference proceedings; (b) in tract form to be placed by each conference executive committee or mission board in the hands of every Sabbath-keeper in the world; (c) that E. R. Palmer, M. C. Wilcox, A. T. Robinson, and J. O. Corliss are hereby nominated as a committee to prepare the said appeal.

Finances

Your committee on finance would respectfully make the following partial report:—

1. *Whereas*, The Word of God declares that the third angel's message is to be proclaimed to the world in this generation; and,—

Whereas, The same Word teaches that this work is to be supported by tithes and offerings; and,—

Whereas, The Lord charges with robbery those who neglect to thus honor the Lord by rendering to him his own and by withholding suitable tokens of thanksgiving; therefore,—

The General Conference in its thirty-sixth session recommends:—

(a) That local conference officers take special pains to see that such executive officers only are chosen as will faithfully impress upon all conference employees, not only the duty to be conscientious themselves in rendering to the Lord his own, but to be faithful also in giving instruction along these lines to all within their spheres of influence.

(b) That the officers of all churches make themselves ensamples to their flocks in the payment of tithes and offerings, in order that they may consistently exhort others to faithfulness in this respect.

(c) That in view of the dearth of men and means for the foreign work, the local conferences freely share their laborers and tithes with the General Conference.

(d) That suitable envelopes of uniform size and quality, with texts and other reading similar to the attached copy, be provided by the General Conference at small expense, for use in all the churches, these envelopes to be furnished free to the churches for the purpose of securing regularity and uniformity in taking up the weekly offerings and in the collection of the tithe weekly.

TITHES AND WEEKLY OFFERINGS

"YE SHALL CELEBRATE MY SABBATHS"

"O worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness."

"Bring an offering and come into his courts."

For God hath said, "They shall not appear before the Lord empty. Every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God."

"Bring ye all the tithe into the storehouse . . . and prove me . . . I will pour you out a blessing, saith the Lord." "Will a man rob God?"

Tithe \$
 Foreign Missions \$
 Literature in Home Fields . . . \$
 For Needy Poor \$
 Church Expense \$
 "God loveth a cheerful giver."
 "Honor the Lord with thy substance."
 "There is that which scattereth yet increaseth."

"Well done. . . . Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Name
 Address

(e) That while it is only meet that adequate support should be cheerfully provided for laborers who have grown old and worn in the cause, we recommend that able-bodied men who for a series of years have produced little or no fruit as the result of their connection with the message, be advised to take up some line of self-supporting work.

(f) *Whereas*, There is a tendency to divert the tithe from its specific object,—

We recommend, That all our conferences sacredly guard the tithe, that this fund be not used for building purposes, the maintenance of church-schools, or for church expenses, but that it be devoted entirely to the support of evangelistic work and Bible teachers.

2. *Whereas*, There has been committed to this people the threefold message of Revelation 14, to be carried to all the world, and that in this generation; and,—

Whereas, The weekly and annual offerings have been largely depended upon for the furtherance of this work; and,—

Whereas, It has seemed necessary to our Mission Board to cut down the appropriations made for the present year about twenty-two thousand dollars, which can only result in discouragement to many in our needy mission fields, we therefore recommend the following:—

(a) That the second Sabbath in each month be set apart by all our people everywhere, as "missionary day," for the special consideration of our missions.

(b) That the General Conference Committee appoint a committee to prepare readings for each missionary day, with a program and suitable songs for the occasion; that the readings be so divided that where convenient

two or three can take part in the service, thus breaking up the monotony.

(c) That each one to take part in the service, make a study of the field considered, that he may be able to make the subject of special interest.

(d) That a map of the world be provided, so that the different fields may be located, thus educating our people regarding the extent and progress of the message.

(e) That the Sabbath-schools be encouraged to participate in these exercises, that thus the interest of the children may be enlisted in the work of foreign missions.

(f) That our conference laborers and church officers keep constantly before all our people the importance of the weekly offerings for missions, and that we put forth a united effort to raise the offerings for missions, from all sources, to an amount averaging at least ten cents a week per capita.

3. *We recommend*, That five general annual collections be taken, as follows, at such times as shall be designated by the General Conference Committee, and that the funds received be disbursed as the said conference committee shall direct:—

(a) Two offerings for the foreign missionary work.

(b) An offering for the religious liberty work.

(c) An offering for the work among the colored people throughout the United States.

(d) An offering for the orphans of the Haskell Home and similar institutions.

Concerning Corporations

Whereas, In most of the mission fields abroad union conferences or mission organizations have been formed able to hold properties; and,—

Whereas, The General Conference Committee is now the operating Mission Board of the denomination; therefore,—

4. *Resolved*, That we instruct the trustees of the legal Foreign Mission Board of Seventh-day Adventists, a corporation of the city of New York, to close up its corporate existence, transferring any properties which it may still hold for the denomination, either to union or conference organizations having charge of the fields where such properties are situated, or to the General Conference Corporation, of Washington, D. C., as may be advised by the executive committee of the General Conference.

Whereas, The General Conference Association removed its headquarters from Battle Creek, Mich., to Washington, D. C.; and,—

Whereas, The General Conference Association is a corporation organized under, and existing by virtue of, the laws of the State of Michigan, thus making difficult, on account of this removal, the transaction of business; therefore be it,—

5. *Resolved*, (a) That we approve of the organization of the corporation known as the General Conference Corporation of Seventh-day Adventists.

(b) That we advise all future business of the General Conference to be done in its name as far as practicable.

(c) That the business of the General Conference Association be transferred to the General Conference Corporation on such conditions and as rapidly as the executive committees of the respective corporations shall deem wise.

Constitution Amended

50. *Resolved*, That the constitution be amended as follows:—

(a) By changing subsection "c," section 3, article III, to read as follows: "Such members of departmental committees and representatives of missions of the General Conference as shall receive credentials from its executive committee."

(b) By substituting the word "quadrennial" for "biennial" and the word "four" for "two" in section 6, article V.

(c) By substituting the word "quadrennial" for "biennial" in section 1, article VII.

Annual Reports

51. *We recommend*, That the Year-book be

published during November of each year, and that revisions for the same be sent directly to the General Conference office by each local and union conference and each organization and institution throughout the world, to be received by the General Conference not later than November 1. A failure to receive any report at the time stated shall not be held to be sufficient reason to delay the publication of the Year-book, thus vitiating all other reports received, and unnecessarily increasing the cost of publication.

52. *We recommend*, That the annual statistical reports of conferences and missions be collected, collated, and forwarded by union conference secretaries, as at present.

53. *We recommend*, That the fiscal year of all conferences, institutions, and departments of our work end on the thirty-first of December.

On Young People's Work

Realizing the definite call of God to our young people to organize for service, and believing that the good work already begun in this direction should be encouraged and strengthened throughout the entire field; therefore,—

54. *We recommend*, That the Sabbath-school Department of the General Conference give special attention to this branch of the work in calling the attention of the various union and State conferences to the need of the appointment of suitable persons who can devote a part or the whole of their time to this branch of the cause, as circumstances demand.

55. *We recommend*, That so far as possible, the young people's meetings at camp-meetings and other general gatherings be made more practically missionary in character: first, by introducing live missionary studies; second, by actually enlisting the young people in evangelistic effort for themselves and for others.

56. *We recommend*, That there be prepared at an early date a series of Sabbath-school lessons on the subject of practical missionary effort, calling the attention of the church, both old and young, to the work to which God has called them.

57. *We recommend*, That superintendents and secretaries of local conference Sabbath-school and young people's departments seek to encourage the young people's societies under their supervision to unite in the support of one or more laborers in some mission field.

Whereas, There is great need of much instruction and careful planning concerning this work,—

58. *Resolved*, That a vigorous educational campaign be carried on throughout the union and State conferences by means of missionary conventions, articles in our papers, and the preparation and circulation of leaflets on the salient points of this work.

59. We urge our ministers and laborers to thoroughly study and present to the churches the divine principles of church organization, department, and discipline as set forth in the Scriptures and in the Testimonies of the Spirit of God.

Foreign Publications

Whereas, The third angel's message is to go to every nation, tongue, and people; and,—

Whereas, There is a constantly increasing stream of people of various nationalities coming into the United States; and,—

Whereas, We have no thoroughly organized method of reaching them; and,—

Whereas, Greater New York City is the natural headquarters for effort on their behalf; therefore,—

60. *Resolved*, That we look with favor upon the establishment of a foreign publication depository in that city, the object of which would be —

(a) The circulation of foreign literature among the millions of other tongues of the great Eastern cities.

(b) To supply its publications to its agents in the Atlantic Union Conference.

(c) To become the North American headquarters for all small denominational publi-

cations outside of the German, Swedish, Danish, and Spanish languages.

Subscription Books

In view of the urgent need of our subscription books being widely circulated, that this message may be speedily given, and the necessity of having able canvassers and leaders to do this; therefore,—

61. *We recommend*, That our conferences and training-schools give special attention to securing and developing promising persons for this work,—

(a) By providing courses of instruction especially adapted to their needs.

(b) By holding canvassers' institutes and conventions in the conferences at suitable times.

(c) By selecting an able and experienced person to act as general agent in each conference.

62. That our large subscription books be bound in two or three styles of bindings, and that this change be brought about as rapidly as consistent with the disposition of the stock on hand.

Missionary Campaign

Realizing that multitudes are "in the valley of decision," and that the time has fully come when the Master pleads with every child of his to "go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city" and "into the highways and hedges," to bid the hungry and perishing to the marriage feast,—

63. *We recommend*, That the great missionary campaign entered upon last year be strengthened, deepened, and enlarged into a mighty movement for the promulgation of the third angel's message.

To avoid confusion, and to economize effort, we recommend the following:—

GENERAL PLAN FOR NORTH AMERICA

(1) That the effort to place the REVIEW AND HERALD in every Sabbath-keeping home be continued, especially through the camp-meeting season and early fall.

(2) That a general campaign in North America for our missionary periodicals be entered upon about October 1.

(3) That beginning in early November, special efforts be made by conference workers and church officers to interest our people in the sale of forty-per-cent books.

(4) That the interest aroused by this work be developed by—

(a) The liberal use of message-filled tracts.

(b) Securing subscriptions for our periodicals.

(c) Holding Bible readings and cottage meetings.

(d) Missionary correspondence.

(5) That missionary conventions be held October 7 and November 18 in all our churches, to study local needs and to organize for service.

Supplies

64. We approve of the plan to publish four special numbers of *The Signs of the Times* and the *Watchman*, two special issues of *Life and Health*, and such issues of the foreign papers as their publishers may deem best.

65. We look with favor upon the plan of setting aside certain small, easy-selling books for the use of those who wish to canvass in their own neighborhoods.

66. We also approve of the steps being taken in the publication of the Signs of the Times Leaflets, to furnish our ministers and people with an inexpensive literature for general circulation.

Organization

67. *We recommend*, That the General Conference Committee appoint a missionary campaign committee to co-operate with conference officers in the carrying out of these recommendations.

Good deeds are very fruitful. Out of one good action of ours, God produces a thousand, the harvest whereof is perpetual.—*Bishop Hall*.

The One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund

\$4.50 EACH

Olive Larson, Tiffin (Ohio) Sabbath-school, Hickory (N. C.) church.

J. E. Powery (West Indies), \$4.70; Punta Gorda (Fla.) company, \$4.26; Mrs. W. A. Johnson, \$4.25; Ariel (Pa.) church, \$4.25; Levi (Tex.) church, \$3.93; Austrian Mission Field, \$3.27; Mary A. Terry, \$3.25; Mrs. Sarah Gates, \$3.05; J. W. Keniston, \$2.45; Henry Harry Campbell, \$2.30; W. F. Martin, \$2.30; Mrs. Davison, \$2.25; collection, \$2.15.

FOUR DOLLARS EACH

Mrs. T. A. Cooper, Eva A. Wood, a friend, John Dickie, E. Warden.

\$3.50 EACH

S. A. Martin, J. W. Shields, Parthenia Handley, F. A. Ellwell.

THREE DOLLARS EACH

C. Flora, a friend, Loe Sutter, C. H. Reimers and friends, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Stevens, J. G. Miller, Elliott Leonard, L. E. Morris and family, O. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Crandall, Mrs. Della Woodruff, L. S. Bristol, E. Max Trummer, James Rodney, David Rodney, Mr. and Mrs. Layton Davis, M. C. Israel, R. F. Warden, A. and M. D. Greenman, Mamie Hanson, M. J. Camp, R. H. Peck, P. F. S.

\$2.50 EACH

Solomon Wiles, G. Holbrook and wife, John D. Hildreth, S. A. Twing and family, O. A. Priege, Adele Priege, G. W. Dodd, Mrs. J. C. Cannon, Alice I. Teeple, Mrs. E. L. Mason, D. C. Horlacher, W. H. Michael, J. P. Raney, M. A. Raney, George E. Burch, W. J. Singleton.

TWO DOLLARS EACH

Mrs. Belle Witte, Central New England Conference, G. W. Mays, Nattie Boulden, W. J. Keeney, Mr. and Mrs. Tilden, Mark Perdue, Mrs. Sawyer, Elizabeth Taylor, Mrs. Mary E. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Glasier, a friend, Eva L. Cope, Mrs. S. A. Buchanan, C. H. Alger, Mary E. Alger, Mrs. H. A. Campbell, E. N. Shepherd, George J. Sharff, James W. Branstater, A. W. Nourse, Mary Turner, Mrs. Mary Gibson, Mrs. A. M. Dean, Mrs. A. C. Tinkey, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Kiehnhoff, Carolyn Kiehnhoff, Sarah Carlson, Belle Carver, Flora A. Walton, Herbert L. Robbins, Mrs. Nora Rhodes, Mrs. Peter S. Brown, Mrs. Charles M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Lucas, B. R. Wirt, Anninta Wirt, Ethel I. Wirt, Leon Wirt, Mable Wirt, Lelia Hawkins, Reese Maxwell, Clarissa M. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wright, Mrs. Clara J. Lewis, Mrs. Frances Pratt, Silas Pike, Emma Gregory, Ann Key, Mrs. A. B. Graham, Mrs. A. D. Morse, J. E. Hansen, Mrs. C. E. Jones, R. M. Laymie, Mrs. C. S. Cowles, H. J. K. S., a brother, Mrs. Caroline Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Derickson, Mrs. Mary Miller, W. D. Bowen, Ida Rankin.

[NOTE.—The donations are coming in so rapidly, and our columns are so crowded, that we are able to print only a small part of the list now in hand. Besides the money received at the conference, the list furnished to us carries the grand total to \$90,814.07.—ED.]

A further list will follow.

Send all donations to W. T. Bland, Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C.

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Notice!

THE sixth annual session of the Chesapeake Conference will be held in Rock Hall, Md., June 20-27. Delegates should be elected in all the churches. We hope there will be a full attendance. O. O. FARNSWORTH, *Pres.*

North Carolina Conference

THE fourth annual session of the North Carolina Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the camp-meeting at Newton, N. C., July 7-16, 1905. Officers will be elected for the ensuing conference year, and plans laid for aggressive work.

Believers throughout the field are earnestly urged to begin at once to plan to attend this important gathering. All Seventh-day Adventists in good and regular standing in any church of North Carolina are delegates.

There are also isolated believers scattered throughout the field. These are invited to participate with us in the work of the conference. T. H. JEVS, *Pres.*

Eastern Pennsylvania Conference

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference will hold its second annual session in connection with the camp-meeting in the city of Lancaster, June 15-25. Officers will be elected, and other important business will be transacted.

Each church is entitled to one delegate for its organization, and one additional delegate for each ten members. A church of ten members should send two delegates; one of twenty members should send three delegates, etc. Let all the churches plan to send full delegations. We trust also that all members who possibly can will attend.

Able ministers of the Word will be provided by the General Conference. Everything will be planned to the end of making this conference and camp-meeting a real spiritual refreshing for all who may attend.

Will all intending to come be so kind as to inform V. H. Cook, 1809 Wallace St., Philadelphia, whether they desire to tent on the grounds or to occupy rooms? Those who send to office for card orders will be enabled to procure reduced rates on the railroads. When applying for card orders, state how many are desired.

The usual dining and grocery tents will be operated. Expenses will be made as low as possible. W. J. FITZGERALD, *Pres.*

Business Notices

BRIEF business notices will be published in this department subject to the discretion of the publishers. A minimum charge of one dollar will be made for one insertion of forty words or less. Three cents a word will be charged for each additional word, and remittance must accompany each order. Initials and figures count as words. Name and address must be counted.

All persons unknown to the managers of this paper must send satisfactory written recommendations whenever submitting notices for insertion in this column.

In the case of poor persons who wish employment, the charge may be remitted, but in order to secure this concession a letter from the elder of the local church of which the advertiser is a member, or from one of our well-known ministers, must accompany the advertisement.

WANTED.—For general housework on farm, neat Seventh-day Adventist woman, able to care for child of five years, my work calling me from home six hours a day. Widow with daughter of twelve to fourteen would

not be objected to. Steady employment for right person. Address Mrs. Louise B. Mid-daugh, Ames, Neb.

WANTED.—Two ladies and two gentleman who have had or desire to have experience in a small up-to-date sanitarium. Also a good cook. Must be Seventh-day Adventists. Address Walnut Hills Hygienic Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—Absolutely pure, unsalted peanut butter, steamed or roasted, 12 cents a pound in 50-pound lots and upward; cash with order. We pay freight on lots of 100 pounds or over, east of Rocky Mountains. Address Vegetarian Meat Company, Washington, D. C.

Pennsylvania Sanitarium

NOTICE is hereby given that the first annual session of the Pennsylvania Sanitarium and Benevolent Association will be held at 9:30 A. M., Thursday, June 22, 1905, upon the Seventh-day Adventist camp-ground in Lancaster, Pa.

Officers will be elected, and other business will be transacted. Changes in the by-laws will be considered.

The constituency of the association is composed of the Atlantic Union and Eastern Pennsylvania Seventh-day Adventist Conference executive committees, the ordained ministers of the Eastern Pennsylvania Seventh-day Adventist Conference, and twelve persons to be elected by the delegates of the Eastern Pennsylvania Seventh-day Adventist Conference in session.

W. J. FITZGERALD,
Pres. Board of Trustees.

Publications Wanted

[SPECIAL NOTE.—All who receive periodicals in answer to these calls are advised to examine them carefully before distributing them.—ED.]

The following persons desire late, clean copies of our publications, post-paid.

Susan S. Ward, Claremore, I. T., periodicals and tracts.

G. H. A. Reeve, Green Lake, Wash., periodicals and tracts.

Miss Belle Young, R. F. D. 3, Paducah, Ky., REVIEW, Signs, Instructor, Life Boat, Life and Health, and tracts.

Arthur C. Logan, Box 448, Fresno, Cal., Good Health, Life and Health, and tracts, especially those upon the Sabbath question.

J. C. Musselman, 7022 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill., REVIEW, Signs, Watchman, Life and Health, Instructor, Little Friend, and tracts.

Obituaries

KIVETT.—Died at the home of her parents, near Cedar Grove, Tenn., April 18, 1905, of consumption, Sister Lee Kivett, wife of J. D. Kivett, and daughter of John and Josie Kelly, aged 23 years and 3 months. Sister Kivett accepted the third angel's message under Brother Hagle's labors. She left a babe four months old.
WM. J. KEELE.

McGEE.—Died in Beaverton, Ore., May 6, 1905, of a complication of diseases, James M. McGee, aged 69 years, 2 months, and 5 days. Brother McGee was a devoted husband, a good neighbor, a strict Sabbath-keeper, and looked gladly for the near approach of our coming King. He died in full hope of a glorious resurrection. He leaves no kindred but a loving and sorrowing wife, who is also looking for the consolation of Israel and a happy reunion. The funeral service was conducted by the writer.
R. D. BENHAM.

KLOSS.—Died at Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., of whooping-cough, May 14, 1905, Paul, infant son of Brother and Sister J. Kloss. Little Paul was only four weeks old when the last enemy, death, claimed him, and the little life ceased. Although he was so young, a great loss is felt in the home and hearts of the parents. Words of comfort and hope were spoken from Jer. 31:15-17.

W. S. HYATT.

WOOD.—Died at Edgar, Neb., May 9, 1905, Sister Sharlott Wood, aged 82 years, 7 months, and 25 days. When young, she was a member of the M. E. Church. Last summer she accepted present truth under the labors of O. E. Jones and O. A. Hall. Her faith was strong when she fell asleep in Jesus. The funeral service was conducted by the writer at the home; text, 2 Tim. 4:6-8.

GEO. H. SMITH.

HATHAWAY.—Died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bert Allen, near Black Creek, N. Y., May 10, 1905, of heart failure, Brother John Hathaway, aged 70 years. He had been a firm believer in the soon coming of our Saviour for the last fifteen years, and his heart and home were always open to those of like precious faith. We miss him, but he sleeps in Jesus. Funeral sermon was preached by Rev. L. D. Cook (M. E. Church); text, John 11:25.

H. L. NEWMAN.

NICKEL.—Died at Santa Ana, Cal., April 7, 1905, of appendicitis, T. A. Nickel, aged 39 years and 5 months. Brother Nickel united with the Adventist Church in his youth, remaining a member until his death. A wife and seven children are left to mourn. A large company of neighbors and friends attended the funeral services, at which the writer presented the evidence and value of the faith and hope that sustained Brother Nickel till the last moment of his life.

W. M. HEALEY.

GILBERT.—Died in Tulsa, I. T., March 31, 1905, U. C. Gilbert, aged 52 years, 8 months, and 16 days. In his early years he united with the Christian Church. About one year ago he became interested in the coming of the Lord, and in September, 1904, he was baptized, and united with the Seventh-day Adventist church at Oklahoma City, where the funeral service was held April 2. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer from Job 14:14. He died in full hope of the soon-coming Lord.

A. E. FIELD.

CARR.—Died at his home in North Calais, Vt., April 28, 1905, Brother Jewett Carr, aged 71 years and 8 months. Brother Carr was converted in early life, and became a preacher among the First-day Adventists, continuing with them until twelve years ago, when he embraced the Sabbath and kindred truths, and with rejoicing did what he could to hold up the light of truth before others. He leaves three brothers, one sister, and two children to mourn his death. The funeral service was conducted by the writer.

J. W. WATT.

CRAIG.—Died March 27, 1905, of pneumonia, Marilla S. Craig, aged 71 years. For nearly thirty years Sister Craig had been a member of the Parma, N. Y., Seventh-day Adventist church, and, with her husband, who died one year ago, had been actively engaged in whatever pertained to its interests. The prosperity of the cause of present truth was her joy; its enlargement her hope. An only son, Dr. C. S. Craig, is left to mourn. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Longwell (Baptist); text, Rev. 14:13.

E. M. P.

JOHNSON.—Peacefully fell asleep at Boulder, Colo., April 3, 1905, my dear sister, Selma Johnson, on her twenty-fifth birthday. Alone we came from Sweden to America in 1890, aged ten and twelve years respectively. We were converted, began to observe the Sabbath, were baptized, and joined the church in Youngsville, Pa., and later canvassed together for "Prophecies of Jesus." In the summer of 1897 we went to Battle Creek, to enter the nurses' course. Being so young, she

could not join the class until 1900, when, after remaining a member of the class for seven months, her health failed. She was fully resigned to the Lord's will. Her parents, three sisters, and five brothers long for the time when we shall meet her "in a better land."

MRS. AUG. ANDERSON.

WILDS.—Died at his home in College View, Neb., May 5, 1905, Joseph Warren Wilds, aged 63 years and 4 months. He came to the Nebraska Sanitarium at College View, three years ago, very ill and feeble. He was greatly improved in health, and was converted to God. He fully embraced the third angel's message, was baptized and united with the College View church. He leaves a wife, two daughters, and three sons. He now sleeps at Anok, Kan. The funeral sermon was delivered by the writer; text, Job 3:17.

DANIEL NETTLETON.

SEAL.—Fell asleep in Jesus at Verndale, Minn., May 6, 1905, my dear mother, Helen Frances Seal, aged 63 years, 3 months, and 22 days. She became a Christian under the labors of Elders Curtis and Cady, and joined the church Sept. 2, 1889. At the time of her death she was superintendent of the Sabbath-school, also mission secretary for the church. She leaves a husband, three sons, and three daughters to mourn their loss, but not without hope. Rev. Parmeter (Methodist) spoke words of comfort at the funeral.

MRS. MABEL MERRILL.

HARPER.—George Harper was born in Erie County, Ohio, in July, 1836, and died near Laingsburg, Mich., April 30, 1905 of paralysis. In 1873 he was united in marriage to Alice M. Avery, who survives her husband. Mr. Harper, though making no open profession of religion, had great respect for the truth, for God and his Word, and in turn was highly respected by all who knew him. He was dearly loved by a large circle of relatives, to whom his death came as a shock. Two faithful sons are left to support their mother in her feeble health.

G. C. TENNEY.

FLINT.—Died at her home in Long Beach, Cal., April 22, 1905, Jennie C. Flint, aged 47 years and 27 days. Sister Flint embraced the Sabbath and kindred truths when a young girl, and lived a devoted life, loved and esteemed by all who knew her. Her death was very sudden, supposed to be the result of heart-disease. She leaves a husband, two grown daughters, and a boy of twelve years to mourn their loss. The funeral service was held in the Methodist Church. Words of comfort were spoken from Job 14:14, showing that the resurrection is the only hope for those who fall asleep in Jesus.

J. F. BALLENGER.

FLETCHER.—Died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Tilden, Syracuse, N. Y., May 13, 1905, Harriett C., wife of Jas. R. Fletcher, aged 82 years. Her religious experience was mostly with the Adventist people, her hope being in the return of the Lord and the resurrection through him. She was ever thoughtful of the wants and comfort of others. Her death was caused by an asthmatic affection, resulting in great discomfort. At her funeral a small company of invited friends gave marked attention to a presentation of the hope of life. She is survived by a husband, children, and other relatives.

S. B. WHITNEY.

JONES.—Died suddenly at Otsego, Mich., March 17, 1905, of heart failure, Harriet Jones, aged 78 years, 5 months, and 7 days. Sister Jones was born in New York, and came to Michigan with her parents when quite young, and settled where Detroit now stands. About 1854 she was converted, and joined the Seventh-day Adventist church at Jackson, Mich. In 1869 she came to Otsego, uniting with the Otsego church, and becoming one of its most honored burden-bearers. Four children survive her death. We laid her to rest March 19, after speaking words of comfort to those who are left to mourn.

M. S. BURNHAM.



WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 8, 1905

W. W. PRESCOTT - - - - - EDITOR
L. A. SMITH }
W. A. SPICER } - - - - - ASSOCIATE EDITORS

THE camp-meeting season is again here, and some of the early meetings are now in progress. We have the promise of good reports from all these meetings.

At the last meeting of the Review and Herald Publishing Association no further business was presented, and the association adjourned *sine die* without taking further action.

THE regular report of the conference proceedings is completed in this issue, but reports from some of the union conferences and addresses by Sister White will appear later.

IN his report for Europe Elder Conradi added the latest information from St. Petersburg, to the effect that, during the very time of rioting and bloodshed, eight souls gave their hearts to the Lord in our meetings.

THE Board of Trustees of the Review and Herald Publishing Association has been organized as follows: President, W. W. Prescott; Vice-President, I. H. Evans; Secretary, W. B. Walters; Treasurer and Manager, S. N. Curtiss.

THIS number of the REVIEW will be especially valuable for reference, as it contains all the resolutions and recommendations adopted at the recent General Conference, and the complete report of the committee on distribution of labor.

FROM copies of the *Bermuda Colonist*, published at Hamilton, Bermuda, we learn of letters written by Brother M. Enoch and printed in that paper setting forth the truth concerning the seventh-day Sabbath. This is another instance of the use of the public press in reaching the people with this message.

IN studying the recommendations adopted by the conference for the distribution of laborers, it should be remembered that each union conference arranges the transfer of workers within its own borders, and that the General Conference takes action only when the transfer is from one union conference to another. This is in harmony with the general plan of organization according to which local organizations take charge of local administration.

ON the closing day of the conference the treasurer, Brother I. H. Evans, reported concerning special funds as follows: Received on the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund, \$96,703.79; received for the Mission Board treasury since May 1, \$10,637.68; received on the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund since May 1, \$27,486.35. This report was received with much satisfaction.

WE have received the "Thirteenth Annual Calendar of Mount Vernon College (Formerly Mount Vernon Academy) for Year 1905-06." Several changes and additions have been made in the faculty. Elder M. C. Kirkendall is the instructor in the English Bible; D. D. Rees, formerly of Union College, has charge of the English department; and B. E. Crawford, formerly of Emmanuel Missionary College, is teacher of history, civil government, and commercial law. The usual information is given in the calendar, which may be obtained by addressing the president, Norris W. Lawrence.

NEARLY all the delegates and visitors left Washington immediately after the close of the conference, but a few remained over Sabbath and Sunday. On Sabbath morning Sister White spoke to the Takoma Park church, and Elder S. N. Haskell to the M Street church, and Elder E. E. Andross held a service at the M Street church on Sunday evening. The General Conference Committee has met each day since the conference, and has been fully occupied with the many matters which demand attention at such a time. Some of the actions of general interest will be reported in a later issue.

Officers of the General Conference

INASMUCH as the members of the executive committee of the General Conference were not elected at one time, and therefore do not all appear in one place in the minutes, we give below a list of the officers and the members of the executive committee of the conference, made up from the several partial reports of the nominating committee:—

President, A. G. Daniells.
Vice-Presidents, L. R. Conradi and G. A. Irwin.
Secretary, W. A. Spicer.
Treasurer, I. H. Evans.
Executive Committee, A. G. Daniells, L. R. Conradi, G. A. Irwin, H. W. Cottrell, G. I. Butler, Allen Moon, R. A. Underwood, E. T. Russell, N. P. Nelson, W. B. White, W. H. Thurston, O. A. Olsen, P. A. Hansen, W. S. Hyatt, E. E. Andross, J. W. Westphal, W. H. Wakeham, W. A. Spicer, I. H. Evans, W. W. Prescott, W. C. White, W. C. Sisley, S. N. Haskell, Frederick Griggs, W. A. George, G. B. Thompson, K. C. Russell, G. F. Haffner, H. R. Salisbury, J. E. Froom, C. H. Jones.

WE have some plans for the REVIEW which we think will add to its value, and which we hope to be able to announce very shortly. We urge those whose subscriptions may expire soon to renew promptly. So far as we have heard, the plan to report the General Conference in the REVIEW has worked out to the satisfaction of our readers, and we venture to hope that the large number of new readers of the paper will decide to become permanent members of the REVIEW family.

The Midsummer Offering

THE midsummer offering for foreign missions is to be taken July 1. Readings will be provided, envelopes will be sent out, and we hope for a good attendance of the members of the respective churches.

We believe it will prove a great blessing to have this day set apart for prayer in behalf of our workers in foreign lands.

God has greatly blessed our efforts in nearly every land, and many souls have come to rejoice in the third angel's message. The work never was more successful than now.

An interesting program will be arranged, and we believe the day will be profitable to all, both old and young.

Will not every church-member plan for this meeting? Do not forget the date, July 1. We shall hope for a general rally.

The donation on this occasion will be for the support of our mission fields. Let each of us plan to bring an offering on this occasion: nor should our offering be the only blessing to be realized, but let us all seek God for a deep spiritual blessing to rest upon his cause everywhere.
I. H. EVANS.

Washington, D. C.

THE gifts for the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund are still coming in so rapidly that we are unable to publish the list in full, but May 31 our list stood at \$90,814.07. However, owing to the press of other matters, the whole amount could not be regularly entered in our list. A statement read to the General Conference by Elder I. H. Evans, the treasurer, on Tuesday afternoon, May 30, was that up to that time the amount received on this fund was \$96,703.79, leaving a little more than three thousand dollars to be supplied before we should reach the one-hundred-thousand-dollar mark.

We feel assured that some one will be anxious to supply the last thousand dollars, and we can but think that a number of others have waited with hundred-dollar donations until we should have nearly reached the amount of one hundred thousand dollars. Can not this amount be reached within the next week? The Lord, whose providences have so gloriously led his people during the last two years, will abundantly reward those who have so cheerfully and willingly given to build up memorials for the third angel's message in this great center of influence.
J. S. WASHBURN.